"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled today; showers afternoon or night; Thursday partly cloudy; southeasterly winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,941. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BECKER DOOMED ON SECOND APPEAL TO DIE IN CHAIR

Highest State Court Finds He Was Fairly Convicted of Rosenthal Murder.

NEWS STILLS DEATH HOUSE

Prisoner Refuses Comment and Speaks Only of Decision's Effect on Mrs. Becker.

FOUR HOPES STILL HELD OUT

Appeal to Whitman, Offer New Facts, Ask Habeas Corpus, or Go to U. S. Supreme Court.

WIFE GETS WORD IN SCHOOL

Opinion Says Marshall's Evidence, with That of Vallon, Proves Murder Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 25.—Ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker, twice convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, lost today his second appeal from the verdict which sends him to the electric chair.

The Court of Appeals affirmed the findings of the jury before whom Becker was tried in Justice Samuel Seabury's part of the Supreme Court on May 29, 1914. Justice Seabury, now a Judge of the Court of Appeals, did not pass upon the appeal and Judge John W. Hogan alone dissented from the opinion written by Chief Judge Willard Bartlett.

Four means remain open to Becker by which he may escape paying the death penalty. They are:

A plea for Executive clemency which, since it must be made to Governor Whitman, who, as District Attorney, twice prosecuted Becker, is believed to offer small hope of success.

An application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

An application for a writ of habeas corpus in the Federal District Court, based on an allegation of violation of Becker's Constitutional rights, which, if denied, would make possible a further application to the same court for the privilege of appealing from its decision to the United States Supreme Court. Albert Patrick resorted to this device more than once, and each time unsuccessfully.

An application directly to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error and a rehearing based on the contention that Becker's constitutional rights were violated in the State trial.

Whitman Refuses Comment.

Governor Whitman declined tonight to express any opinion on the decision. He leaves for California tomorrow to attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and for the next twenty-three days Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck will act as Governor. It is not believed that Becker's case will be brought before the Acting Governor.

Meantime the date for carrying out the death penalty, which the law prescribes must take place not less than four weeks nor more than six weeks after a decision has been given, probably will not be set until next week, because of the absence from Albany of some of the Judges.

Three of the ways by which Becker may hope to save his life had been discounted in advance by hundreds of persons who had followed the Becker case with undiminished interest from the slaying of Rosenthal to the publication of yesterday's opinion, and tonight it was generally believed that his best hope, though a slight one, lay in an appeal for clemency, even though this must be made to his prosecutor. It was argued that Becker, aside from his connection with the murder, has been and is in possession of facts concerning the so-called Police System and New York's underworld which would be invaluable to State and city officials.

By others, however, it was pointed out that, as prosecutor, Mr. Whitman might, had he chosen, have bargained with Becker instead of with "Billiard Ball Jack" Rose, Bridgie Webber and the others. Since he did not see fit to do so then, they regarded it as unlikely he would do so now.

NEGRO'S EVIDENCE VITAL.

With Testimony of Rose and Vallon It Proves Murder Conference.

The decision in which Becker's conviction is affirmed is a document of thirty-eight typewritten pages, comprising some 12,000 words. Besides the name of Chief Judge Bartlett, its author, it bears the indorsement of Judges Frank H. Hiscock, Emory A. Chase, Frederick Collins, William H. Cuddeback, and Benjamin H. Cardozo, who concurred in it.

The decision deals also with a second appeal made by counsel for Becker from the denial of a motion made in the Supreme Court here on Feb. 26 last for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence; the evidence of James Marshall, the negro vaudeville performer, whom it was attempted to transform from a chief witness for the prosecution into a witness for the defense.

That Marshall was a chief witness for the prosecution, the present decision leaves in no doubt. Stripped of its legal verbiage it says in effect that, the fairness of the trial being conceded, the justice of the decision hinged chiefly on the corroboration presented by the prosecutor of the connection of Becker with the murder conspiracy, of his presence at the so-called Harlem murder conference, and it was Marshall's testimony which placed Becker undeniably at this meeting at 124th Street and Seventh Avenue on the night of June 27, 1912.

Marshall's Words Conclusive.

The decision affirms the denial of a new trial, and says:

> The application was really an attempt to discredit the testimony the colored vaudeville actor, Marshall, to the effect that he saw a man whom he subsequently identified as Rose, at the Harlem raid. Being intoxicated at Philadelphia, Marshall, un-

Continued on Page 7.

'INVADERS' WIN IN OUR WAR GAME

Defeat Fletcher's Fleet and Establish a Base in Chesapeake Bay—Small Fire on Solace.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Victory for Rear Admiral Beatty's attacking "red" fleet, which outmanoeuvred the Atlantic fleet under Admiral Fletcher and won a position to establish a base in Chesapeake Bay late today, closed the great war game which has been in progress off the coast since last Tuesday.

Much speculation was indulged in by naval officers here as to how the successful plan of attack had been worked out. Such meagre reports as were available indicated that the defenders—known as the "Blues"—were operating off the New England coast. Consequently the suggestion most frequently heard tonight was that the attacking ships had eluded Admiral Fletcher and passed into Chesapeake Bay, while the defenders cruised fruitlessly about waiting for a dash against Boston or New York.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 25.—The flagship Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., who umpired the war game of the Atlantic fleet, returned to Narragansett Bay this afternoon. Admiral Knight called off the war game at 3 o'clock this afternoon by wireless messages to Admirals Fletcher and Beatty, whose ships were spread all over the Atlantic. Admiral Knight declined to speak of the war game as to who won or who lost. It is understood there will be another war game later.

The hospital ship Solace, commanded by Medical Inspector Robert M. Kennedy, suffered a small fire on board at midnight Monday. The medical store room, on the lower deck, was found to be partially filled with smoke due to a short circuited electric wire. The night fire signal was sounded, and every one on board, save the nurses attending the fifty sick men from the fleet, went to their fire stations.

The ringing of the fire bell was heard by the men on watch at the torpedo station, and a company of seamen, gunners, and others under Lieut. Commander Albert G. Howe, U. S. N., were quickly on their way to the Solace on board the naval ferryboat Wave. When they had got a short distance out, however, the Solace signaled that assistance was not required.

The discipline on the Solace was of the highest order, even the sick and trained bluejackets not attempting to leave their cots. The damage caused by the fire was trifling.

GREEK KING WEAKENS, CONDITION CRITICAL

Constantine's Heart Action Gives Rise to Alarm—Nation Shows Grief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, May 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Despite abatement in the fever, the condition of King Constantine is considered critical owing to the apparent weakness of his heart. Yesterday morning there was an abrupt fall in temperature to 95 and the patient's extremities began to grow cold. The doctor in attendance immediately administered stimulants and the temperature slowly rose to normal, but last night the same weakness was noticeable, inspiring grave fears for the royal patient's powers of resistance. The wound caused by the operation also showed certain local redness which was not considered a favorable sign. Nevertheless, his Majesty passed a fairly quiet night and slept a good deal. His temperature was about normal.

A message at last reached Professor Kraush, who had been doing medical duty with the German Army in Poland. He at once returned to Berlin and has started for Greece. He will be joined in Vienna by the celebrated surgeon Dr. Eiselsberg, and they are expected to arrive here on Saturday.

The streets around the royal palace are packed day and night with silent, anxious crowds awaiting with intense suspense each successive bulletin.

PREMIER CHAGAS RESIGNS.

Portuguese Revolutionary Head Forced by His Wounds to Give Up.

LISBON, May 25.—Joao Chagas resigned the Premiership of Portugal today on the advice of his physician. He was Premier in the new Revoluntionary Government of the Republic, and on May 17 he was shot and seriously wounded by Senator Freitas. He has lost the sight of one eye, and he is still suffering from the wound in his arm. Consequently his doctor told him he should resign.

In a letter made public today Senhor Chagas said it would be useless for him to retain his office, as by the time he could recover the present Government would not be in office. The June elections, he points out, will bring in a new Ministry.

SIGN A B C PEACE TREATY.

Three South American Powers Cement Their Political Relationship.

BUENOS AIRES, May 25.—A peace treaty was signed here today by the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, a result of the mission undertaken by Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister of Brazil, several weeks ago. His endeavor was to improve the political relations of this country, Argentina and Chile, the A B C powers. The press of Buenos Aires speaks favorably of this peace agreement.

The visiting Foreign Ministers, Dr. Muller and Senor Lira, of Chile with Foreign Minister Murature, of Argentina, were present today at a school celebration at which 10,000 scholars sang the national hymns of Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

WILL INCREASE OUR ARMY.

Senator Chamberlain Predicts Reorganization by Next Congress Also.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 25.—In a statement issued tonight United States Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said:

"There certainly will be an increase in the United States Army unless conditions change materially before the next Congress. It probably will be only a slight increase, however, not a substantial increase.

"There also will be a reorganization of the army in certain lines to add to its efficiency. A reorganization has been needed for a long time. We shall introduce legislation intended to make our present army more mobile and more efficient generally.

"I have already talked this over with Secretary of War Garrison, and he has asked me to return to Washington before Congress convenes so that we can go over all proposed legislation."

SARONY PORTRAITS 8 FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address. —Advt.

CABINET FRAMED, APPROVED BY KING

Lloyd George Becomes Minister of Munitions—McKenna at the Exchequer.

SINECURE FOR CHURCHILL

Is Made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Storm Over Carson as Attorney General.

BALFOUR TAKES ADMIRALTY

And Fisher Stays Out—Twelve Liberals, Eight Unionists, One Laborite, and Kitchener New Ministry.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—Announcement was made last night of the composition of the new "National Cabinet," which has already received the approval of King George. The list of members, with their new posts, is as follows:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—HERBERT H. ASQUITH, L.

Minister Without Portfolio—Marquis of LANSDOWNE, U.

Lord High Chancellor—Sir STANLEY O. BUCKMASTER, L.

Lord President of the Council—Marquis of CREWE, L.

Lord of the Privy Seal—Earl CURZON OF KEDLESTON, U.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—REGINALD McKENNA, L.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs—Sir JOHN A. SIMON, L.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Sir EDWARD GREY, L.

Secretary for the Colonies—ANDREW BONAR LAW, U.

Secretary for India—J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, U.

Secretary of State for War—Earl KITCHENER.

Minister of Munitions—DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, L.

First Lord of the Admiralty—ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, U.

President of the Board of Trade—WALTER RUNCIMAN, L.

President of the Local Government Board—WALTER HUME LONG, U.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, L.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, L.

Secretary for Scotland—THOMAS McKINNON WOOD, L.

President of the Board of Agriculture—Earl of SELBORNE, U.

First Commissioner of Works—LEWIS HARCOURT, L.

President of the Board of Education—ARTHUR HENDERSON, Lab.

Attorney General—Sir EDWARD CARSON, U.

The official statement given out with the list says:

A place in the Cabinet was offered to Mr. John Redmond, but he did not see his way to accept it.

The Prime Minister has decided that a new department shall be created, to be called the Ministry of Munitions, charged with organizing the supply of munitions of war. Mr. Lloyd George has undertaken the formation and temporary direction of this department, and during his tenure of office as Minister of Munitions will vacate the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is understood that Mr. Henderson will assist the Government in matters relating to labor questions, especially those arising out of the war.

The King has been pleased to confer upon Viscount Haldane of Cloan (the retiring Lord High Chancellor) the Order of Merit.

Division Among Parties.

The Cabinet is composed of twelve Liberals, eight Unionists, one Laborite, Arthur Henderson, and one non-partisan, Earl Kitchener. Twelve members of the old Cabinet remain in office, of these only Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Earl Kitchener, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Birrell, and Mr. Wood retain their old portfolios.

Sir Edward Carson represents the Ulster faction of Ireland, and regret is expressed that Mr. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, declined to enter the Cabinet and make it represent all political parties.

To the general public, who will first learn of the new Cabinet from the morning papers, chief interest attaches to the final decision as to the Admiralty post which Winston Churchill vacates and the filling of Lloyd George's place as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The acceptance by Churchill of the merely nominal duties of the Duchy of Lancaster is one of the surprises of the list. According to his friends, his willingness to accept a subordinate position and work for the success of the new Government will make him popular with the country and aid his political career.

The promotion of Sir Stanley Buckmaster, whose greatest activities during the war have had to do with the management of the official Press Bureau, to the high honor of Lord Chancellor is another surprise.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson, the Laborite member, will be especially charged with the task of rallying the workingmen to the Government's support, and much is expected of the former Chancellor in organizing the country's industries in his new post of Minister of Munitions.

Of the members of the old Liberal Cabinet who retire the most prominent is Viscount Haldane. His affiliations with Germany and the continued newspaper attacks based on these made his retirement inevitable.

The Cabinet undoubtedly includes the strongest men in public life. Whether they will prove correspondingly strong as a working body is a question which only time can answer.

LLOYD GEORGE A SURPRISE.

Will Resume His Exchequer Post Later, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—Discussing the make-up of the Cabinet, The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says:

"The surprise of the new Cabinet is the retirement of Lloyd George from the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer. After the urgent appeals addressed to the Prime Minister from great banking and mercantile interests, and also by the French Government, it was confidently expected that there would be no change in the headship of British Treasury during the war. As a matter of fact, the change is only to be a temporary one. Lloyd George

Continued on Page 3.

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Brew; splendid tonic delicious flavor.—Advt.

WILSON PROCLAIMS NEUTRALITY AGAIN

New Statement Made Necessary by Italy's Entrance Into the War.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A neutrality proclamation by the United States covering the entry of Italy in the European war was published today by the State Department under date of May 24.

The proclamation cautions American citizens that "the laws and treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest."

As was the case in the other neutrality proclamations, issued during the present war, the laws of the United States forbidding recruiting for the belligerents in this country or the fitting out of war vessels are recited and also the laws governing belligerent warships entering American ports. The protection of the United States, it is declared, will be denied to such American citizens as "may misconduct themselves in the premises."

The language of the proclamation is identical with the others.

The State Department issued this statement:

"The American Consul at Venice has telegraphed the Department that on May 23 German and Austrian aeroplanes made a scouting attack on Venice at dawn. Several bombs were thrown and several persons were wounded—one bomb falling near the arsenal and another at San Nicoletto di Lodi, in the water. One aeroplane flew directly over the consulate amid a hail of machine gun, shrapnel, and shell fire. The Consul reports that there was no sign of panic among the citizens who watched the flight through glasses."

The Italian Post Office Department today notified the United States of the suspension of parcel post between the two countries. Packages now in the mails will be returned to the senders.

The American military observers are likely to be sent with the Italian Army, and any naval observations that are made will be conducted by the American Naval Attaché at Rome. None of the observers sent to the other Allies has had such opportunity for observation, and for that reason War Department officials think it useless to send more.

ENGLAND EXPLAINS TRADE AGREEMENTS

Realizes They Do Not Bind the United States Government in Any Way.

LONDON, May 25.—To make clear the circumstances under which American shippers have been conducting negotiations with British officials to expedite the forwarding of American cargoes affected by the British Order in Council, the Foreign Office gave out today the following statement:

"Arrangements with regard to shipments of cotton and other articles of commerce were agreed on between representatives of the British Government and representatives of the American interests. The Government of the United States was in no sense a party to these agreements and took no part in the conference.

"The British Government quite realizes that these unofficial arrangements in no way involve the Government of the United States and that they do not and cannot commit either Government to any departure from the views they have already expressed in their official notes with regard to the declarations of March 1 and the blockade policy adopted to give effect to it."

CANADIANS WIN AFTER GUARDS FAILED

Carry a Strong German Position North of Ypres But Lose Heavily.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 25.—General Hughes, Minister of Militia, received a cable dispatch today describing the part played by the Canadian division in driving a strong German force from their intrenched positions in a wood to the north of Ypres on Thursday and Friday.

The message states that "two previous attempts by the British Guards failed, but the position was so important as to warrant another attempt, which was made successfully by the Canadians.

"The Sixteenth Battalion (Western Canadian Highlanders) showed the way," states the message, "and their success was confirmed by the Thirteenth Battalion, (Royal Highlanders of Montreal,) who took over and consolidated the positions won. They were ably supported by the Fourteenth Battalion, (Royal Montreal Regiment.)"

It was stated tonight that the casualties of the Canadians for the two days were heavy, totaling about 2,000. An earlier report stated that 66 men were killed in the first day's fighting and 132 wounded, while 102 were missing.

It is stated that the ground won is being held by the Canadians.

AVERTED PARIS AIR RAID.

Six French Aeroplanes Prevented an Attack by German Machines.

PARIS, May 25.—An official note issued tonight tells how six French aeroplanes defended Paris from a raid by two German aircraft. The statement says:

"Two German machines were signalled at various points by cannonading. This warned the Paris aero guard that enemy machines had broken through the frontier patrol.

"As soon as the machines appeared French aircraft gave chase. When the enemy saw the city so well protected they turned tail and escaped over the frontier."

The Flamingo to Florida and Cuba via Seaboard Air Line Ry. new steel train on quick schedule to Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West, Havana. Lve. N. Y. 9:15 A. M. com. May 30. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

ITALY SEIZES FOUR AUSTRIAN TOWNS; LOSES DESTROYER IN NAVAL BATTLE; ISSUES DEFENSE OF WAR ON AUSTRIA

FORCED INTO HOSTILITIES

In Note to United States Italy Explains Break With Former Ally.

LONG LIST OF GRIEVANCES

Despite Warnings, Ultimatum Was Sent to Serbia Without Notification to Rome.

WHOLE POLICY UNFRIENDLY

First Refused Compensation, Then Offered Concessions That Were Inadequate.

HOW ITALY SAVED SERBIA

Sent a Warning to Austria in February, Which Stopped Her Operations There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The first complete official statement of the difficulties between Italy and Austria-Hungary, which forced the Italian declaration of war against the Dual Monarchy, was made public here tonight by Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador. It took the form of a carefully prepared telegraphic statement to the Ambassador from Signor Sonnino, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with instructions that it be delivered in the form of a note to the Government of the United States. After presenting the communication to Secretary Bryan at 4 o'clock this afternoon, Count Cellere made public a translation of its full text.

As delivered today the Italian note is identical with similar communications which were cabled from Rome Sunday night to Italian Embassies and Legations in all the important neutral countries. The note was prepared for use after the farewell visits of the German and Austrian envoys at Rome on Sunday afternoon and the subsequent conference between the Italian Foreign Minister and the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors at Rome, when the agreement was signed, sealed, and delivered by which Italy joined the Allies in the new Quadruple Entente.

The note explains why Italy did not join Germany and Austria in their war against the Allies; the efforts of Italy to reach an adjustment of the subsequent difficulties between Italy and Austria, and why Italy felt justified in breaking diplomatic negotiations with Austria and the reasons for the declaration of war. It reads:

Triple Alliance Defensive.

"The Triple Alliance was essentially defensive and designed solely to preserve the status quo, or in other words, the equilibrium, in Europe. That these were its only objects and purposes is established by the letter and spirit of the treaty as well as by the intentions clearly described and set forth in official acts of the Ministers who created the alliance and confirmed and renewed it in the interest of peace, which always has inspired Italian policy.

"The treaty, as long as its intents and purposes had been loyally interpreted and regarded and as long as it had not been used as a pretext for aggression against others, greatly contributed to the elimination and settlement of causes of conflict, and for many years assured to Europe the inestimable benefits of peace.

"But Austria-Hungary severed the treaty by her own hands. She rejected the response of Serbia, which gave to her all the satisfaction she could legitimately claim. She refused to listen to the conciliatory proposals presented by Italy in conjunction with other powers in the effort to spare Europe from a vast conflict certain to drench the Continent with blood and to reduce it to ruin beyond the conception of human imagination, and finally she provoked that conflict.

"Article I. of the treaty embodied the usual and necessary obligation of such pacts—the pledge to exchange views upon any fact and economic questions of a general nature that might arise pursuant to its terms. None of the contracting parties had the right to undertake, without a previous agreement, any step the consequence of which might impose a duty upon the other signatories arising out of the Alliance, or which would in any way whatsoever encroach upon their vital interests. This article was violated by Austria-Hungary when she sent to Serbia her note dated July 28, 1914, an action taken without the previous assent of Italy.

"Thus, Austria-Hungary violated beyond doubt one of the fundamental provisions of the treaty. The obligation of Austria-Hungary to come to a previous understanding with Italy was the greater because her obstinate policy against Serbia gave rise to a situation which directly tended to the provocation of a European war.

Warned Austria of Danger.

"As far back as the beginning of July, 1914, the Italian Government, preoccu-

Continued on Page 3.

Kaiser Seeks to Keep Rumania Neutral; Rumors That a New Loan Has Been Offered

LONDON, May 25.—German diplomacy is exerting itself in every possible way to persuade Rumania to preserve its neutrality, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. Emperor William has invited Rumania to send a military mission to German Headquarters, and Prince Charles von Wedel is being sent to Bucharest on a confidential mission from the Emperor.

The German press publishes rumors of a new German loan to Rumania, but this has not been confirmed.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"The Berlin newspapers assert that Bulgaria and Greece have declared that their policy of neutrality will not be changed as a result of Italy joining in the war."

RUSSIANS LOSE 21,000 PRISONERS

Mackensen Reports Success in a New Attack North of Przemysl.

RUSSIANS CLAIM SUCCESS

Heavy Attacks on San Lines Were Beaten Off by Their Artillery Fire.

BERLIN, May 25, (via London.)—General Mackensen has renewed his offensive against the Russians north of Przemysl, and yesterday he captured 21,000 prisoners, according to the official statement given out in Berlin today by the German War Office.

The official statement says:

The army under General von Mackensen resumed the offensive yesterday to the north of Przemysl. The attack ended in entire success. The strongly fortified villages of Drohogow, Ostrow, Radymno, Wysocko, Weitlin, Makowisko, and the hills northeast of Dobromska and east of Cetula were taken by storm. So far 153 officers and more than 21,000 men have fallen into our hands as prisoners, while thirty-nine cannon, including nine heavy guns, and at least forty machine guns have been captured by the Teutonic allies. The Russians suffered extraordinarily heavy losses.

Of the campaign in the northeast the General Staff says:

On the Dubysa River, east of Roszynic, our troops attacked strong Russian forces. We defeated them and drove them back across the river with very considerable losses. Prisoners to the number of 2,240 and five machine guns were captured. Further to the south several Russian attacks, some of them at times very fierce, coming from the direction of Ejargola, resulted in failure. Our opponents suffered heavily in these encounters.

VIENNA, May 25, (via Amsterdam to London,) May 26.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

In Middle Galicia the allied armies have attacked strong Russian forces along the entire front from Sieniawa to the Upper Dniester. General von Mackensen's army, including the Sixth Austro-Hungarian Army Corps, has occupied Radymno and advanced east and southeast of that town toward the San River.

The enemy, who attempted to regain the lost ground, were everywhere repulsed, losing 21,000 prisoners, 39 cannon, and more than forty machine guns.

The armies of Generals Puhallo and Boehm-Ermoli are advancing southeast of Przemysl and are gaining ground after an obstinate resistance.

Toward Bionin Plain an attack along the entire front is proceeding. The situation on the remainder of the front in the northeastern theatre is unchanged.

RUSSIANS HELD OFFENSIVE.

German Movement in Galicia Thought to Have Been Checked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Russians continue attacking over the whole front in Galicia, with the exception of one small section southeast of Przemysl. Here the Germans continue fruitless attempts to force their way to the main line of railway in the hope of cutting the Russian communications behind the fortress. Everywhere else the Germans are now definitely on the defensive. This has now lasted forty-eight hours, a period which should have fully sufficed to refill complements and stores. If the Germans do not immediately resume the offensive, we are justified by similar experiences on several occasions on the Warsaw and Niemen fronts in feeling assured that the tremendous onslaught from Cracow is yet another blow that has missed its mark and left a good opening for a return stroke.

"Having satisfactorily scotched the German attack on the west and south, the Russians are developing a strong advance in the eastern section of the front. Moving along the left bank of the Dniester in the early hours of Saturday the Russians have now stormed and taken a number of points, captured 2,200 men, 40 officers, scores of Maxims, and a quantity of various military stores. This sucessful movement continues to develop while beyond the Dniester the enemy has been almost entirely reduced to quiescence.

The Baltic Provinces raid contiues to be slowly liquidated. Meanwhile the Russians have occupied the line of the Rivers Windava, Venta, and Dubyssa, and have forced the Germans back a considerable way to the west of the last-named.

Over several hundred miles of front, namely, the Niemen, Narew, Bzura and

Continued on Page 3.

ROLLED HUGE GAS CLOUD AT BRITISH

Germans at Ypres Started a Great Volume of Fumes, 40 Feet High, Along a Six-Mile Front.

THEN HAD TO DELAY ATTACK

This Cost Them Dearly in Men, but British Say Some Trenches Lost Have Not Been Rewon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26. — A dispatch to The Chronicle from the North of France describes the German attack northeast of Ypres Monday. It says:

"A wind arose that was favorable to their plan and they immediately profited by it by projecting vast quantities of asphyxiating gas in the direction of the Allies. The fumes began to curl up from their trenches at daylight and the volume of gas employed was amazing.

"Along the front of six miles, beginning southeast of St. Julien and reaching almost to Steenstraate the German trenches everywhere were simultaneously pouring forth dense masses of overpowering fumes.

"The British, protected by respirators and motor goggles, kept their ground with the utmost determination. The poison clouds crept over them like a slow moving mist, but, thanks to the new precautions, only a relatively small percentage of the men were put hors de combat and unable to rise to their feet and fire at the enemy. A few moments later the British gunners further off were menaced by the terrible vapor, so far-reaching in its effect was the immense quantity that came sweeping across the country.

"But the poisoned atmosphere also impeded the movements of the Germans. They had to allow a quarter of an hour or more to elapse before venturing on an advance through the choking fumes. The air looked as if it were full of extremely fine yellow flour. The faces of the soldiers were turned by the gas into a deep yellow, as if they had been stricken with jaundice, but they were full of fight, as the Germans found to their cost when they started to advance in close formation.

"The interval which had to be allowed for clearing of the air was fatal to them. The French artillery mowed them down without mercy. Some of them managed to establish themselves in a few of the British trenches by the expedient of exploding asphyxiating bombs inside the works. But they found themselves perilously placed. They at once became a target for the allied guns, which had got the range, and by the end of a few hours not a single one was left alive."

GERMANY FORSWORE GAS.

Hague Treaty Against Use of Such Shells Still in Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, through James Brown Scott, Director of the Division of International Law, sent tonight to interested persons a series of pamphlets containing the texts of conventions and declarations relating to war formulated at the International Peace Conventions at The Hague in 1899 and 1907. The verified table attached to the text of The Hague declaration of 1899 concerning asphyxiating gases shows that the declaration was ratified by ten of the eleven countries, including Japan, now engaged in the war, and that Great Britain "adhered" to the declaration in 1907, eight years after its negotiation was concluded at The Hague. Germany, which has used asphyxiating gas shells in operations against the allied forces in France, ratified the treaty on Sept. 4, 1900. Fourteen other Governments ratified the declaration on the same day. No Government ratified prior to that date.

The declaration provides, in part, as follows:

"The contracting powers agree to abstain from the use of projectiles the sole object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases. The present declaration is only binding on the contracting powers in the case of a war between two or more of them. It shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between the contracting powers, one of the belligerents shall be joined by a non-contracting power.

"The non-signatory powers can adhere to the present declaration. For this purpose they must make their adhesion known to the contracting powers by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherlands Government

Continued on Page 8.

INVADE ON 66-MILE FRONT

Italian Forces in Three Lines Sweep Four Miles Across the Frontier.

TAKE FIRST RANGE OF HILLS

Several Hundred Austrians Are Captured in Tonale Pass, on Tyrol Border.

NAVAL FIGHT AT BARLETTA

Italian Destroyer Sunk by Shell in Attack by Cruiser and Mosquito Craft.

COAST RAID DAMAGE HEAVY

Vienna Reports Austrian Warships Wrecked Much Property—Two of Them Hit.

Italian Destroyer Sunk In Fight Off Coast

VIENNA, May 25, via Amsterdam to London, May 26.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

The cruiser Helgoland and three torpedo boat destroyers encountered two Italian torpedo boat destroyers near Barletta, one of which escaped, but the other of which was struck by a shell and compelled to surrender in a sinking condition.

Our destroyers rescued thirty-five of the crew of the Italian boat, including its commander, but the work of rescue was hindered by the approach of two Italian battleships, which fired from a range of 9,000 meters. In the ensuing skirmish our destroyer Csepel was slightly damaged, but the Helgoland and the other destroyers returned the enemy's fire with apparent success, and then retired out of range.

ROME, May 25, (via Paris, May 26.)—A bulletin issued by the War Office today announcing that the Italian Army had entered Austrian territory caused great enthusiasm. This report showed that the Italians were occupying all the mountains between the Idria and Isonzo Rivers and that, advancing, they had taken Cormons, which commands the road leading to Gorizia, an important Austrian frontier station.

Passing from the north to the centre of Eastern Friuli, the report indicated that the Italians were well on the road to Gradisca, and that in addition, in Southern Friuli, Cervignano, another important Austrian frontier station leading to Monfaloone and Trieste, had been taken.

The Giornale d'Italia, commenting on the bulletin, says:

"The Italian advance occupies a front of 100 kilometers (about 66 2-3 miles) and has as extreme points Caporetto, on the north, and the Gulf of Trieste on the south. The first contingents of the Italians penetrated into Austrian territory distances ranging from two to four miles."

ROME, May 25.—Invasion of Austria across the northeast frontier by armies of Italy has begun, thus demonstrating the country's preparedness for the conflict which had been so long predicted. The Crownland off Carniolo and the district of Friuli are the scene of the advance. Yesterday Caporetto, the heights between the Idria and the Isonzo, and the towns of Cormons, Cervignano, and Terzo, on the way to Trieste, were occupied.

Following is the War Office account of the operations:

On the Carniolo front Austrian artillery opened fire against our positions without results. During the day of May 24 our artillery fired on positions occupied by artillery of the enemy.

On the Friuli front our troops advanced everywhere, and encountered only feeble resistance. We have occupied Caporetto, the heights between the Idria and Isonzo Rivers, Cormons, Cervignano, and Terzo. The enemy withdrew, destroying bridges and burning houses.

Our torpedo destroyers opened fire against the enemy's detachments at the Port of Buso, and have disembarked troops. We captured seventy

Austrians who had been sent to Venice. Our losses were one dead and some wounded.

An earlier official report mentioned that the landing stages, the railroad station, and barracks, as well as all motor boats in the harbor at Buso, had been destroyed.

The Italian Ministry of Marine gave out an announcement which reads as follows:

A steamer arriving at Barletta reports that while passing near the promontory of Gargano at midnight last night she sighted an Austrian warship with a heavy list. She was escorted by four torpedo boats. This probably is the warship which was driven off from Barletta after having fired several shots.

Intense indignation has been aroused in Rome by a report from Barletta that an Austrian torpedo boat destroyer, flying a British flag, fired seven times upon the castle there, each shell finding its mark. It was added that the belief prevailed there that the destroyer had been struck by a shell from a pursuing Italian squadron and seriously damaged.

Friuli Rejoices at Invasion.

From Udine to Mountainous Cividale, the ancient capital of Friuli, and from there to Palmanova, Latisana, and Pordenone, the whole of Friuli is exultant in the belief that work has been begun by the Italian Army to liberate their eastern brothers.

The tricolor has been hoisted everywhere, not only on the municipal buildings and private houses, but on the high pinnacles of the belfries of the churches. Even the smallest villages celebrated today the initiation by Italy of a war which they hope will restore the country's unity. Along the roads passing through various small villages the people had hung flags from the poplar trees to decorate what they declared was destined to be "the triumphal road to Trieste."

PARIS, May 25.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Udine, says that 111 Italians arrived there today. They had been detained at Cormons yesterday, but were relieved by the corps which advanced into Austria this morning.

Von Hindenburg Forestalled.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—Austria struck first with her navy and aircraft along Italy's east coast; Italy promptly countered by throwing a considerable body of troops across the northeastern frontier and occupying a stretch of Austrian territory along the River Isonzo. Thus, although Field Marshal von Hingenburg, who has a reputation for forcing matters, is reported to be in command of the Austro-German troops along the new front, Italy, in a sense, has forestalled him.

Rome officially announces that the Italians have occupied a number of comparatively important towns and have compelled the Austrians to retreat.

A Times dispatch from Campo Cologno says that in an action on Monday in Tonale Pass, twenty miles east of Tirano, the Italians repulsed the Austrians, who appear to have crossed into Italian territory. Several hundred Austrian Alpine troops were captured.

This, in brief, summarizes the first thirty-six hours of the newest phase of the ever-widening European conflict, which, being new, appeals to the popular imagination, rather stated by the seemingly unending struggle in the other theatres of the war.

Rome's first bulletin dealing with the operations of the army indicates that two movements are under way—one to the northward, toward the Carnic Alps, and another through the region of Friuli, ostensibly aimed at Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula. Cervignano, one of the Austrian towns occupied by the Italians, is only about ten miles from the Gulf of Trieste. Both thrusts should develop severe fighting.

Just as Italy lightly characterized Monday's Austrian raids along her coast, so Austria characterizes the military operations to date as border skirmishes. While today's Rome official communication laid stress on the Italian rush across the border, the official statement from Vienna ignores it and gives details of the Austrian swoop on the Italian coast, enumerating the damage and emphasizing the slight Italian resistance.

ITALIAN PORTS SUFFER IN WARSHIPS' RAID

Vienna Reports Heavy Damage and Some Casualties Inflicted—Two Attacking Vessels Hit.

VIENNA, Austria, May 25, (via London.)—Supplementing the previous Austrian official statement relative to the fighting on Monday along the Italian east coast, the Austria War Department today says:

The Austrian destroyer Scharfschutze penetrated the narrow canal at Porto Corsini till it ranged quite close to the fully defended Italian trenches.

Hidden Italian batteries suddenly opened fire with twelve-centimeter guns against the Austrian scout ship Novara and a torpedo boat lying before the canal entrance, and killed many of their own troops, who were taken by surprise.

An Italian shell hit the officers' messroom of the torpedo boat, causing her to spring a leak. In order to help the destroyer and the torpedo boat out of their precarious position, the Novara began a flanking fire against the trenches, demolishing the barracks, but herself being struck several times. A Lieutenant and four men were killed and several men wounded. The enemy's losses were perhaps twenty times heavier. The Scharfschutze escaped undamaged. The torpedo boat was assisted to Pola.

At Rimini (about ninety miles south of Venice) the armored cruiser Sankt Georg bombarded the railway station and bridge. At Senigallia (about twenty-five miles northwest of Ancona) the battleship Zrinyi demolished the railway bridge and water tank, the harbor works, the station, and a railway train.

At Ancona the greater part of the fleet bombarded the old fortifications, the artillery and cavalry camps, the railway station and oil tanks, causing fires which did enormous damage, destroying three steamers. The Italians offered resistance by light batteries and machine guns only.

At Modem (?) the Fort Alfredo Saoli artillery crews at the guns were driven off by our airmen using a machine gun against them. The airmen then dropped bombs on a baloon shed and on military objects in the interior.

Another official communication issued tonight says:

In the southwest, on the Tyrolean and Carinthian frontiers, at some points small detachments of Italian Alpine troops crossed the frontier, but retreated when fired at by our posts.

ITALIAN NAVY WAS ALERT.

Expected Austrian Attack, Met It, and Made Counter-Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this dispatch from Rome, dated Monday, but not received until yesterday:

"The first day of the war has been ushered in by a bombardment of Italian towns on the Adriatic coast, but little damage was done.

"The period of grace for beginning hostilities allowed by the Italian declaration of war did not expire until 6 o'clock this morning, but two hours earlier the Austrian squadron made a descent on the Italian coast and opened fire on several points. The strength of the hostile fleet is variously estimated at five to seven ships, which were accompanied by a flotilla of destroyers and preceded by aeroplanes. The ships, it is clear, came from a port on the peninsula of Istria.

"This attack had been foreseen by the Italian General Staff, and precautions had been taken to render it abortive.

"The operations were of two sorts, aerial and naval. At daylight the Austrian ships, which had arrived off the coast under the cover of night, opened fire simultaneously on Porto Corsini, Singaglia Ancona, and Barletta, close to Barix.

"An aerial attack on Venice was supported by a gunboat and some destroyers which kept out of range of the Italian guns. The aeroplanes dropped several bombs on the Venetian liettoral and attempted to destroy the arsenal, but failed to find their objective.

"As soon as there was sufficient light to see the hostile aircraft the Italian anti-aircraft guns were turned upon them and Italians also ascended in several aeroplanes and dirigibles. The latter rose high and then swooped down on the enemy aeroplanes.

"The Austrians did not wait for an engagement at close quarters, but fled and were chased over the lagoons and out over the Adriatic by the Italian aerial squadron.

"It was an exciting and stern chase. The guns of the Italian aircraft opened fire on the foe, which dodged and ducked like a covey of wild birds. One Austrian aeroplane is reported to have been winged, but continued its flight.

"On the surface of the water also the Italians were victorious. Italian destroyers, emerging from the Gulf of Venice, opened fire at long range and the Austrian ships fled. Occasionally they fired their after guns without hitting any Italian vessel.

"The news of the retirement of the vessels attacking Venice must have been communicated by wireless to the other ships bombarding Ancona and other points, for after an hour's firing they drew off and steamed eastward to rejoin the other units of the Austrian squadron.

"The heaviest Austrian fire was concentrated on Ancona Harbor and railway station. The chief objective was the railway line, which is of the highest strategic importance. The station was struck repeatedly, but all the damage done was to some stucco and one of the pillars supporting the roof. According to the latest information there were no Italian casualties.

"Some light cruisers and two destroyers opened fire on Barletta, but the shells for the most part went wide. Apparently learning that Italian vessels were out on the Adriatic the Austrian ships soon swung around eastward and vanished.

"An attempt made by Austrian aeroplanes to destroy an aeroplane shed at Gesi, just inland from Ancona, ended in failure. The assailants left quickly after dropping a few bombs and the Italian airmen, who started in pursuit, were unable to catch them.

"The Italian Navy did not wait long before making reply to the Austrian raid. An Italian destroyer entered Porto Buso, at the head of the Adriatic. This place is used as a subsidiary base by the Austrian fleet. The destroyer bombarded the shipping in the harbor, destroyed the railway station and barracks and sunk a small Austrian gunboat. The survivors, comprising sixty-three men, were rescued and brought as prisoners to Venice. The Austrians had several killed, whereas the Italians suffered no loss."

Simultaneously with the attack on the other towns a raid was made on Rimini, nearly midway between Ravenna and Ancona. A three-funneled ship was observed approaching and several other vessels sighted further out, accompanied by a dirigible. The enemy opened fire on the railway lines to Ferrara and Bologna, hitting a passing train and doing a certain amount of damage to the permanent way. This, however, was by no means serious, and in an hour or so it was repaired.

Some shells also fell in the town, wrecking one house and damaging another.

During the firing signals were made to the enemy warships from the spirts of a brewery, and several German employes there were arrested. The warships had not been firing long before the Italian destroyers hove in sight and the enemy promptly made off at full speed.

WANT TO BE KEPT INFORMED.

Italians Resent the Withholding of News by the Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 25.—Travelers from Ancona, which was bombarded by aeroplanes and torpedo boats yesterday, relate that they were awakened before daybreak by the first cannon shots, which the Austrians sent in two directions against the railway station outside the town near the shore and against the port. The bombardment lasted three-quarters of an hour, producing great excitement and even curiosity, but no fear. There was not one of the 35,000 inhabitants, unless incapacitated, who did not hurry toward the centre of the town. The reply from the port was so quick that when the sun rose the Austrians were nowhere to be seen.

The damage done in Venice by the enemy airmen is not yet known here, but none of the famous buildings was injured. The fact that Austria has followed the precedent set by Germany in bombarding undefended towns occasions no surprise. Italians have been led to expect any illegalities. What they resent is that the first accounts of the Austrian raid along the coast were not authentic. The public expressed disapproval by demonstrations, saying plainly they want only the truth, good or bad, and will not be satisfied with anything less.

The Tribuna contains a long article warning the population against spies. It recounts what has been done in Belgium, France, and England, and points out that much can be done if every person is on the qui vive. It follows this with a list of eleven hotels kept by Germans and Austrians. Many buildings, such as the big Austrian Embassy to the Vatican, have removed the Austrian coat of arms.

ROME, May 25.—Referring to the naval and aerial activities of Austria-Hungary along Italy's Adriatic coast line, immediately following the declaration of war, the Giornale d'Italia has this to say:

"The Austrian raid along the Adriatic coast of Italy, with attacks upon undefended towns and villages, is proof of Italy's need, for the defense of her own shores, to have possession of ports in the Istria Islands an don the Dalmatian coast.

"The Italian people must accustom themselves to the idea that the Adriatic coast often will be visited by the enemy. We should bear in mind what has happened to England. Although possessed of the finest fleet in the world, England has been raided, and her coast line is 300 miles from Germany. The naval force of Italy is equal to that of Austria-Hungary, while the distance between the two coast lines is only seventy miles. Furthermore, the Italian coast strategically is much inferior. Consequently raids would be unavoidable even if the Italian fleet were three times as strong as that of Austria-Hungary.

"We are waiting the Austrian fleet in front of Taranto and Venice, hoping they could come near. Instead they attacked unfortified towns and fired into houses along our coast."

GERMANS WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM GALICIA

Austrians Also Send Army Corps From the North to Meet the Italians.

GENEVA, (via Paris, May 26.—According to advices received here, the Austrian Archduke Eugene has asked Emperor Francis Joseph to place him at the head of the army operating against Italy. The Archduke has been commander of the forces operating against Serbia.

It is reported that Prince Adalbert of Prussia, son of Emperor William, will have command of an Austrian naval squadron.

Large numbers of German troops from Galicia are passing through Troppau, Austrian Silesia, bound for the Tyrol.

An Austrian army corps from Silesia, with thirty batteries, is also on its way to that region.

The Swiss Government has decided that there shall be no general mobilization unless some radical changes take place in the situation.

RUSSIA EXPECTS SHORT WAR.

Foreign Minister Says Italy's Action Will Influence Neutrals.

PETROGRAD, May 25.—"Italy's entry into the war will make the war much shorter in duration; it will have an enormous influence on the attitude of neutral countries, and it will lead to the rapprochement of States whose interests seem at present to be opposed," said Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, on being interviewed today by the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

"In any case," the Foreign Minister continued, "no hostile power can henceforth be reinforced at the expense of any neutral country whatever."

Concerning Bulgaria M. Sazonoff said he did not believe that she would move against Russia under any circumstances. He averred that the Italo-Serbian relations were perfectly amicable and that Russia's task with regard to Serbia would not be fulfilled unless Serbia received a free outlet on the Adriatic.

"I declare," added the Foreign Minister, "that Serbia will have free ports which shall be absolutely her own."

Regarding reports of a separate peace, M. Sazonoff said numerous attempts in that direction had been made, and not only on the part of Austria; out that all had failed, and he added that anything of that character was "absolutely impossible."

PARIS, May 25.—When French troops in the region of Ailly, near the Meuse, hoisted Italian flags upon their trenches, says the Paris Temps, German soldiers in the positions opposite called out: "So much the better. It will be over all the quicker."

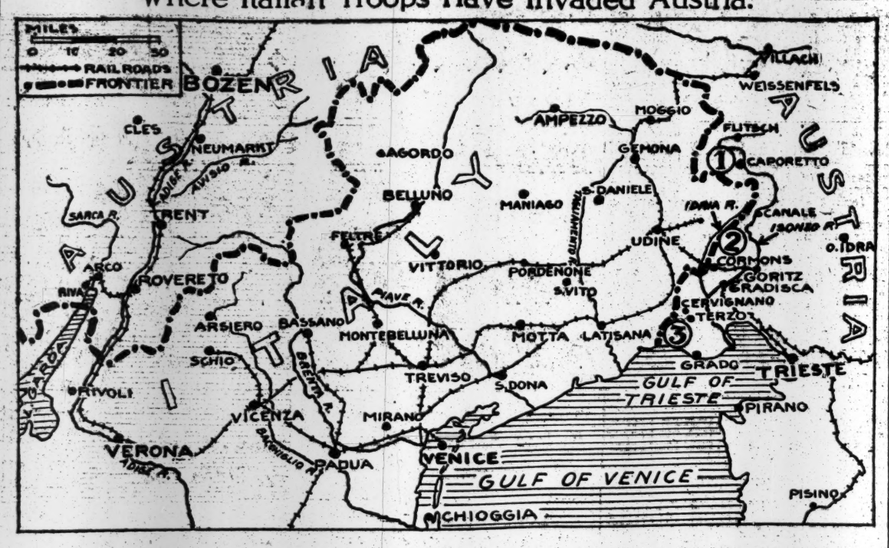
TURKS CALM AT ITALY'S MOVE.

Relations Between the Two Nations Have Been Normal So Far.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) May 25.—Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary occasioned no surprise at the Turkish capital, because it was expected. The official world and the public show no excitement, as so far the relations between Turkey and Italy remain normal. Whether Italy's action is likely to involve Turkey is a matter which the members of the Diplomatic Corps are not willing to discuss.

The Turkish press has treated the affair conservatively, while in Governmental circles the situation is viewed calmly, but with a determination to meet future exigencies to the best of Turkey's ability.

Where Italian Troops Have Invaded Austria.



Starting from Udine, the Italian forces have moved along on a 66-mile front into Austrian territory in opening the campaign against Trieste. One division moved north, capturing Caporetto, another straight along the main railway line to Cormous, and a third south toward the head of the gulf, capturing Caruigna no and Tarzo. No Serbia fighting is reported, the Austrian advance guards falling back, probably to their intrenched positions.

FRENCH PRESIDENT GREETS ITALY'S KING

Says Two Nations Will Be Forever United by Their Companionship in Arms.

PARIS, May 25.—Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, during a visit to the armies in Larraine and the Vosges, sent the King of Italy the following telegram:

"At this solemn hour when Italy enters upon the glorious path marked out by her destinies, all France is glad to think that the two sister nations are going to fight once more for the defense of their common civilization and for the freedom of oppressed peoples.

"Already brought nearer together by their relationship, by their traditions, and by the immortal force of the Latin genius, Italy and France will be united forever by this new fraternity of souls and by this reflected consecration of their natural relations.

"I express to your Majesty my most ardent wish for the victory of your valiant troops. With these soldiers the allied armies are proud to fight to put an end to the enemies of justice and of liberty.

"I wish noble Italy a successful realization of her national aspirations, and I beg your Majesty to accept these assurances of my devoted friendship."

The session of the French Chamber of Deputies today was devoted wholly to eulogies of Italy. All the members of the Viviani cabinet were present and the galleries were crowded with distinguished persons. Tomasso Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador to France, was in the diplomatic box. Paul Deschanel, the President of the Lower House, delivered an oration.

"It is now fifty-six years since Italy was with us," M. Deschanel began, alluding to the Italian war of unification, and all the Deputies as if by common impulse arose, turned toward Signor Tittoni, and cheered loudly and lengthily.

The demonstration was repeated at the conclusion of M. Deschanel's speech, which, it was unanimously voted, should be posted on the official bulletin boards throughout France.

Premier Viviani mounted the speaker's platform, saying he desired to salute the Italian nation which "in a burst of patriotism has rent the circle of iron and fire which is tightening around the modern barbarism. Victory is near!"

All the Deputies and the spectators cried "Vive l'Italie!" and the House adjourned having been in session just ten minutes.

Numerous provincial cities today are celebrating the entrance of Italy into the war by processions with music, public addresses delivered by local celebrities, the decoration of public buildings and popular demonstrations in front of Italian Consulates, where there are any.

TOKIO REJOICES OVER ITALY.

Believed Now That Allies Won't Call Upon Japan for an Army.

TOKIO, May 25.—There has been much rejoicing in Tokio over the advent of Italy into the European war on the side of the Allies, and the conviction that this will hasten victory is being expressed.

There is excellent reason for the statement that the Allies have definitely abandoned the project entertained in France at one time to induce Japan to send an Army to Europe.

WILL PROLONG THE WAR

And Bring Other Nations In, Says Cologne Gazette of Italy's Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 25.—"Italy will help," says The Cologne Gazette, "because she thinks she has taken the side of the victors and victory is near.

"Italy's entry means a new phase of the war. It will lengthen it, increase the bitterness of the struggle and probably draw other nations into the arena."

HAD SPIED ON ITALY.

German Dentist's Plans and Photographs Found in Milan Lodgings.

ITALIAN FRONTIER, (via Chiasso to Paris) May 25.—Facts are coming to light regarding the extent of the German espionage system in Italy. A striking example of this has just been revealed at Milan. Rudolf Herod, a native of Berlin, had been for three years a dentist's assistant at Milan. He was a poor dentist, but an excellent Alpinist, and made constant excursions into the mountains along the Italian frontier. He was recalled to Germany to do military service, and was wounded.

When war between Austria and Italy became probable he wrote from a hospital to a friend asking that documents left in his lodgings be forwarded to him immediately. They were examined by the authorities and were found to include plans and photographs of Italian fortifications, barracks, railways, and roads, and also a letter to a German, who it is presumed employed him for that purpose, describing where he could find documents buried near the frontier, as well as a list of the sums received in payment for information forwarded to Germany.

WOMEN DO MEN'S WORK.

Will Clean Streets in Rome and Act as Conductors.

ROME, May 25, (via Paris.)—In Rome and other large cities of Italy arrangements have already been made for women to take the places of men called to the colors. The wives and sisters of tramway conductors and ticket takers will take their places while they are away, and the women in the populous quarter of San Lorenzo in Rome will undertake to keep the streets there clean.

ITALY EXPLAINS WAR WITH AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

pied by the prevailing feeling in Vienna, caused to be laid before the Austro-Hungarian Government a number of suggestions advising moderation, and warning it of the impending danger of an European outbreak. The course adopted by Austria-Hungary against Serbia constituted, moreover, a direct encroachment upon the general interests of Italy, both political and economical, in the Balkan peninsula. Austria-Hungary could not for a moment imagine that Italy could remain indifferent while Serbian independence was being trodden upon.

"On a number of occasions theretofore Italy gave Austria to understand, in friendly but clear terms, that the independence of Serbia was considered as essential to Balkan equilibrium. Austria-Hungary was further advised that Italy could never permit that equilibrium to be disturbed to her prejudice. This warning had been conveyed not only by her diplomats in private conversations with responsible Austro-Hungarian officials, but was proclaimed publicly by Italian statesmen on the floors of Parliament.

"Therefore when Austria-Hungary ignored the usual practices and menaced Serbia by sending her an ultimatum without in any way notifying the Italian Government to learn of her action through the press rather than through the usual channels of diplomacy, when Austro-Hungary took this unprecedented course she not only severed her alliance with Italy but committed an act inimical to Italy's interests.

"The Italian Government had obtained trustworthy information that the complete program laid down by Austria-Hungary with reference to the Balkans was prompted by a desire to decrease Italy's economical and political influence in that section, and tended directely and indirectly to the subservience of Serbia to Austro-Hungary, the political and territorial isolation of Montenegro, and the isolation and political decadence of Rumania.

"This attempted diminution of the influence of Italy in the Balkans would have been brought about by the Austro-Hungarian program, even though Austra-Hungary had no intention of making further territorial acquisitions. Furthermore, attention should be called to the fact that the Austro-Hungarian Government had assumed the solemn obligation of prior consultation of Italy as required by the special prvisions of Article VII. of the treaty of the Triple Alliance, which in addition to the obligation of previous agreements, recognized the right of compensation to the other contracting parties in case one should occupy temporarily or permanently any section of the Balkans.

Sought to Revivify the Treaty.

"To this end, the Italian Government approached the Austro-Hungarian Government immediately upon the inauguration of Austro-Hungarian hostilities against Serbia, and succeeded in obtaining reluctant acquiescence in the Italian representations. Conversations were intiated immediately after July 23, for the purpose of giving a new lease of life to the treaty which had been violated and thereby annuled by the act of Austro-Hungary.

"This object could be attained only by the conclusion of new agreements. The conversations were renewed with additional propositions as the basis, in December, 1914. The Italian Ambassador at Vienna, at that time received instructions to inform Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Italian Government considered it necessary to proceed without delay to an exchange of views and consequently to concrete negotiations with the Austro-Hungarian Government concerning the complex situation arising out of the conflict which that Government had provoked.

"Count Berchtold at first refused. He declared that the time had not arrived for negotiations. Subsequently upon our rejoinder, in which the German Government united, Count Berchtold agreed to exchange views as suggested. We promptly declared, as one of our fundamental objects, that the compensation on which the agreement should be based should relate to territorial at the time under the Dominion of Austria-Hungary.

"Th discussion continued for months, from the first days of December to March, and it was not until the end of March that Baron Burian offered a zone of territory comprised within a line extending from the existing boundary to a point just north of the City of Trent.

"In exchange for this proposed cession the Austro-Hungarian Government demanded a number of pledges, including among them an assurance of entire liberty of action in the Balkans. Note should be made of the fact that the cession of the territory around Trent was not intended to be immediately efefctive as we demanded, but was to be made only upon the determination of the European war. We replied that the offer was not acceptable, and then presented the minimum concessions which could meet in part our national aspirations and strengthen in an equitable manner our strategic position in the Adriatic.

Italy's Full Demands.

"These demands comprised: The extension of the boundary in Trentino, a new boundary on the Isonzo, special provision for Trieste, the cession of certain islands of the Cursolari Archipelago, the abandonment of Austrian claims in Albania, and the recognition of our possession of Avlona and the islands of the Aegean Sea, which we occupied during our war with Turkey.

"At first our demands were categorically rejected. It was not until another month of conversation that Austria-Hungary was induced to increase the zone of territory she was prepared to cede in the Trentino and then only as far as Mezzo Lombardo, thereby excluding the territory inhabited by people of the Italian race, such as the Valle del Noce, Val di Fasso, and Val di Ampezzo. Such a proposal would have given to Italy a boundary of no strategical value. In addition the Austro-Hungarian Government maintained its determination not to make the cession effective before the end of the war.

"The repeated refusals of Austria-Hungary were expressly confirmed in a conversation between Baron Burian and the Italian Ambassador at Vienna on April 29. While admitting the possibility of recognizing some of our interests in Avlona and granting the above mentioned territorial cession in the Trentino, the Austro-Hungarian Government persisted in its opposition to all our other demands, especially those regarding the boundary of the Isonzo, Trieste and the islands.

"The attitude assumed by Austria-Hungary from the beginning of December until the end of April made it evident that she was attempting to temporize without coming to a conclusion. Under such circumstances Italy was confronted by the danger of losing forever the opportunity of realizing her aspirations based upon tradition, nationality, and her desire for a safe position in the Adriatic, while other contingencies in the European conflict menaced her principal interests in other seas.

"Hence Italy faced the necessity and duty of recovering that liberty of action to which she was entitled and of seeking protection for her interests, apart from the negotiations which had been dragging uselessly along for five months and without reference to the Treaty of Alliance which had virtually failed as a result of its annullment by the action of Austria-Hungary in July, 1914.

Old Grievances Revived.

"It would not be out of place to observe that the alliance having terminated and there existing no longer any reason for the Italian people to be bound by it, though they had loyally stood by it for so many years because of their desire for peace, there naturally revived in the public mind the grievances against Austria-Hungary which for so many years had been voluntarily repressed.

"While the Treaty of Alliance contained no formal agreement for the use of the Italian language or the maintenance of Italian tradition and Italian civilization in the Italian Provinces of Austria, nevertheless if the alliance was to be effective in preserving peace and harmony it was indisputably clear that Austria-Hungary, as our ally, should have taken into account the moral obligation of respecting what constituted some of the most vital interests of Italy.

"Instead, the constant policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government was to destroy Italian nationality and Italian civilization all along the coast of the Adriatic. A brief statement of the facts and of the tendencies well known to all will suffice.

"Substitution of officials of the Italian race by officials of other nationalities; artificial immigration of hundreds of families of a different nationality; replacement of Italian by other labor; exclusion from Trieste by the decree of Prince Hohenlohe of employes who were subjects of Italy; denationalization of the judicial administration; refusal of Austria to permit an Italian university in Trieste, which formed the subject of diplomatic negotiations; denationalization of navigation companies; encouragement of other nationalties to the detriment of the Italian, and finally the methodical and unjustifiable expulsion of Italians in ever-increasing numbers.

Policy Inspired by Aversion.

"This deliberate and persistent policy of the Austro-Hungarian Government with reference to the Italian population was not only due to internal conditions brought about by the competition of the different nationalities within its territory, but was inspired in great part by a deep sentiment of hostility and aversion toward Italy, which prevailed particularly in the quarters closest to the Alstro-Hungarian Government and influenced decisively its course of action.

"Of the many instances which could be cited it is enough to say that in 1911, while Ittaly was engaged in war with Turkey, the Austro-Hungarian General Staff prepared a campaign against us, and the military party prosecuted energetically a political intrigue designed to drag in other responsible elements of Austria. The mobilization of an army upon our frontier left us in no doubt of our neighbor's sentiment and intentions.

"The crisis was settled pacifically through the influence, so far as known, of outside factors; but since that time we have been constantly under apprehension of a sudden attack whenever the party opposed to us should get the upper hand in Vienna. All of this was known in Italy, and it was only the sincere desire for peace prevailing among the Italian people which prevented a rupture.

After the European war broke out, Italy sought to come to an understanding with Austria-Hungary with a view to a settlement satisfactory to both parties which might avert existing and future trouble. Her efforts were in vain, notwithstanding the efforts of Germany, which for months endeavored to induce Austria-Huungary to comply with Italy's suggestions, thereby recognizing the propriety and legitimacy of the Italian attitude. Therefore Italy found herself compelled by the force of events to seek other solutions.

"Inasmuch as the Treaty of Alliance with Austria-Hungary had ceased virtually to exist and served only to prolong a state of continual friction and mutual suspicion, the Italian Ambassador at Vienna was instructed to declare to the Austria-Hungarian Government that the Italian Government considered itself free from the ties arising out of the Treaty of the Triple Alliance insofar as Austria-Hungary was concerned. This communication was delivered in Vienna on May 4.

"Subsequently to this declaration, and after we had been obliged to take steps for the protection of our interests, the Austria-Hungarian Government submitted new concessions, which, however, were insufficient and by no means met our minimum demands. These offers could not be considered under the circumstances.

"The Italian Government, taking into consideration what has been stated above, and supported by the vote of Parliament and the solemn manifestation of the country, came to the decision that any further delay would be inadvisable. Therefore, on this day, (May 23d,) it was declared at Rome that beginning tomorrow, May 24, it will consider itself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Orders to this effect were telegraphed yesterday to the Italian Ambassador at Vienna."

ITALY SAVED SERBIA.

Warning to Austria Has Held Up Operations Since February.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—The Times correspondent at Rome says that an important revelation in the Italian Green Book is the statement that the immunity from Austrian attack enjoyed by Serbia and Montenegro during the last three months was directly due to the action of Italy, who made the immunity of Serbia a condition for entering into negotiations with Austria. Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, having twice in February notified Austria that any military action on the part of Austria in the Balkans, without a previous agreement with Italy, would have the gravest consequences.

BACKED DOWN TOO LATE.

Austria Offered to Interpret Article 7 Differently When Italy Went Neutral

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 24, (via Paris, May 25.)—Deputy Barzilai has given to the Rome Messaggero an account of a conversation he had with Marquis San Giuliano, Italy's late Foreign Minister, shortly before Austria's declaration of war on Serbia, of which Italy had no previous notice.

According to Signor Barzilai, he was told by the Foreign Minister that Austria had informed the Italian Government that Article VII. of the Triple Alliance treaty, which provided compensation for Italy in return for every Austrian territorial gain "must be considered null and of no effect."

Two days after Italy's declaration of neutrality the Austrian Ambassador is said to have informed Italy that if she reconsidered her decision Austria was prepared to renounce her interpretation of Article VII.

ENVOYS QUIT ENEMY SOIL.

Teutonic Ambassadors Leave Italy by Way of Switzerland.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 25.—Prince von Bülow and Baron von Macchio, German and Austrian Ambassadors to Italy, who left Rome last night, reached Chiasso, Switzerland, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. They were received by the Swiss authorities, Prince von Bülow's brother, and the German Consul.

Prince von Bülow remained for two hours and then departed for Berlin by way of Basel. Baron von Macchio left Chiasso soon after his arrival for Vienna by way of Zurich and Innsbruck.

There was no demonstration on the departure of the diplomats from Rome, although large crowds had assembled at the station. Baron von Macchio and Prince von Schoenburg-Hartenstein, Ambassador to the Vatican, with their staffs, boarded a special train there at 8 o'clock last night. They were accompanied to the railroad station by Count Vinaza, Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican.

Prince von Buelow, with Princess von Buelow, the German Minister to the Vatican, and their staffs left at 9:30 o'clock. They were followed fifteen minutes later by the Bavarian Ministers to the Quirinal and the aVtican and their staffs.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 25.—The Prussian and Bavarian Ambassadors to the Vatican, Dr. von Muhlberg and Baron von Ritter, arrived this afternoon at Lugano, where they will reside during the war.

ROME, May 25.—The Giornale d'Italia comments on the calm attitude maintained by the Italian people on the occasion of the departure from Rome of the Austrian and German diplomats. The newspaper says this is especially deserving of notice because the people were incensed over the bombardment of Ancona and Venice, undefended towns, and reports that Italians in Austria had been treated nconsiderately while attempting to return home.

ITALIAN ENVOY REBUFFED.

German Chancellor Refused to Receive Him for Farewell Visit.

LONDON, May 25.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Riccardo Bollati, Italian Ambassador to Germany, left Berlin with his staff this morning. He was driven to the railway station through less frequented streets.

It is said in the message that the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, declined to receive Signor Bollati for the customary farewell call, and that Foreign Minister von Jagow advised the Ambassador not to attempt to conclude his mission in the usual manner.

The German Foreign Office was represented at the railway station by a junior official.

SWISS ACT FOR GERMANY.

Spain to Represent Austrian Interests in Italy.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 25.—The Swiss Government has announced that it will represent the interests at Rome of the German Empire and of Bavaria. The interests of Austria-Hungary will be represented by Spain.

WILL ASSIST RESERVISTS.

Canada Prepared to Act in Behalf of Italian Government.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25.—"The Canadian Government will look after the transportation of Italian reservists to Italy as soon as we get advices to that effect from the Government at Rome," said General Hughes tonight. "We shall assist them in the same way as we have assisted reservists to get to Russia and France."

General Hughes thought there would be no necessity for mobilizing the Italian reservists before their departure. He indicated that they would go direct to Italy. His estimate of the number of Italians of fighting age in Canada who probably will go back to take part in the war is 30,000.

TALE OF NEW DEAL IN EUROPE.

Chicago Hears That Four Great Powers Will Rule After the War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The Herald this morning prints this dispatch from its Washington bureau:

"The secret understanding on which Italy joined the Allies involves remaking not only the map of Europe, but also regrouping all the nations on that continent, according to information given today by an American who has been in Rome since the war started.

"The Herald's informant enjoyed intimate relations with the diplomats of all nations, who were stationed at the Eternal City, and his opportunity for securing information was such as to render whatever, he says, worthy of consideration.

"Here are the plans of the Allies as outlined by him—plans that arrange the future of the world:

First—The war shall be continued until Germany and Austria are forced to accept whatever terms are given them, and each of the four great powers is pledged to continue the war until it is abandoned by the unanimous consent of the four.

Second—There shall be no arbitration by Holland, America, or other neutral powers; but the four Allies shall dictate the terms of peace.

Third—There shall be three classes of nations established in Europe.

Class A shall consist of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy.

Class B shall consist of Belgium, Holland, Serbia, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria.

Class C shall consist of Bohemia, Poland, Bavaria, Croatia, Hungary, and the other minor States into which by racial affinities the German and Austrian Empires shall be split.

Fourth—Class A States shall guarantee the peace of Europe.

Class B States shall be entirely independent, but disputes between them must be arbitrated by the Class A States.

Class C States shall be independent, but have no armies of their own except for police duty, and shall make no international treaties other than commercial or postal.

"These plans, said the Herald informant, have been talked of daily for eight months among the master minds of Europe, who are agreed that this is the only reorganization that will keep the world at peace, and the politicians intend the soldiers shall fight until they are enforced.

"The Italian diplomats, holding their rioting citizens in check with muskets, persisted in neutrality, coquetting with von Bülow and von Macchio until it was agreed that Italy should be one of the four great powers at the close of the war to control the destiny of the world and the Adriatic should be an Italian lake."

GREAT RUSH OF VOLUNTEERS.

Men of Distinguished Families Side by Side with Laborers.

ROME, May 25.—The Government yesterday opened an enrollment bureau for volunteers under the age of 20 and over 40. Men between these ages can be called to the colors, but younger or older they cannot be. The idea was to give those who cannot be called an opportunity to go to the front. In about 24 hours no fewer than 1,000 men had volunteered. In addition to workmen, these volunteers were composed of some members of the aristocracy and large numbers of the middle classes.

One of the regulations is that a minor to enlist must have the consent of his parents. One woman named Turchi Ottaviani came forward herself and presented her son Carlo, aged 17. To the recruiting officer she said: "Take him. I am willing." Thereupon the crowd cheered her loudly.

Among other young men who have volunteered are Walter Toscanini, son of the well-known musical conductor, and Mario Segantini, son of the painter.

All the men of the Medici family have volunteered. Among them is Luigi Medici, a member of the Chamber of Deputies. One of the recent well-known members of this family was General Giacomo Medici, who was regarded as one of the most brilliant leaders under Garibaldi. He was made a Marquis by King Victor Emmanuel because of his splendid defense of Rome in 1848.

Among the men over 40 to join the colors is Count Domenico Micheli of Venice, aged 53. He is a former officer of cavalry, and said that to go to the front he would gladly serve as a private soldier.

LONDON, May 24.—Instructions were received at the Italian Embassy from Rome today that all Italian reservists in the United Kingdom should be notified to return at once.

5,000 ITALIANS REGISTER HERE.

Assert Willingness to Return to Fight for Their Country.

It was estimated yesterday that during the past week more than 5,000 Italians, all of them members of the Italian Army or naval reserve, have registered at the Italian Consulate General, Spring and Lafayette Streets. A big crowd gathered in front of the consulate again yesterday waiting to register their willingness to return to Italy and fight whenever they are wanted.

In the absence of Chevalier G. Farafornl, the Consul General, who is said to be in Washington, Luigi Silleti, the Vice Consul General, is in charge of the local consular offices. Mr. Silleti said yesterday that the only official confirmation the Consulate General had received regarding Italy's entrance into the war was a telegram from the Italian Embassy in Washington to the effect that a state of war existed between Italy and Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Silleti said that up to the present the Consulate had issued no call looking to the registration of reservists in this country. The great number who have registered, he added, have appeared voluntarily. The majority of them, he said, are between the ages of 21 and 30.

Since Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary, the local Italian newspapers have been used as a medium to keep in touch with reservists in and near New York. These papers have printed notices daily calling on the reservists to send their names, addresses, ages, and other particulars to the Consulate General, so that, if necessary, they can be reached by letter.

The Consulate General in New York takes in all of New York State, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

French Idea of Francis Joseph.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 25.—La Guerre Sociale publishes a striking cartoon entitled, "Francis Joseph Cheered by His Well-Beloved Subjects." The drawing shows the

There are several scores of things we know of that shouldn't be done in advertising. A new advertiser, if unadvised, usually does most of them first.

A bad start in advertising generally means failure.

Why not at least talk it over with us—the benefit of twenty-five years of successful experience costs you nothing to secure.

George Batten Company
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

TURKS BURY 3,000 LOST IN TWO DAYS

Obtain a Truce on Front Before Colonials After Terrific Fighting.

ALLIES ADVANCE STEADILY

Thousands of Wounded Reaching Constantinople, Where There Is a Shortage of Supplies.

LONDON, May 25.—Recent operations at the Dardanelles are described in an official statement given out here tonight. The statement says:

The following information has been received from the general officer commanding the Mediterranean expeditionary force:

On May 21 the first French division made considerable progress and is now close to the Turkish trenches.

On the 22d the enemy made a determined attack against the left of the Indian brigade at 3 P. M. They gained a temporary footing, but a strong counter-attack, at once organized, drove the Turks back with the loss of over 500 men. A number of prisoners were taken.

On the 23d of May the Turks asked for and an agreement was signed for a suspension of hostilities opposite the Australian and New Zealand army corps to enable them to bury the large number of Turkish dead lying close to our trenches. Over 3,000 Turks were buried—all killed between May 18 and 20.

It was a quiet day in the southern arena on May 24. The French, in conjunction with the British naval division, made a considerable advance during the night, with slight loss. The territorial division was also pushed forward and our new line consolidated.

Thousands of Wounded.

ATHENS, May 25, (via London.)—Advices reaching here from Constantinople by mail describe the arrival in the Turkish capital of thousands of wounded from the Dardanelles, where the First Turkish Army Corps, composed of the best fighting elements in the country, has been engaged.

In Constantinople there is a shortage of petroleum, wood, and coal. Bread also is lacking, and at the bakeries people must take their turn.

When American Ambassador Morgenthau protested to the Turkish authorities against the sending of fifty British and French subjects to be placed on the fortifications of the Dardanelles, a measure designed to stop the bombardment of Adrianople, Enver Bey replied he must do something, as the arrival of Turkish wounded from the strait was creating a deep impression. The Ambassador's energetic efforts, coupled with the British threats to hold Enver Bey personally responsible, resulted in the return of these men to Constantinople within a week. They were accompanied to Gallipoli by Hoffman Philip, Secretary of the American Embassy.

The American collier Vulcan, which has been coaling the American cruiser Tennessee, is expected shortly to dispatch from Beirut, bringing the unit of the American Red Cross which is proceeding to Constantinople.

CZAR'S WARSHIP TORPEDOED.

Turks Announce That a Submarine Is Active in Black Sea.

AMSTERDAM, May 25, (via London.)—A telegram from Constantinople says it is announced officially there that a Turkish submarine sank a Russian warship in the Black Sea.

The dispatch adds that Turkey succeeded for some time in concealing the fact that this submarine was in operation, and that the complete results of its activities are unknown.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin yesterday reported that a Russian warship, probably the battleship Panteleimon, had been sunk in the Black Sea, with the loss of 1,400 men. The dispatch gave no intimation that the vessel had been sunk by a submarine.

NEW AID TO WOUNDED.

Magnet Shows Location of Fragments of Metal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 25.—Professor Bergonie of Bordeaux University has invented a valuable surgical apparatus called an "electro-vibreur" for the treatment of wounds while fragments of metal are embedded in the tissues.

A magnet is connected with an alternating current of electricity, not to draw the metallic fragments to the surface—which would need a very large magnet and cumbrous installation—but it causes the fragments to vibrate exceedingly, thus enabling the surgeon to detect the exact locality for the incision to extract them.

INTERN ALIEN MINERS.

With Strikebreakers Gone, Vancouver Union Men Get Jobs Back.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 25.—Internment of alien enemies on a wholesale scale was begun today in the coal mining district of Vancouver Island. By noon 115 Austrians and Germans in the Southfield, Cumberland and Nanaimo mines had been placed on a special train bound for the internment camps.

The alien enemies were taken into the mines a year ago as strikebreakers when the coal pits were tied up by the Western Federation strike. The former workmen are now to resume their jobs.

WARNS ENGLAND IT MUST BACK ARMY

Bishop of Pretoria, Demanding "National Service," Attacks Home Conduct of War.

MUNITIONS FAR BELOW NEED

Troops' "Amazing" Spirit Must Be Supported by a Nation Aroused to Its Immense Task.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 25.—The Bishop of Pretoria, who spent a month at the front in Northern France and Flanders, writes a letter to The Times on the urgent need of national service. After extolling the spirit of the troops, which he describes as "amazing," the Bishop proceeds:

"It is all the more so when you realize that this spirit is there in spite of the fact that the men who show it feel it in their bones that somehow the nation is not backing them as the nation could and should. That, I am convinced, is the feeling right through the army in France and Flanders and the reason for it is not far to seek.

"After fighting desperately day and night for days and weeks with frightful losses, the men who are left are dog tired and need a rest.

"When they are pulled out to get this rest and after three days are sent back into the firing line again the only conclusion they can draw is that there are not enough troops available to take their places.

"When battalion after battalion of infantry have to sit in the trenches day after day and night after night, being pounded by high explosives from the enemy's guns, with no guns behind them capable of keeping down the enemy's fire, then the conclusion they draw is obvious: Namely that the nation has failed to provide sufficient guns or ammunition to meet those of the enemy.

"When night after night and day after day the men in the trenches know that for every one hand grenade or rifle grenade or torch or trench mortar bomb which they throw at the enemy, they will get back in answer anything from five to ten, then the conclusion they draw is also obvious: Namely that the nation somehow does not realize the situation and, if it does, has not made it its business to supply what is necessary.

"Little Short Of Murder!"

"Man for man, they know that they have nothing to fear, either from the German infantry or cavalry. They have proved it again and again. But they know also that it is little short of murder for a nation to ask men, however full of the right spirit, to face an enemy amply equipped with big guns and the right kind of ammunition, unless they are at least equipped with equally effective munitions of war.

"There can be only one impression left in the minds of men in such a case and that is that somehow or other the nation does not know the truth, does not understand, and is not backing them, for knowing the old country as they do they have no doubt that if Germany can produce these things we can if we will.

"And yet in spite of it all they keep cheery, they do their best, they die gayly.

"The fact is that as a nation we are just gambling on this spirit. We know it to be there. We recognize it as the finest thing in the world. We believe it is unconquerable, whatever happens. So it is, but it will not win the war alone.

"It is this spirit, backed by guns and high explosives, the legitimate munitions of war, which is going to smash this enemy of ours, and nothing else.

"Let no one think that we are going to do it by descending to the level of the German Imperial Staff and using any sort of gas. This talk of reprisals by gas (perhaps next we shall hear of reprisals by poisoning water supplies) is simply another method of chloroforming the nation and blinding its eyes to the real issue—the adequate supply of big guns and high explosive shells and other legitimate munitions of war.

Must Call on Every Man.

"Is this national Government going to be the real thing or is it not? Is this new Government going to tackle this business on the same ridiculous principles of voluntary service, as heretofore, or in the only way in which it can be tackled with any certain hope of ultimate success? Is it going to tell the nation at once that we cannot win this war and that we shall uselessly sacrifice thousands of lives unless the Government has the power given to it to call upon the services of every single man, woman, and child, if need be, for whatever each individual is most capable of doing, directly or indirectly, for the accomplishment of the one object before us—the smashing of the enemy?

"It is the height of impudent folly to imagine that we are as a nation so miraculously endowed by the Almighty that we and we alone of all the nations in the world can prosecute such a war as we are engaged in to a successful issue without calling on the whole resources of the nation. At present we are treating it as a sort of a side show to the real business of life, which must be kept going as usual.

"The nation will welcome national service because the temper of the nation is different from what it was. Recent events have clearly shown, even to the most phlegmatic, that we are, in a perfectly real sense, up against the devil incarnate.

"What else is it when we are fighting against an enemy who will stop at nothing, however mean and cruel and disgusting—an enemy who will use gas, sink the Lusitania, put arsenic in running streams, and sow disease? Mere abuse won't tame this devil or drive him out, but a nation, serving, will.

Only One Way.

"National service will be welcomed, once the nation learns the truth that thousands of the finest and most gallant lives that the empire has ever produced are being thrown away because the nation has not yet realized that it is at war.

"There is only one way to make the nation realize this fact, and that is by bringing every member of it under the direct orders of the State for one purpose and one purpose only. Nothing else matters today."

BEATEN IN MACHINE GUNS.

Allies' Supply Below Germans', Who Have a Host of Trained Men.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, May 5.—It is still obvious that the extraordinary number of machine guns used by the Germans is one of the chief troubles of the allied forces.

The German weapon is a very fine one, and in their preparation for war the Germans have trained large numbers of men to its use, and they have studied its tactics as carefully as they have those of the regular artillery.

The machine gun requires tactics of its own, and some military experts say that it takes two years to train a man thoroughly in its use.

WELCOME BRITISH WORRIES.

German Papers Seize on Stories of Ammunition Scarcity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—German papers are naturally seizing with avidity upon the ammunition scarcity scare of the Northcliffe press, and at the period when from achievements in the field Germany can create little enthusiasm in the Fatherland, they are more than grateful for the attacks on Lord Kitchener, declaring these vehement discussions show better than anything else how the real situation is tending. Extracts from the Northcliffe press are freely quoted, the most vehement editions being dished up with great relish, while Count Reventlow finds in them the inspiration for a long article on "British Worries."

"They are suffering from ammunition," he gleefully writes, "and there is no confidence any more in the national military saint, Lord Kitchener. That is especially remarkable, for from him was expected successes fabulous and beyond all previous experience; no other man in the world was capable of such an epoch-making success. We shall follow his further career with interest, whether at the War Office or not. They might just as well leave him peacefully at the place where he is, for his successor would have difficulty in bettering his endeavors in the ammunition industry.

"That this point is talked of with such vehemence in London and was, next to the sin of Churchill, the principal cause of the defeat of the Cabinet, shows more than anything else the situation in which the situation, is tending. For Germany all these things prove that the unassailability of England is only a legend—one of the many signs that show how right have been our methods of war against England, and that the means used will be more effective the longer they are used."

SEATTLE CONSUL SHIFTED.

Dr. Mueller's Zeal for Germany Had Involved Him in Trouble.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 25.—Dr. Wilhelm Mueller, German Consul here for the last three months, has been transferred to Atlanta, Ga. He will be succeeded here by Dr. E. Zopfell, the present German Consul at Atlanta.

Dr. Mueller, who was German Consul at Shimonoseki, Japan, until the war began, attracted notice soon after coming to Seattle because of a clash with Prosecuting Attorney Alfred Lundin over German treaty rights. Dr. Mueller was technically arrested on a State warrant, charging conspiracy to bribe an employe of a shipbuilding company to disclose the company's business secrets in an effort to learn whether the company was building submarines for Canada. The Consul protested that he was immune from arrest under treaty, and made complaint to the State Department. Subsequently the conspiracy charge was dismissed.

ROLLED HUGE GAS CLOUD AT BRITISH

Continued from Page 1.

and by it communicated to all the other contracting powers.

The above makes it appear that the declaration to obtain from the use of asphyxiating gases in war is still binding on Germany. None of the Governments now engaged in the great war has failed to ratify or adhere to the declaration. There were no reservations to the declaration made by any of the nations now engaged in war, so that it is in full force in effect with reference to all of them.

The United States Government did not ratify or adhere to this declaration.

ALLIES PUSH ON NEAR ARRAS.

Take Three Important Points There —Germans Now Close to Ypres.

LONDON, May 25.—Important progress has been made by the Allies at several points north of Arras, according to the official bulletins issued by the French War Office tonight.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports to the British War Office that not all the ground east of Ypres, which was lost to the Germans yesterday as the result of their gas attack, has been regained.

Berlin indicates that the successful operations near Ypres have enabled them to approach Hooge, which is only two and one-quarter miles east of the Flanders stronghold.

The night Paris bulletin is as follows:

To the north of Arras our attacks today have resulted in important progress. To the northwest of Angres in front of Fosse Calonne we carried the salient of a large enemy work, called Cornallies. In the same region our troops took by assault another German work which was very strongly fortified.

More to the south, to the east of the road from Aix-Noulette to Souchez, we have captured on a front of one kilometer the whole of a great trench, where the enemy had been resisting for fifteen days.

To the west of the same road we have made very appreciable progress in the ravine of the Fond de Buval, our access to which the artillery of the enemy posted at Angres, and the defensive organization, which was particularly strong, had prevented until now.

We have gained some ground to the west of Souchez near the Château Carliel.

The day report of the French War Office said:

It was a night of considerable activity between the sea and Arras. In Belgium, following a violent bombardment, a German attacking column endeavored to gain a footing on the highway between Langemarck and Ypres. It was definitely checked.

The Germans delivered two attacks yesterday to the north of Ablain. In each they were repulsed. To the north of Neuville they delivered four attacks, each of which was checked by the fire of our artillery.

In these various aggressive endeavors, all of which resulted in complete failure, the enemy suffered heavy losses.

Gas Cloud Rose 40 Feet.

The dispatch from Sir John French is as follows:

Some portions of our line east of Ypres, which were lost yesterday during the enemy's gas attack, have not yet been recovered. The amount of gas used was greater than on any previous occasion—over a front of five miles.

The gas was emitted from cylinders throughout a period of four and a half hours, and at the same time our line was bombarded with asphyxiating shells. The gas cloud rose in places forty feet high from the ground.

Portions of the line remained intact throughout the ordeal, and our men have demonstrated that, with due precautions, this form of attack can be met and defeated.

The German War Office today made the following report on the operations in the western theatre of the war:

In Flanders we continued our attacks yesterday in the direction of Ypres. We took the Hamidnghe farm and the Bellewaarde farm by storm, and we approached Hooge. During these engagements 150 prisoners and 2 machine guns fell into our hands.

South of Armentières, between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy and north of the Lorette hills, partial attacks on the part of the enemy were repulsed with heavy losses.

At Neuville the troops of the enemy were drawn up in their trenches in readiness for a storming attack, but they were prevented from engaging in this manoeuvre by our artillery fire.

In Cambrai (a French town within the German lines) five Frenchmen were killed and twelve others injured by bombs dropped by a French aviator while the people were leaving church.

At St. Quentin we shot down a French aeroplane.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY.

Earl of Leicester's Son Is Among the Officers Killed.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 26.—The British casualty lists, just published, are again heavy. They include 91 officers and nearly 2,000 men in both services.

Among the killed are Lieutenant Arthur Coke, son of the Earl of Leicester, and Major John Mackenzie, who won the Victoria Cross in the Ashanti campaign in 1900.

GERMANY BITTER AGAINST AMERICA

Press and Soldiery Agitating the Rising Tide of Anger Toward the United States.

TARGET OF ALL CLASSES

This Nation Regarded as Chief Aid of Allies and Hated in Some Quarters More Than England.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, May 3.—The American traveler who happened to be visiting Germany in the earlier months of the war might well have plucked a perpetual daisy, reciting "They love me; they love me not." Today the American need not waste time plucking metaphorical daisies to find out where he stands. He is not loved, and is not left long in doubt about it.

A professional man who knows and personally likes America and Americans said to me recently: "At the present time feeling in Germany is bitterest against America—bitterer than against any of the nations against which Germany is fighting, bitterer even than against England."

This is one of the astounding curiosities of the world war. This widespread and growing anti-American sentiment is due to the fact that the Germans, almost without exception, have come to feel that under a theoretical mask of neutrality America is for all practical purposes a powerful ally of the Allies.

The press of Germany has done and is doing its full share toward sowing the seeds of perhaps permanent misunderstanding between the two nations. For several weeks now I have not read a German paper which has not contained one or more references to American shells or other American war material. The German people are not being allowed to forget it; the subject is brought home to readers on every possible occasion. These references, which tended to confine themselves at first to statements of fact, tables of statistics from American newspapers, and reports about specific shipments of war materia., have taken a more hostile character, with frequent references to American greed" and "American hypocrisy." One frequently encounters a charge of bad faith laid at the door of the United States Government.

A few typical examples may be quoted to illustrate how widespread and of how varying intensity is this new anti-American feeling.

Views of the Press.

A news item from Lyons reads that the French military authorities have decided to replace the cloth cap by a steel helmet, and adds that an American firm is prepared to manufacture 50,000 of the new helmets daily. "American firm" is printed in extra heavy type so that the reader will not by any chance overlook it. This is, of course, quite mild.

On the other hand, the Kreuzzeitung prints the following letter from the General Manager of a factory, one E. Ernst:

"Among our enemies I number also North America. To be sure it has not declared war on us, but with its shipments of war materials it has stepped on the side of our enemies. Our Government has done what it could. But the hour of vengeance will come; every crime is atoned for on earth—the 'pious' Mr. Wilson will do well to bear that in mind too."

That cooler heads are not lacking among the Germans, however, is indicated by the following editorial comment of another newspaper which reprints this letter:

"To call a neutral State an enemy during this war and threaten him with punishment we do not consider to be exactly the pinnacle of policy. No one will take it in bad part that Herr Ernst thinks or feels what he pleases. But during a war is a man at any other time one ought to be more careful to consider what feelings and thoughts one disseminates for publication."

Count Reventlow, writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, has been using some strong language. The following may serve as a sample of what many Germans are reading almost daily:

"Mr. Bryan and his countrymen may rest assured that in Germany for a long time now not one person believes any longer in the good faith and the loyalty of the United States Government."

More cautiously, the retired General of Infantry, von Blume, writing in another Berlin paper, refers to the fact that England and France are dependent for war material on "the assistance, in violation of international law, of greedy neutrals."

Recalls Tampico.

An article which recently made the round of the German press, entitled "How the Dresden saved 1,500 Americans," was not written with intent to promote relations of friendship and good will between the two nations:

"The Dresden, which was attacked in the neutral waters of Juan Fernandez by English warships, and which could be destroyed with the help of American ammunition, is through a curious chain of circumstances an example of what thanks Germany reaps for her chivalrous and humane conduct."

The article recites how about one year before she was destroyed the cruiser Dresden saved 1,500 Americans at Tampico and transported them safely to America, and concludes:

"The irony of fate would have it that the savior ship Dresden was destroyed with the help of those same Americans whose countrymen had been brought into safety by the warship. A strange thanks, which deserves at least to become known to the public."

A suggestive train of thought which some Germans are pursuing is indicated by the following anonymous paragraph in another Berlin paper:

Bryan's declaration that an embargo on arms would constitute a breach of neutrality comes pretty close to being a declaration of war against Germany. How else could the United States fight against Germany? Could the Americans possibly take the swords which they are making into their own hands or load the shells which they are manufacturing into the cannon they are making? Would the army of the United States fight at all? The statistics of this army, of which little is noticed in the land itself, but which yet has a strength of over 400,000, is composed of soldiers of various nationalities, as follows: 187,858 Germans, 144,221 Irishmen, 45,508 English, 48,410 French and others.

Would the Germans and Irish follow the Government in a war against Germany?

The trade papers and periodicals feature articles about American war material, and vie with the dailies in references to American neutrality. The following interesting thought concludes a long survey of the activities of the American automobile industry in supplying the Allies with war automobiles, which appears in a recent number of the Allgemeine Automobil-Zeitung, the organ of the Imperial Automobile Club. The writer concludes:

"It is to be hoped that what has been written above will help to turn the attention of our brave submarine commanders particularly toward ships that sail under the American flag."

Soldiers Complain.

Dangerous fuel for an anti-American conflagration is furnished by the many references to American shells in letters from the soldiers in the field to the folks at home. Many of these letters are cropping up in the small country papers as well as in the powerful provincal press. On the other hand, all the cartoons which I have seen—of Wilson, Bryan and Uncle Sam dispensing arms to the Allies—have been without malice or venom.

That this growing anti-American sentiment is not merely newspaper talk, one has daily and hourly opportunities of proving from personal experience. Almost every German one meets and talks with will inject the American ammunition question into the conversation before it has gone along many minutes. On the other hand, I have met with no personal discourtesy because of it. These Germans mostly "want to know," or they are generally seriously desirous of hearing how an American justifies the shipment of ammunition and other war materials to the Allies.

It is important to bear in mind that this anti-American sentiment has not definitely crystallized into permanent form. There are as many shades and gradations of it as there are kinds and conditions of Germans. I have found the feeling bitterest, in general, among men and officers in the field where American shells have been used. This is due, among other things, to quantity as well as quality. One hears that American shells are infinitely better in quality than those of French and English manufacture; that whereas some 50 per cent. of the French shells are "blind goers," some 30 per cent. of the American shells explode. Their effect is also said to be more terrible than those of the French, even when the latter do happen to explode.

A well known specialist in charge of a hospital in France told me that they had performed ten times as many amputations now since American shells had begun to make their appearance at that part of the front. From the peculiar nature of the field fortification war, it follows that the side that can continually squander the greatest amount of ammunition will in the long run do the most damage to the enemy. And the Germans at the front lay the unusually heavy artillery fire, from which they have suffered in the past months, to the huge quantities of American ammunition at the disposal of the Allies.

That there is no love for America or Americans among the relatives of those killed or maimed by alleged American shells goes without saying. And, oddly enough, every shell that strikes home seems to have been "made in America"!

And there is still another reason why the Germans in great numbers, both at the front and at home, women as well as men, have a private grudge against America.

"If it weren't for America's shipment of war material to the Allies, the war would have been over long ago," is a sentiment which has become a fixed idea with the Germans. Therefore, anybody who is suffering in any form, shape, or manner by the prolongation of the war blames the United States for it.

BERLIN TURNS TO RACING.

Crowd Applauds Victories of an American Jockey.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 25.—Horse racing was resumed in Germany today with the opening of the Spring meeting at Hoppegarten track, in a suburb of Berlin, in the presence of a crowd almost as large as usually is present in peace times. The pari-mutuel system of betting has been temporarily abandoned. Bookmakers are allowed to accept wagers, although the odds are not published.

There were large fields for all races, with twenty-six starters in the chief events. Subjects of nations at war with Germany were barred from the grounds. This rule applied to trainers and jockeys as well as to spectators, and was adopted as a measure of precaution to prevent hostile demonstrations against British race track followers, many of whom were engaged on the German turf before the war began.

It had been feared the controversy over the shipment of munitions of war from the United States to nations hostile to Germany might result in some exhibition of feeling against American trainers and jockeys, but two victories to the credit of Jockey Archibald seemed the most popular of the day.

SEIZE AUSTRIANS IN CANADA.

Ten Men Arrested for Supposed Plot to Wreck a Bridge.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25.—Ten Austrians have been taken into custody at Smiths Falls, Ont., by the military authorities, and it is believed that a plot to blow up the Canadian Northern Railway Bridge there was frustrated by the arrests.

An officer of the 42d regiment became suspicious of a recruit who enlisted as a Russian Pole, but turns out to be an Austrian. The man was shadowed and when he went to a boathouse near the bridge last night, a squad of soldiers was called out. The place was surrounded and ten Austrians were found there. A quantity of dynamite was found in the boat-house.

It is believed that the men expected several train loads of troops, en route to Kingston, to pass over the bridge today.

CANADIANS LOSE 300 MORE.

Several Officers Reported to be Numbered Among the 66 Killed.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25.—The Canadian casualties in Thursday's engagement in Flanders totaled 66 killed, 132 wounded, and 102 missing, according to an announcement made by the Militia Department today.

It is reported that the dead include several officers. Official details of the battle are lacking, but accounts so far received state that the ground gained and held is substantial, though the advance was made at heavy cost.

RUSSIANS LOSE 21,000 PRISONERS

Continued from Page 1.

Rawka, as far as the upper reaches of the Vistula, nothing has occurred during the past twenty-four hours. Since the Germans made a series of reconnaissance attacks over the whole line they must have quite satisfied themselves on one point, namely, that the costly onslaught into Galicia has not caused the Russians to weaken their power of offense upon what must always be the main preoccupation of the Germans, the Warsaw-Berlin direct route. Another day or two must suffice to indicate whether the Germans accept the failure of their rush into Galicia or have recuperated and reinforced with the intention of tempting fate yet further.

CLOSING AROUND PRZEMYSL.

Austrian Reports Say Fortress Is Now a Strong Camp.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 26.—Austrian correspondents who have been visiting the besieging armies before Przemysl report that the fortress is inclosed on three sides, and that the railroad running eastward to Lemberg is under the Austrian artillery fire. The Russian garrison has communication with the rear only by minor roads.

The Austro-Germans are only a few hundred yards from the advanced works, the correspondents state, and some of these have been brought under fire; but a regular bombardment of Przemysl has not yet been undertaken. The fortress has been hastily put into a condition of defense by the Commandant General, who has had 8,000 men working since the end of March, cementing together the remains of the concrete bastions, restoring the parapets of connecting works, and mending the gaps in the wire intanglements, much of which the Austrians were unable to destroy before their surrender.

The new Przemysl, say the correspondents, cannot perhaps be called a fortress; but it is a very strong intrenched camp, which will require a regular bombardment to reduce.

PRICES HIGH IN RUSSIA.

Food and Fuel Shortage Revealed in Newspapers.

Shortage of food and fuel in a large part of Russia, including the cities of Petrograd and Moscow, is causing great distress, according to the German Information Service, which quotes The Rjetch as saying:

"Meat has gone up; eggs cost twice as much as formerly. Whether wood will go down is very questionable, since most of the factories are using wood for their furnaces as the result of the coal famine. Oats can only be had at prohibitive prices. Flour has gone up considerably; vegetables are also beyond a poor man's reach. Even the middle class have a hard time to make both ends meet.

"The laboring class is still worse off. At the beginning of the war our people thought that Russia had the best chances of winning her campaign because of her plentiful food supply. We figured on a possible shortage of foreign products, such as coffee, drugs, machinery and fancy goods. No one, however, thought that there could be such a shortage in big, rich Russia of simple domestic victuals ordinarily exported."

The German Information Service quotes The Russkoye Slovo as follows:

"The only food left in the province of Rjaesan is potatoes. In many communities the supply of food will not last longer than the end of May. A big flour mill in Kursk had to shut down owing to lack of grain and coal supply.

"There is no more sugar and no lard in Vladikafkas. The coal famine in Petrograd is becoming more acute every day. Whereas the daily quantity of coal required is 25,000 puds, the supply is very small indeed. The city administration fears for the continuation of the water supply, as the coal on hand will be exhausted on May 28."

TO SEND AID TO GALICIA.

State Department Asks Help of American Jewish Committee.

Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, has received a letter from the State Department in regard to the numerous inquiries from men in this country as to the unfortunate condition of their wives and children who were caught in Galicia when the war broke out and have been unable to come to this country. The State Department says:

The department at first endeavored to communicate with the persons mentioned, and extend such assistance as might be possible through the American diplomatic and consular officers in Austria, but some months ago was informed that the greater part of Galicia had been cut off from communication with these officers. Subsequently the department undertook to communicate with these persons through its diplomatic and Consular officers in Russia. In a few cases these efforts appear to have been successful. However, the department has recently received a telegram from the Ambassador at Petrograd reading as follows:

Referring to department's numerous inquiries through embassy and Consulate Warsaw concerning persons in Galicia and payments there, letters and telegrams appear not to reach persons. Local authorities do not answer inquiries and Foreign Office says it cannot undertake to make inquiries about individual cases.

It appears to be well nigh useless for the department to continue its efforts toward assisting persons in Galicia through the diplomatic and Consular officers in Austria or Russia, and this matter is laid before you with the thought that perhaps assistance might be extended through your organization to the unfortunate women and children mentioned. You are requested to be so kind as to inform the department whether this is the case, and, if so, what assistance you are prepared to extend and what parts of Galicia you are able to reach. So far as the department is informed, it is not possible for banks and express companies in the United States to transmit funds to persons in Galicia except, perhaps, in a few places. If you obtained definite information upon this point, you are requested to inform the department. In case you are at present unable to render assistance to women and children in Galicia, you are requested to state whether you contemplate the possibility of doing so at any time in the near future.

Mr. Marshall is in communication with the department regarding this matter.

URGES RUSSIAN REVOLT.

Appeal to Soldiers Said to Have Been Found on a Prisoner.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of April 20 says that the following revolutionary appeal was found in the possession of a captured Russian soldier, and accepts it as showing the sentiment in certain sections of the Russian populace:

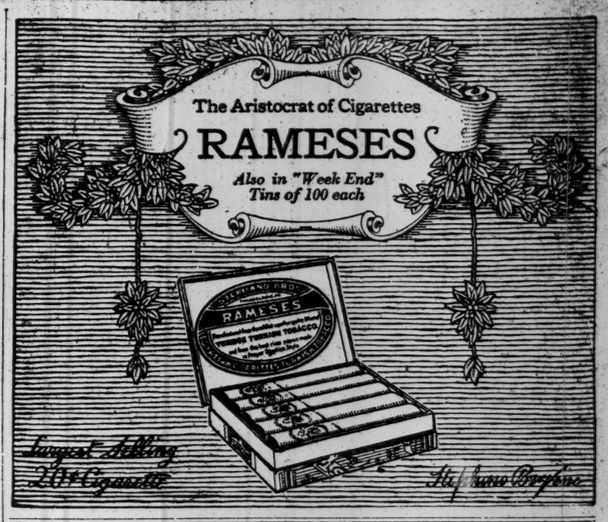
"Ten years have passed since, that bloody Sunday when the people, with faith in the justice of its ruler, drew near for the first time in dense masses to the throne of the Czar, there to voice its needs and its sorrows and to pray for protection against the cruel Government. But how were the representatives of the people received! A few salvos were fired, and the innocent blood of the unhappy people colored with red gleams the snow cover of St. Petersburg. An explosion of wrath shook Russia. The people arose, and had almost forced out its oppressors, had it not been for Russian good nature and credulity.

"Promises were given that the will of the people should be done; the people believed it and allowed their hands to sink. And now came an even more terrible oppression; the Government took vengeance upon the people. Hundreds of thousands were killed, and are still killed in Siberian prisons, and the people suffers even more heavily under the unbearable oppression of the Government.

"Brothers! Think of the Japanese War! Has it not brought us enough misery? So it will be now, too, and worse. Unprecedented is the present unhappy and for us unnecessary war, which a criminal Government fanned into flame, the most dreadful war of all time, the shedding our blood, and that not for a holy cause, not for our faith or our Fatherland, but for the advantage of our blood-suckers and butchers. Already the fate of our wives and children and of our parents is the saddest possible. We have been treacherously deceived.

"The Government cut off all help in the first place, and under threat of imprisonment it forbade our relatives to write the truth to us. Many are dying of hunger, but the treacherous Government sells the last scrap of our land at public auction unless the taxes are paid. A terrible epidemic is killing off our cattle, and the Government seizes what little we have left. With the blood they are filling their pockets. What will happen when hundreds of thousands return home, crippled and unfit for work? Who will support our wives and children? There are no colonies sufficient to paint the misery that is lying in wait for us.

"Brothers, remember! Do not anger the Lord, our God! In your hands is the entire weal of our people. The pan-Russian popular organization summons all of you to battle against the superior powers and the Government. Put an end forthwith to all warlike actions. Permit yourselves to be made prisoners. We shall not fare ill in captivity and shall get back safe and sound to our wives and children. Take care of yourselves. Your country and your families need you. Pity for every drop of blood that is shed for the Government. Overthrow everywhere those who are put above you, and choose your own leaders and leaders true to the country. The pan-Russian popular organization will take care of you. Disseminate everywhere our appeal and do not forget that the Government is adopting every method, shrewdness, and treachery to draw you upon its side. But do not fear, brothers, and do not believe them! There are millions of us! In union there is strength. All for one—one for all! They will promise you mountains of gold in their fear, when they feel their end approaching. It is all falsehood and deception; trust only your people and the representatives of the pan-Russian popular organization. The Government has never kept its promises.



CABINET FRAMED, APPROVED BY KING

Continued from Page 1.

will in due season return to the Exchequer and he will be in touch at all times with Mr. McKenna and the Prime Minister so that there will be no break of continuity in the financial traditions and practices, established since the war began.

"To have combined, especially at the outset, the functions of the new Minister of Munitions with the Chancellorship, would have been very difficult. The situation really requires that the man appointed to organize the supply of ammunitions should devote his undivided attention to the very urgent problem. Knowing this, Bonar Law offered to accept the by no means easy position but Mr. Asquith was naturally unwilling that the civil heads of both fighting services should be in Unionist possession.

"Eventually Lloyd George consented to retire from the Exchequer to devote his whole energy to the Ministry of Munitions. At the present time this new post is one of the most important offices in the Government. It is no exaggeration to say that the duration of the war and the success in it depend in large measure on adequate and unfailing supplies of the right sort of ammunition to the army in the field.

"There is a vast amount of leeway to make up, especially in regard to high explosives, where the military administrations have tragically failed. Let us hope that Lloyd George with his practical sagacity and immense energy will brilliantly succeed. At the call of duty he has voluntarily undertaken at a critical time the most difficult and exacting office in the Ministry.

"The temporary breach at the Exchequer is being filled by Mr. McKenna, who, when the time arrives, when it will be possible for Lloyd George to withdraw from the War Office, may exchange offices with him or return to the Home Office. Mr. McKenna is no stranger to the Treasury, and did excellent work there as its Secretary in 1906 and 1907. He will have the help of Edwin Montagu, who, having resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, is returning to his old place at the Treasury.

"To the new Home Secretary, Sir John Simon, was offered the Lord Chancellorship, but he declined it. He is certain to be a great success at the Home Office.

Welcomes Lansdowne's Coming.

"Lord Lansdowne's accession to the Cabinet will be generally welcomed. It will be noted that after the French analogy he will hold office without portfolio, which means that while his advice and counsel will be available, he himself will not be burdened with departmental labors.

"Two excellent appointments are those of Mr. Bonar Law to the Colonial Office and Mr. Chamberlain to the India Office.

"Every one who values ability and high character in public life will welcome the retention in the Cabinet of Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Runciman. The former vacates the Colonial Office in order to revert to the position of First Commissioner of Works, which he filled with distinction a few years ago. Mr. Runciman remains at the Board of Trade. The heavy war work of that department has been excellently done under Mr. Runciman's direction.

"It would have been a great loss if the new Cabinet had been deprived of the advantage of Mr. Churchill's courage and efficiency in this supreme crisis in our national history. His office will be a sinecure—that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The greater leisure which this will give him will free his powerful and brilliant mind for the consideration of various war problems as they arise.

"The substitution of Mr. Balfour for Mr. Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty cannot honestly be said to be a change in the interests of efficiency.

"Lord Fisher disappointed his friends in the Government by absenting himself from his duties at the Admiralty in the present crisis. This grand old sailor has rendered priceless service to the British Navy, but to absent himself just now because of differences with his colleagues is as unjustifiable as would be a strike in a munitions factory. Mr. Churchill, be it said to his credit, has remained at his post and will continue to do so until he hands over the responsibilities to Mr. Balfour.

"I venture to predict that one appointment in the new Cabinet will be unfavorably received by the public and that is the nomination of Sir Edward Carson to be Attorney General. As a distinguished lawyer he was well entitled to this office, but having regard to the language used by him during the Ulster crisis his appointment as first law officer of the Crown is an astounding one."

Attacks Carson's Appointment.

The Chronicle editorial says: "Sir Edward Carson's appointment seems to us wholly deplorable upon three grounds. In the first place, it is a grave mistake to include one, and that the smallest of the Irish parties, in a coalition which does not include both. In the second place, it is worse than a mistake to appoint as Attorney General—that is the Minister responsible for the maintenance of law in Great Britain, a man whose whole recent career has been a career of lawbreaking, and lawbreaking upon a grand scale.

We do not wish to rake up remote memories, but these memories are not remote, and it is absurd to act as if they could be banished. In the third place, Carson has show nhimself the worst patriot in public life. The Ulster agitation was throughout very dear to the Germans, who took an extraordinary interest in it as a source of weakness to this country. Carson did not repel their interest. On the contrary, he went to Germany and accepted the Kaiser's personal hospitality, and the fact that Ulster's mutiny was Germany's opportunity never damaged his mutineering. There can not be any doubt whatever that his movement was a prime factor in Germany's hope that we should not stand up to her aggression. That such a man should be in the Cabinet at all is deplorable; that he should be Attorney-General will be felt by millions of law-abiding citizens to be a most demoralizing scandal."

The Daily News's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"Carson's inclusion in the Cabinet as Attorney General creates a rather difficult situation in gard to Ireland. The Prime Minister and his colleagues have used their best influence to induce Redmond to join the Ministry an dhave kept the office of Postmaster General vacant in the hope that he would reconsider his decision; but the Irish Nationalist Party have at their meeting in Dublin approved their leader's action in standing out.

It is felt in Liberal circles that although the Unionist claim that Carson is one of their leading minds may be just, yet it should be borne in mind that Lord Haldane is retiring from a sense of duty although his is one of the best brains in the country. The Liberals have been patriotic in not raising a clamor about Carson's past friendliness with the Kaiser at a time when this foolishness was brought up in the Opposition press against Lord Haldane. However, it is fait accompli, and it is hoped no ill feeling will arise in Ireland.

UPHOLD REDMOND REFUSAL.

Irish Leaders Affirm Party Must Remain Independent.

DUBLIN, May 25.—The Irish Party at a meeting today unanimously adopted a resolution approving John Redmond's action in declining a seat in the new Cabinet. The party issued a statement, stating that "The events of last week have created a situation demanding the serious and careful consideration of the Irish people."

After reciting Premier Asquith's assurance that the coalition would not involve the surrender by any person of his political purposees or ideals, the statement says:

"We accept the declaration, and so long as the pledge is hon

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The shade is of white silk, with black trimmings. Complete, **$3.18.**

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Everything you can need, in fact, at an attractively low price.

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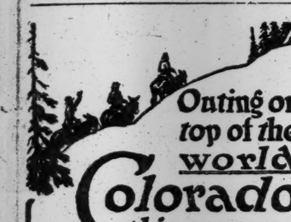

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Santa Fe

SWAM FOR HOURS ABOUT LUSITANIA

Michael G. Byrne Writes of Passing Through a Lane of Dead Bodies.

TAKEN INTO A LIFEBOAT

First Cabin Passenger Tells His Wife Thrilling Story of How the Liner Went Down.

Michael G. Byrne of 444 West Fiftieth Street, a retired merchant and an ex-deputy sheriff of New York County, who crossed on the Lusitania and succeeded in saving his life largely through his good swimming, said, in an account of the sinking of the steamer in a letter to his wife in this city:

"I saw there was no use getting into a life boat as they were not able to get them away. The water was now nearly on the boat deck and nearly all had left the ship. I heard the officers say it was all right, which they kept repeating all the time. Now the water was near my feet. In another minute I felt a chill, clammy feeling around my ankles, so in the name of God, I dived off and swam as fast as I could away from the ship with the terrible thought of being pulled down by the suction.

"Thank God, there was hardly any, so when I got about fifty or maybe 100 yards away I turned on my back and looked at her sinking foot by foot. A minute more and her bow was under water. Then it came to her first smokestack. When the water poured into it, there were a series of great explosions and I could see the water boil back out of the stack. The explosions are still ringing in my ears. Then came the next stack and that went under water, then the third. Then she seemed to slip about 200 feet suddenly and then the ship rose high in the air and she slipped down as if she was gliding down a greased surface. A great amount of steamer chairs, spars and galvanized boxes and heavy pieces of wood were floating around, the danger of suction being over.

Rowers Were Clumsy.

"I looked around for the nearest boat which was about 200 yards away from me. It was well filled and the men at the oars did not know how to row very good, so instead of making any progress, they were going round in circles. So I swam for it and made it, catching one of the ropes which was fastened to the sides and asked to be taken in, but was told it was now overcrowded; so I hung on for a while and then I pulled myself out of the water and one of the deck stewards, who was rowing, saw my face and said:

"'Oh, Mr. Byrne, I'm glad to see you.'

"I asked him to please pull me in, and three of them got me in. After a few minutes' rest, I took one of the oars and pulled with the rest of them. The bottom of our boat was lined with the unconscious women and with white foam all over their faces caused by the salt water which they had taken while in the water.'

After telling how they had been picked up by a fishing boat and transferred to the steamer Flying Fish, Mr. Byrne continued:

"The first thing I did was to make for the fire-room, stripped off and hung my clothes on the furnace doors and helped to fire the boat, so as to keep my blood in circulation, which it did after about an hour and a half. I put my half-dried clothes on and went on deck and had a shake hands with most of the rescued. I was the only first-class passenger who knew enough to go to the fire-room.

"After landing at Queenstown, I turned my attention to my personal effects and I took stock. I first unpinned my little bag and pulled out my bank-notes all soaking wet and stuck together. I went to a fire-place and dried the outside one first and peeled it off and did the same with the others. I took out my little picture with the relic attached to it and kissed it for a quarter of an hour. My next move was for a chew of tobacco, but it was all soaked with salt water.

Through Lanes of Dead Bodies.

"I swam through lanes of dead bodies. The saddest sight was the bodies of the little children. I was in the water about two hours. I tell you that every one should learn to swim and there should be a law compelling steamship companies to have a passengers' drill with life-preservers on. Then they should be shown how to put them on and adjust them properly. I saw a lot of bodies in the water with life preservers away over their heads. They had neglected to tie the lower waist strap, or if they did tie it, they tied it too loosely, so when the water hit it, it carried it over their heads.

"There was no precaution whatever taken to safeguard the lives of the passengers. Here is one instance. The portholes were not even closed and if they had been closed I am sure she would have floated for perhaps an hour longer. You know the amount of water which can pour into those port holes. Or even if we were making twenty-five knots an hour, I don't think the torpedoes would have caught us. We were making only about fifteen miles an hour and it was easy to hit us.

"I forgot to tell you I saved my steamer cap. The waves knocked it off me several times, but I swam after it and put it on again. I also felt my rings getting loose on my fingers from the water so I took them off and put them in my pants pocket."

LAPLAND A FUNERAL SHIP.

Liner, Due Monday, Brings Bodies of Lusitania Victims.

The White Star Line announced yesterday that the Lapland, which is due here on Monday, has on board four coffins containing the bodies of Lusitnia victims, and one urn with the ashes of another.

The names of these are George R. Copping of Toronto, Mrs. Catherine E. Willey of Lake Forest, Ill., H. B. Brown of Buffalo, Miss Elezabeth Secombe of Boston and Mr. Lindsley or Lindslay, whose name does not apear on the revised passenger lists.

DENY BOMBS ON LUSITANIA.

Cunard Officers Ridicule Story of Steward William Smith.

Officers of the Cunard Line on duty on the Lusitania at the time ridicule the story of William Smith, a surviving steward of the torpedoed vessel, who says he found two bombs on Deck A of the liner just before she sailed on her last voyage. He said he found the bombs at 11 o'clock on the night of April 3, and, after throwing them overboard, notified Staff Captain Anderson.

Captain D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, said yesterday:

"I made my last round of the Lusitania that night at 12:30 A. M. In addition to the ordinary officers and Inspectors that voyage, the Cunard Company sent Fred Frothero, especially to see that no explosives were smuggled on board, as he was one of the experts in that department at Scotland Yard for years. We had two guards at the gangway to open every parcel taken on board the ship. Captain Anderson went to bed at 9:30. Smith was dreaming."

The officer who was on watch on the Lusitania from 8 to 12 o'clock denies the possibility of Smith finding bombs as he says he did.

A PERILOUS CHRISTENING.

Russian Twins Baptized While Shrapnel Rained on Church.

The Vienna Extrablatt published recently the story of a baptismal ceremony held in a church that was under bombardment by the Russians at the time. The ceremony occurred near the Austrian battle line in Poland, and the article, as translated by the German Information Service, in part, reads:

"We were quartered in a peasant house in Russia, whose owner at the beginning of the war had fled," says the report. "His wife, however, had remained and did everything possible to make our stay comfortable. One evening we returned very tired from the trenches, but yet with the pleasant expectation of finding a cup of warm tea in our quarters. We, however, were much surprised that the woman of the house did not appear all evening. The explanation came the same night when several of our doctors were hastily summoned. The peasant woman gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl.

"Three days later, while eating our noonday meal, the Russian woman entered in the dining room and requested that our Captains, Milajewic and Laetch, serve as godfathers of her children. The officers agreed to do so.

"Arrangements were at once made for the baptismal services that day, as our officers and soldiers had to go back to the trenches the same night. All orderly was sent to a neighboring town to buy infants' clothes. A priest was also summoned to baptize the children in the village church. Everything was ready for the baptismal ceremonies when, unfortunately, the Russians began to bombard our position. This did not disturb us. Although shrapnel were fling about, the infants were carried to the church, where numerous officers and soldiers had assembled. And under the rays of pocket lanterns the two little enemies held by the two Austrian officers were baptized. The priest performing the holy ceremony in impressive words referred to the chivalry displayed by the Austrian Captains holding the infants in their arms. The boy received the name of Milan, in honor of one of the officers, while the girl was baptized Jadwiga, after the wife of our commander. Each child received a present of a hundred Austrian crowns. Hardly had we left the church when Russian grenades struck the edifice."

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO U. S.

Correspondent Praises the Work of the Relief Commission in Belgium.

A German tribute to the great work being accomplished in Belgium for the relief of the suffering noncombatants of that country has been issued by the German Information Service. The author of the tribute, which apepared originally in The Voerwarts, is Dr. Adolf Koester of that paper, who states that, whereas a few months ago every shop window in Brussels displayed a picture of Mayor Marx, today Marx's picture is gone and in its place appears the picture of President Woodrow Wilson, while, he adds, "the Star-Spangled Banner is competing for first honors with the black, yellow, and red emblem of the Belgians."

"This great change," says the German writer, "is due to the fact that today the inhabitants of Belgium are almost entirely dependent upon the United States. The American Commission is not a purely American but rather an Anglo-American organization, which is supported not only by the Americans but in England and in other countries as well. The German Administration, of course, supports the American relief work with all the means at its disposal."

ARREST FLIRT IN THEATRE.

Hoxie N. Fairchild Accused of Annoying Miss Esther Swarts.

Hoxie N. Fairchild, a junior in the Columbia Law School and son of Jarvis R. Fairchild, manager of the American Book Company, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Hamilton Theatre, 146th Street and Broadway, by Patrolman Lynch of the West 152d Street Station on the charge of disorderly conduct. The complainant was Miss Esther Swarts, 17 years old, of 530 West 145th Street, who came up to an usher during the progress of a moving picture show in the theatre and said that a man sitting in the seat next to her had been annoying her. The usher called Lynch, and Fairchild was locked up in the West 152d Street Station.

Fairchild stood well in his classes at Columbia and was a member of the Board of Editors of The Columbian, the monthly magazine of the undergraduates. He was popular among the undergraduates, and when the news of his arrest reached the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity house at 614 West 113th Street, where he lived during the college terms, his friends rallied to his support. When the case came up before Magistrate Marsh in Night Court about thirty-five Columbia students, many of them Fairchild's fraternity brothers, were present, as well as a number of girls from Morningside Heights. His father and mother were also on hand.

Miss Swarts said that Fairchild had sat down in the next seat but one, and that he had tried several times to attract her attention. He had attempted to nudge her, she said, and finally had written her a note, which was produced in court and read:

"What's your name? Let's talk."

She said that he had written her another note, but this could not be found by the girl or the usher, who hunted for it afterward on the floor.

After Miss Swarts and Patrolman Lynch had told the story of the arrest, iDean Frederick P. Keppel of Columbia took the stand and said that young Fairchild had always borne a good reputation at the university.

Robert Donohue, the defendant's attorney, then told the Magistrate that it was "only a friendly flirtation," and said that in the darkened theatre his client had not seen Miss Swarts very clearly, and had supposed she was much older than she really was.

Thereupon Magistrate Marsh told the defendant that he was discharged with a reprimand. His father and mother took him away in an automobile to their home at 133 West Eleventh Street.

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GERMANY'S ANSWER DUE ON SATURDAY

Amsterdam Hears That It Will Be Couched in Very Friendly Terms.

MAY CHECK SUBMARINES

But Decline to Yield on the Principle Involved — Washington Looks for Concessions.

LONDON, May 25.—The following dispatch was received today by the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam:

"The German Government has asked America for a further delay of a week in its reply to the note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania. In all probability the note will be delivered at Washington on Saturday.

"It is stated in Berlin that the note will be couched in very friendly terms. On account of the recent Italian complications the feeling in Berlin regarding the United States is much more calm. Everything possible will be done to avert trouble. German submarines are to be instructed in accordance with this policy, although the note will explain that on principle Germany cannot openly stop submarine warfare."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Nothing has come to the State Department from Ambassador Gerard to indicate what position the German Government will take in its response to the American note. President Wilson made that fact known to callers today. It was the President's opinion that the German authorities were so occupied with the situation arising from Italy's entrance into the war that they had not had the opportunity to give thorough consideration to the American communication.

From other sources than the White House the information was obtained that such messages as Mr. Gerard has sent to the State Department give the impression that the officials of the Berlin Foreign Office are inclined to adopt a friendly attitude. On the basis of advices of this character the view prevails in certain official circles that the German reply will be conciliatory. But nobody here expects that Germany will concede all the suggestions made by this Government. It is coming to be believed, however, that the tone and character of the answer from Berlin will have a tendency to quiet any apprehension in this country that Germany will defy the United States and thus bring about a clash between the two Governments.

President Wilson's callers today found him unresponsive when they sought to obtain his views as to the situation produced by Great Britain's detention of merchant ships with cargoes consigned to ports of neutral countries contiguous to Germany. They managed to learn that he was of the opinion that if the United States sent a formal note of protest to Great Britain at this time, that action might be interpreted as a sign that the Government had weakened in its attitude toward Germany on account of the Lusitania disaster. This has been the understood position of the President, and while no further explanation was given, it is well known that he declined to listen to any suggestion that Great Britain were called to account now because of the detention of American ships and cargoes, this Government would demonstrate that it was maintaining a strictly neutral position as between the warring combatants of Europe.

It was pointed out today that the British Government had not responded to the previous communication of the State Department on the detention of American ships and cargoes and that unofficial efforts are now being made to adjust the detention difficulties. The President today referred humorously to the differences with the British Government over interference with American trade as a chronic condition.

The United States has inquired of Great Britain through Ambassador Page to learn the meaning of the British Admiralty notice which specifies that neutral vessels must obtain permission to take the northern route around the British Isles for Scandinavian countries.

Officials here are unable to understand why neutral vessels should be prohibited from any of the navigation routes lying outside territorial waters. The German and Austrian Embassies here are very much interested in the outcome of the inquiry, because they believe it affects the rights of neutral vessels on the high seas more than does the German war zone proclamation.

In Austro-German quarters here the new notice is interpreted as a prohibition of a large part of the high seas to neutral commerce by the laying of new British mine fields.

The following portion of the proclamation is not understood here:

"British and allied vessels wishing to use northabout route should apply to customs, and neutral vessels must apply for permission through their foreign representatives, and, failing such, proceed southabout. Sailing vessels from Atlantic to Scandinavian ports pass westward of Ireland and St. Kilda, thence Faroe Island to destination, passing northward by 50 miles of Shetland Islands."

Officials here not only wish to know why a distinction is made between British vessels and neutral vessels, why a 50-mile limit is placed outside the Shetland Islands, and whether new mines have been placed there.

HOLLAND SENDS A PROTEST.

Take Same Ground as America on the Lusitania Case.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, May 25.—The Government of the Netherlands has sent a note to Germany protesting against the sinking on May 7 of the Cunard steamer Lusitania by a German submarine.

The contents of this note are substantially the same as that in the American communication on the same subject.

The lives of several Dutch subjects were lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

ITALY AND OUR NOTE.

France Speculates on the Effect on Germany's Answer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 25.—There is considerable speculation here about the effect of Italian intervention on the German-American situation. The Liberte in an editorial says:

"It is now two weeks since President Wilson's note was sent, but Washington is still awaiting a reply. We are confident that Mr. Wilson will not accept an evasive answer. The tone of his note won't permit that. Meanwhile Ambassador Gerard advises Americans to leave Germany. Like Italy, America is determined to defend humanity's cause. Will the Kaiser renounce his previous attitude or, despite Italy, will he add another to his enemies?"

CANNON FOR ACTION.

Too Many Notes, His Comment on the Lusitania Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Congressman Cannon of Illinois and twelve colleagues arrived here today from Honolulu. Mr. Cannon said he had not read the Government's note to Germany about the Lusitania.

"But," he added, "there are too many notes and no action."

Party lines, those arriving today said, remain unbroken on the question of free sugar. Most of the contingent said they favored additional fortifications on the Islands.

Twenty-nine members of the Congressional party of 140 persons, which left several weeks ago for a tour of the islands, returned today.

ANGRY CROWD CHASES MAN ACCUSED BY GIRLS

Stones Reception Hospital Where Detective Had Taken Alleged Annoyer for Safety.

Ten-year old Marie Feher of 408 East 54th Street had accompanied her friend Helen Kuskay to Helen's home at 1,296 Avenue A last evening and was talking to her at the foot of the stairway before telling her good-bye when a poorly dressed man of middle age approached the two and asked them if a certain family still lived on the fourth floor.

When the girls said they knew no such person the man refused to believe them and persuaded the girls to accompany him to the flat in question, which was empty. After he had closed the door he seized Helen, but Marie got away and ran down stairs to the Kuskay flat on the third floor, where she told the parents of Helen of the strange man.

By the time they got into the corridor, however, the man was running down stairs, and the parents ran after him, gathering as they went a crowd which speedily numbered more than 200. They chased the man down East 70th Street, and when almost at the East River he ran into the arms of Detective Thomas J. Cherry. Cherry saw that the crowd was in an ugly temper, so he rushed the man into the Reception Hospital, and stood guard at the door while the hospital attendants took the prisoner out the side way and down to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station.

The crowd, afraid to rush Cherry as he stood in the door, vented its anger by throwing stones at the front of the hospital and broke several windows, but the reserves from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station arrived shortly and the mob drifted away.

When arraigned before Magistrate Marsh in the Night Court the prisoner said he was Frank Deunick of 1,103 First Avenue. He was held in $1,000 bail until Thursday morning pending investigation into his record, and is locked up in the Yorkville Court detention pen.

GIRL YELLS 'ROBBER' IN PARK

Actress Says "Boston Doctor" Tried to Take Gems in Hansom.

A man who said he was Irving Greenwald, a member of B. Greenwald & Co., importers of sheepskins, 417-423 Broadway, South Boston, was arrested last night on complaint of Miss Gertrude des Roches, who said she was an actress, of 1,066 Madison Avenue. The young woman said Greenwald, with whom she had gone for a ride in Central Park, tried to steal $75 from her purse and take a ring worth $100 from her finger. Max Weintraub of 183 Pearl Street, driver of the cab, was also arrested as an accomplice.

The young woman told Lieutenant Kauff of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station that she was introduced to Greenwald on Monday night at a theatre by a lawyer whose name was not disclosed. She dined with Greenwald at the Hotel Astor on Monday night and last night at the Martinique. Greenwald told her, she said, he was staying at the Martinique.

At last night's dinner she said that Greenwald, who had been introduced to her as a Boston doctor, received a telegram which he handed her to read. The sender asked Greenwald if he would accept membership on a commission that was going to Serbia to investigate typhoid fever conditions in that country, it being added that the Rockefeller Foundation was to finance the commission. At the police station Greenwald said he had received such a message, and admitted that it was a fake message sent to him for the purpose of "impressing" Miss des Roches as to his importance in the medical world.

After he received the telegram Miss des Roche said Greenwald said he would have to return to Boston, and suggested that they take a farewell ride in Central Park. She consented, and they walked to Thirty-fourth Street and took a cab driven by Weintraub. Soon after entering the park she said Greenwald attempted to rob her. She screamed and Policeman Newman came to her assistance.

At the station last night, Greenwald denied attempting to rob the young woman, and said he was prominent in Boston. He termed the fake telegram and the whole affair an unfortunate "lark."

At the Hotel Martinique it was said that a man had registered there as Irving Greenwald, but the management knew nothing about him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 25.—Irving Greenwald is a son of Benjamin Greenwald, head of the manufacturing firm of B. Greenwald & Co., 417-423 Broadway, South Boston.

The Greenwalds live at 344 Harvard Street, in a beautiful part of Brookline. When seen tonight the family admitted that Irving had been out of town, but when asked if they had heard of his arrest or taken any action toward his release, the telephone receiver was hung up.

PACKERS ARRANGE MEAT SETTLEMENT

Great Britain Will Pay Agreed Price for 31 Cargoes Seized by Navy.

AN EMBASSY AGREEMENT

Packers Sent There When They Appealed to State Department—Work Out Final Details Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Chicago beef packers have arranged with the British Embassy a satisfactory settlement of the differences arising from the delay in collecting for meat products shipped to Scandinavian ports and seized by the British Government. While the agreement is only unofficially announced, having been made with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Sir Richard Crawford, the British Embassy's commercial attaché, it is regarded as binding and was cabled tonight to the British Government by Sir Richard Crawford. It provides that the British Government shall pay the packers an agreed price for the meat products on the detained ships, thirty-one in number.

Details of the agreement, which is expected to lead to an amicable settlement of all differences between the packers and the British Government, will be worked out tomorrow at conferences to be held between Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Sir Richard Crawford, representing the British Government, and Arthur Meeker and Alfred Urion, representing the packers.

The State Department is taking no part officially in the adjustment of the packers' difficulties. Secretary Bryan said this afternoon: "The object of the packers is to expedite the hearing of their case before the prize court in London. The hearing of this case has been postponed, and they are unable to get it considered. The department will render such assistance as it can in expediting the case. No statement of possible action by the State Department can be outlined until after the conclusion of the conferences being held by the packers' representativs with the British Ambassador."

It is understood, however, that had not the packers reached an agreement with the British officials here the State Department would have taken the matter up diplomatically with the London Foreign Office.

Appealed to State Department.

After making an appeal to the State Department today, the packers concluded to attempt on their own initiative to adjust their difficulties through the British Embassy. They were urged to this course by Solicitor Cone Johnson and Special Advisor Chandler Anderson of the Department of State, with whom they conferred.

Messrs. Meeker and Urion, with Thomas Wilson, President of Morris & Co., headed the delegation of packers who went before the State Department. They were unable to see Secretary Bryan or Counselor Lansing, but were directed to Solicitor Johnson and Mr. Anderson. To these representatives they stated their case. Summarized, their requests for assistance were:

Settlement by Great Britain for the cargoes of the four ships seized by the British navy prior to the blockade of German ports, and payment for meat product shipped on twenty-seven other vessels seized by Great Britain since the establishment of the blockade.

Definition by the State Department, through understandings with belligerent countries, of international laws regulating payment for future meat product shipments on neutral vessels to neutral ports when seized by a belligerent.

Immediate opening of diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain for the adjustment of payments for cargies now before the prize court.

Mr. Urion, counsel for Armour & Co., who has just arrived from London and is to return there immediately, complained bitterly of the delays to which he had been subjected in England. He had been kept in attendance on the prize court since last January, he said, and this prize court announced recently a recess until late in the Summer. He explained, however, that he received most corteous treatment from the members of the court.

Difficulty Over Prices.

The great difficulty experienced by the packers with the British authorities was in connection with fixing the prices on the seized goods. The objection has been made that the contract prices urged by the packers as a basis of settlement may not be a fair price. While it is not asserted that this has been done, it is pointed out that any price could be fixed in a contract for such shipments in expectation of a seizure, and this price could be set up as a claim basis in a prize court. The British authorities will not establish such a precedent.

After hearing Mr. Urion, the State Department officials said they thought it likely that some amicable arrangement might be made through Ambassador Spring-Rice and Sir Richard Crawford. The packers were urged to go to the British Embassy, and Messrs. Urion and Meeker were deputized to represent the others in the packers' delegation. They were met cordially by the Ambassador and Sir Richard Crawford, and a basis of settlement was outlined after a short conference. Much gratified with the result the packers' representatives returned to the State Department later to notify Solicitor Johnson and Advisor Anderson and to arrange for a conference tomorrow after details had been completed with the representatives of the British Governmnt.

The packers, after a conference tonight, announced they would make no statement as to the outcome of their negotiations here until after the conferences tomorrow.

WOOL EMBARGO OFF.

Canada Will Ship Commodities Here After Receiving Assurances.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 25.—Canada has withdrawn the embargo against the exportation of wool to the United States, which was imposed soon after the outbreak of the war, it was announced here tonight.

Hereafter licenses may be obtained to take wool from Canada to the United States upon assurances that it will not reach enemies of the Allies.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Four Ships Leave Baltimore with Large Cargoes of Grain.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The following ships cleared from here today for the war zone:

The Ella, Norwegian, for Aalborg, with a cargo of grain.

The Lord Antrim, British, for Belfast, with a general cargo and grain.

The Ferley, British, for Bordeaux, with a cargo of grain.

The Usher, British, for Glasgow, with a general cargo and grain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 25.—The Italian steamship Vega sailed from here today, for Cagliari, carrying 156,000 bushels of wheat for the Italian Government, valued at $241,318.

ARGENTINE CELEBRATION.

Embassy Observes 105th Anniversary of Republic's Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The 105th anniversary of the independence of the Argentina Republic was celebrated at the Argentina Embassy, with one of the most baeutifully appointed afternoon receptions Washington has ever known. The presence in Washington of many visitors from the Latin-American States and the popularity of the Argentina Ambassador and Mme. Naon brought to their new Embassy on New Hampshire Avenue the most brilliant company of the Spring season.

The host and hostess received together at the head of the stairs leading from the large reception hall to the drawing room. The Argentine flag, blue and white in stripes of equal width with a golden sunburst in the centre stripe, which flew from a staff over the embassy, was repeated in miniature in the hall and again in the drawing room. There was also a splendid floral decoration throughout the embassy.

Counselor of the embassy and Mme. Quintan, Carlos Acuna, the First Secretary; Colonel Eduardo Rayband, the Military Attaché, and Eduardo Racedo of the embassy staff assisted.

Secretary of State Bryan entertained at breakfast today, when the company included among others the Ambassador from Chile, the Ambassador from the Argentine, Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti of Brazil, Luis Izquierdo, Mr. Villanueva and Gonzalo Vergara Bulues, all of Chile; Samuel Hale Pearson, Ricardo Aldao, V. Villamil, all of Argentina; the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor; Andrew Peters, Robert Lansing, William Phillips, John Barrett, and Dr. Rowe.

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JAPAN AND CHINA CONCLUDE TREATIES

Signing Ends Negotiations That Once Threatened War, Except Over Reserved Group V.

KATO CALLED A TRAITOR

Savage Attack on Foreign Minister In Japanese Parliament Over Outcome of Parleys.

PEKING, May 25.—Two treaties between China and Japan, together with thirteen notes, were signed this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Chinese Foreign Office. This act brought to a conclusion the negotiations which had been going on since last January, when Japan, shortly after the fall of the German position of Kiao-Chau, presented her demands to China.

Lu Chang-hsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, signed for his Government, while Eki Hioki, the Japanese Minister to China, signed for Tokio. Thus the discussion of Japan's demands are at an end, save for the five articles reserved for future argument

The first treaty signed to day deals with Shantung and the second with South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. The only difference between the terms of the ultimatum sent by Japan to China and the treaties signed today is the substitution of one for another mining right in South Manchuria.

The Japanese endeavored to secure other alternations, notably the omission of the words south and eastern before Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, respectively, as well as the substitution of the words Liao-tung Peninsula for Dalny and Port Arthur, but the Chinese representatives fought for and obtained a strict adherence to the terms of the ultimatum, with the exception noted.

Japan has lodged against China heavy claims for the injuries to Japanese subjects and the damage done to Japanese shops in Hankow recently by Chinese mobs.

The concessions granted to Japan have to do largely with industrial operations in China, particularly in regard to railroads and mines. China also engages not to cede or lease to any third power territory in specified districts.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Tokio dispatches to the Japanese Embassy today announced the signing of the treaties and notes with China. Embassy officials believe that the notes deal with features which might better be treated as a matter of diplomatic understanding than be included in a treaty.

Dispatches from Tokio saying Japanese newspapers did not understand the necessity for the American note to Japan and China stating the presumption of the United States that the new treaty between Japan and China would not conflict with American rights brought forth the explanation from high official quarters today that the step was merely of a legal nature, placing on record the understanding of the American Government of the recent parleys and formally setting forth its expectation that nothing in the treaty would contravene any treaties between the United States and China or the territorial integrity of China or the principle of the "open door" or freedom of commercial opportunity in the Far East. Officials here pointed out further that no legal difficulties were expected; the State Department merely undertook to file a "caveat" broad enough to preserve American rights and claims hereafter.

TOKIO, May 25.—In the House of Representatives today, while Foreign Minister Kato was explaining the Chinese situation, a member of the Opposition arose and called the Foreign Minister a traitor. Saburo Shimada, President of the House, ordered the member to apologize. This the member did, but his act was immediately followed by a violent combined attack of the Opposition on President Shimada on the charge of having exceeded his powers. The incident finally was referred to a committee.

There is uneasiness in Tokio because of the receipt of private reports that the anti-Japanese agitation is spreading through South China. There are fears of renewed rioting at Hankow.

ALIEN LAND LAW AN ISSUE.

Two California Women Fight Mortgage Foreclosure by Japanese.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 25.—Fighting foreclosure proceedings instituted by N. Oka, a Japanese, Mrs. Mary Leet and Miss Clara Walter set up the claim in the Superior Court today that under the California alien land ownership law Oka cannot own land in this State and therefore cannot take from them a lot given as security for a $1,500 mortgage loan.

The women contend that under the treaty between the United States and Japan citizenship is withheld from Japanese and that no one not entitled to citizenship has the right to lend money.

The court ordered the case submitted on briefs, while the treaty and the California land law are to be studied in all their bearings on the case.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Raymond Benjamin, Chief Deputy State Attorney General, said today that a Japanese could foreclose a mortgage on real property, as in the case of N. Oka at Los Angeles, but could not buy in the property at the foreclosure sale. Mr. Benjamin said there was no legal barrier to a Japanese loaning money.

TWO GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

Jury Convicts Them of Planning Panama Canal Fraud.

PITTSBURGH, May 25.—Dennis K. Bullens and David J. Simpson, on trial for conspiracy in the United States District Court in connection with alleged Panama Canal frauds, were found guilty this morning. Samuel M. Wetmore, jointly accused, was acquitted.

The defendants, who were employes of the Carbon Steel Company, with James E. Lacy and Henry Lutz, also employes of the Carbon Steel Company, it was alleged, conspired to furnish steel of inferior quality for use in the locks and gates of the Panama Canal. According to testimony submitted by United States District Attorney Humes, the men conspired to "doctor" steel of an inferior quality so that it would pass the tests of the Government inspector.

The case was first tried last November, but resulted in a disagreement. The case against Lacy was nolle prossed and Lutz, on account of illness, was held for trial later.

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QUESTIONS CLEARY SEARCH.

Controller Complains to Governor of Sheriff's Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 25.—Expressing his distrust of the intentions of Sheriff Larry W. Serven of Rockland County, and declaring that "there exists in that county a situation of public corruption unparalleled as far as is known in any other county in the State," Controller Eugene M. Travis, in a letter to Governor Whitman today, urged him to take action to insure a more effective search for William V. Cleary, former Town Clerk and Democratic boss of Haverstraw, who was acquitted several months ago of the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene Newman.

Controller Travis says that Sheriff Serven is not prosecuting the search for Cleary as he should. The former Town Clerk is sought because of disclosures showing gross irregularities and a large shortage in the poor funds which Cleary handled. Warren Basley, Overseer of the Poor, and Josiah Felter, Supervisor, both political followers of Cleary, were indicted on May 8 as a result of these disclosures, and it is generally supposed that an indictment was found against Cleary, too. A warrant for his arrest has been in the hands of Sheriff Serven since that time.

Sheriff Serven, according to the Travis letter, has admitted to Deputy Controller Warren I. Lee, who made the investigation for the Controller's Office, that no reward has been offered for Cleary's apprehension, nor have detectives been placed on his trail.

"Persistent reports come to this office that Cleary has been seen recently in Jersey City, and that he is at present not far from New York," said Controller Travis in his letter to the Governor. "Since his indictment he has been seen openly on the boardwalk at Atlantic City."

It is expected that Governor Whitman will take some action before his departure for San Francisco tomorrow afternoon.

VETOES 152 MEASURES.

Governor Kills Many Bills in Final Round-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 25.—In disposing of the last of the thirty-day bills Governor Whitman vetoed 152 measures, including the bills referring to the claims of Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Warren B. Hooker, and counsel, stenographers, detectives, and others who served in connection with the Harry K. Thaw extradition proceedings.

The Governor also vetoed these measures:

Senator Mills's bill to make it a misdemeanor to blacken boots for pay after 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoons except in hotels.

Senator Hewitt's bill to make the Albany Post Road between Yonkers and Mount Pleasant, in Westchester County, a State highway.

Senator Burlingame's ripper bill to terminate the term of office of the Kings County Public Administrator, and providing for the appointment of his successor by the Surrogate, County Clerk and District Attorney.

Assemblyman Arnts's bill providing for the sale of unused canal lands by the Commissioners of the Land Office to cities for public purposes. Syracuse has an abandoned strip through its city by reason of the change of the route of the reconstructed barge canal, which it desired for commercial and park purposes.

Senator Hamilton's bill for two transfer tax assistants in the Bronx.

Senator Brown's bill to exempt property of free libraries from taxation.

Senator Mills's bill relative to the appointment of clerks in the New York Surrogates' office.

Senator Waters's bill to amend the stock corporation law to change the rate of tax to be paid by corporations on capital stock whose shares are of no designated monetary value.

Senator Patten's bill providing for an additional County Judge in Queens County.

FIFTY DIE ON A STEAMER.

The Maximiano Errazuris Strikes a Reef and Sinks.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 25.—Fifty persons were drowned today when the Chilean steamer Maxmiano Errazuris struck a reef and sank.

The Maximiano Errazuris was a vessel of 1,186 tons and 240 feet long. She was built in 1872.

WEST PESSIMISTIC IN MEXICO REPORT

President's Special Commissioner Found No Faction Capable of Dominating Country.

WILSON STICKS TO POLICY

Content to Let Military Situation Develop Further Before Making Any Change.

WASHINGTON, May 25. — President Wilson does not contemplate any change of Mexican policy as a result of the report by Duval West, his special Commissioner, who recently returned from an investigation. The President told callers today that Mr. West had not suggested an embargo on exports of war munitions from the United States into Mexico.

President Wilson said Mr. West had orally supplemented written reports made during his investigation in Mexico, and that while Mr. West had given him much information, no change in the Administration's attitude was contemplated.

Mr. West is understood to have reported pessimistically as to the ability of the various factions, pointing out that none seemed to have the element requisite to dominate the country and bring peace.

As he impressed the Mexican leaders with the necessity for safeguarding the lives of foreigners and their interests, and the Washington Government within the last few months has been able to obtain protection for foreign interests, the disposition of high officials now is to allow the military situation as between the factions to develop further before putting into effect any change of policy.

CLOSES FAMOUS RESORT.

Carranza Strikes at Plotters Against His Authority.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, May 25.—The café widely known as the Diligencia Portales has been ordered to close and the city loses one of its chief attractions. More revolutionary plots affecting all Central America and large business deals were made around its coffee tables than at any other spot in Mexico. The Government decided to suppress the resort, as it has found that a number of plots were hatched there.

General Obregon reports that the artillery and cavalry of General Villa is en route to Aguascalientes, and that the Constitutionalists have advanced to Leon.

VERA CRUZ FEARS ATTACK.

Revolutionists Near Carranza Capital Are Getting Bolder.

GALVESTON, May 25.—The playing of searchlights around Vera Cruz every night and the increased garrisons in the outer fortifications have given rise to fears that General Carranza's headquarters may be attacked, according to word received here today from Vera Cruz.

Bands of revolutionists opposed to Carranza have been drawing closer, and in shooting at and looting trains in and out of Vera Cruz have been growing daily bolder. Meantime preparations have been made for a possible move of General Carranza to a haven of safety on the Island of San Juan de Uloa, in the harbor of Vera Cruz. For months he has occupied quarters in the lighthouse in the mainland 300 yards from a Mexican transport. He seldom has ventured from the lighthouse.

Stories of distressing conditions in the interior of Mexico are brought to Vera Cruz. At Jalapa crowds of women recently filled the plaza, and after begging that the revolution be stopped, paraded the streets clamoring for food. Foreigners have been obliged to relieve the suffering. The agent of an American coffee house was asked for a forced loan of 15,000 pesos. He refused, but instead donated 2,000 pesos.

An irregular mail service between Vera Cruz and Mexico City for the benefit of foreigners has been arranged by John R. Silliman, special representative of the State Department. The mail is to be taken by train to Puebla, and thence by agents of the Brazilian Minister by automobile to Mexico City.

CARRANZA APPEAL TO WILSON.

Emissary Writes to President, Urging Recognition.

Louis Rougmagnac, an emissary authorized by General Carranza to seek aid for the Constitutionalist Party in the United States, has sent an open letter to President Wilson, in which, after commending the President's action in the European crisis, the emissary says that the motto of the United States in reference to the peoples of Europe is "For Humanity's Sake." He then goes on to say that while the President is applying this motto in Europe "it has seemed to me as though the great President of the United States could better live up to the true spirit of his motto by applying it equally with the same good-will to this neighbor passing through such a terrible crisis and whose name is Mexico."

After reviewing the causes that led to the present conditions in Mexico and proposing the names of those who, in his opinion, ought to manage the affairs of the country, Senor Rougmagnac ends by suggesting that it is the proper time for the President "to extend your hand to your neighbor and say: 'You have suffered enough. I am going to still further prove my true conception of our duty to humanity. And you, free States of Mexico that neutrally have awaited my decision, here it is. I recognize, until the new general elections (which you and I will supervise) the authorized successor of the Madero program, and I authorize by my approval the reconstitution of the Mexican Government. I give Mr. Carranza the means of assuring peace in Mexico. In a word, I contribute a new proof of my good will toward all peoples, and under the motto I have adopted for my Government and my country we consecrate ourselves wholly to do all that lies in our power in the name of and for humanity.'"

JOINS SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN.

Woman's Democratic League Enters Fight for the Vote.

The Woman's Democratic League of the State of New York at its first annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Knickerbocker decided that, as there was no active work for its party just now, it would devote its energies for the time being to the campaign for woman suffrage.

The President, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, presided, and Mrs. Charles D. Hirst gave a summary of the work of the league since its organization.

Campaign work will begin with meetings in all parts of the State. Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell started a subscription list for expenses with a check for $100, and nearly $1,000 was raised immediately. Mrs. Harrison Gray Lamson was appointed Field Secretary, with authority to organize branches of the club through the State and to hold suffrage meetings in its name.

The following nine Directors for the ensuing year were elected: Mrs. Harrison G. Lamson, Mrs. Frances H. Alvahall, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashley, Miss Helen Courtois, Mrs. C. D. Baldwin, Mrs. Samuel Schiff, Mrs. J. G. Quinn, Mrs. Leon Polachec, and Mrs. de la Roche.

Body Drifts in Three Rivers.

A body found floating off Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, was identified yesterday at that of Albert Johnston, a salesman, of 15 East Twenty-first Street, Manhattan. He was drowned off Dyckman Street in the Hudson several days ago, and the body evidently had floated down the Harlem River into the East River.

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

MEN'S SHIRT SALE

16,800 Newly Made GIMBEL Shirts In THE Event of the Season at

85c

9,650** of the Shirts Would Regularly Sell for **$1.50
5,000** of the Shirts Would Regularly Sell for **$2.00
2,150** of the Shirts Would Regularly Sell for **$2.50

Cut Over GIMBEL Patterns—Full and Accurately Sized and Bearing the GIMBEL Label. Made with Centre Plait and Five Pearl Buttons. Plain Bosoms, Soft Cuffs. The Handsomest Collection of Patterns and Colorings We Have Ever Offered—Even at Full Prices.

Imported Woven Madras — *Russian Cord Madras*
Silk Striped Fabrics — *Mercerized Cotton Pongee*
Mercerized Crepe — *Domestic Madras*
Silk Front Shirts — *Tennis or Golf Shirts*

We bought the piece goods remaining after three leading shirt manufacturers had finished their season's business—as far back as January. These they made up to our order for this particular event.

Today, There Will Be Shirts Selling Such as GIMBELS Has Never Seen Before

Shirts grouped according to size.
Extra selling space. Extra salespeople.

For the Benefit of Men Who Go to Business Early, the Sale Will Begin at 7:30 A. M.

Every convenience for the business man who wishes to secure his Decoration Day supply of Shirts without delay. **Main and Rear Cross Aisles.**

Arnold, Constable & Co.

IMPORTANT EVENTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY

Noteworthy Specials for Men

Shirts

SHIRTS FOR SPORT WEAR—The very newest models in basket, birdseye and plain cheviot, also other desirable weaves. *Value $2.00, $2.50.* — 1.45

PURE SILK SHIRTS—New assortments in neat, fancy, black and white and bold striped effects. *Value $5.00.* — 3.15

Hosiery

PURE SILK AND FIBRE MIXED—Recommended for extra wearing quality; a full range of sizes and the most desirable plain colors. *Regularly 38c pair.* — 25c

PURE THREAD SILK—With lisle foot, strongly reinforced. Our celebrated ACCO brand. *Regularly 50c pair.* — 39c

Ties

IMPORTED FOUR-IN-HANDS—Of fine printed foulards in fancy allover designs and most fashionable summer colorings. *Very specially priced* — 50c

WINDSOR TIES — For negligee and sport wear, of plain and two-tone grenadine; also polka dot crepes. *Very specially priced* — 50c

Six Other Special Items in Men's Furnishings

SUMMER PAJAMAS—Of pure silk mull in white and colors; also fancy mercerized fabrics in a variety of patterns; high grade finish. *Regularly $2.95 and $3.50.* — 1.95

FRENCH RATINE BATH ROBES—In various colors and brocaded self designs; suitable also for beach wear. *Regularly $10.00.* — 4.95

TRAVELING BATH ROBES—Of fine, lightweight mercerized fabrics in plain and fancy colorings; can be packed in very small compass. *Regularly $6.50.* — 4.95

FRENCH CAMBRIC NIGHT SHIRTS—Of excellent quality cambric, cut on generous lines and neatly trimmed; V neck. Sizes 17-18-19-20. *Regularly $1.00.* — 50c

PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Of superior quality, with 1/4 or 1/2 inch hem. *Regularly $3.00 dozen.* — 2.10

NAINSOOK ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR—Unusually well made and properly proportioned garments; knee drawers and sleeveless coat shirt. *Regularly 50c garment.* — 40c

500 Women's Blouses

200 dainty Summer models in crepe de chine and Tub Silk, also Jap Silk in black and white, discontinued models.

Regularly $4.50 — 2.95

300 Tub Blouses in embroidered organdie, crepe voile and embroidered voile, including a few discontinued styles.

Regularly $1.50 and $2.00 — 95c

250 Silk Petticoats

50—the latest models in chiffon taffeta in pompadour effects and fashionable plain shades.

Regularly up to $9.75 — 5.50

200—Comprising a sample line of summer styles in taffeta and peau de cygne in stripes, pompadour and plain colors.

Regularly $3.75 to $6.25 — 2.75

350 Army Blankets

200 exceptionally durable all wool blankets in khaki color, suitable for outdoor sleeping or camping.

Regularly $5.25 — 3.75

150 Army Blankets—pure wool, with special high grade soft finish, in leaf brown, with border.

Regularly $6.00 — 4.75

200 Silk Sweaters

"The Ardsley," an entirely new and particularly smart model, with belt, patch pockets and turnover cuffs; in Rose Provence, Killarney and blue.

Value $19.50 — 14.50

"The Strand," a favored Summer model of art silk, in the two-tone combinations of black with white, green, rose and blue; also red with green or grey.

Value $7.75 — 4.85

Opportune Specials for Women and Misses

200 "Roseberry" Raincoats

In Tan, Navy and Black; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust.

Regularly 8.75 *$12.50*

Made from the famous *Priestley "Cravenette"*

Light weight, silky fabric, thoroughly rainproof and dressy enough for general utility wear.

250 Summer Dresses

Presenting Exceptional Values at These Prices

Dotted Swiss, tissue and voile in a charming assortment of newest patterns and dainty colorings. — 3.65

Dainty hand embroidered frocks of fine white voile with white or colored satin girdles. — 8.65

Afternoon dresses of fancy voile, smartly trimmed in white or contrasting shades — also with satin girdles. — 5.60

Dressy gowns of fine white batiste, elaborately hand embroidered and lace trimmed, wide satin girdle. — 14.50

1000 Pairs Silk Gloves

Smart, two clasp gloves of superior quality, with double finger tips, in black, white, pongee and battleship grey.

Value 75c. pair — 45c

High grade, 16 button length pure silk gloves, double finger tipped, in black and white with Paris point stitching.

Regularly $1.25 pair — 90c

8000 Pairs Women's Hosiery

Pure thread silk of very superior quality and desirable weight in black or white; strongly reinforced; double silk garter tops.

Regularly $1.50 pair — 95c

Extra fine silk lisle Hose, of Summer weight, in black, white and tan; strongly reinforced.

Regularly 50c. pair — 35c

1600 Pieces Women's Underwear

Undervests of fine Swiss ribbed lisle gauze in sizes 4, 5, 6; soft, elastic and of unusual wearing quality.

Regularly 35c. each — 23c

Union Suits of fine ribbed gauze, silk trimmed; no seam at side, and reinforced; tight or lace trimmed knee.

Value 75c. — 45c

100 Traveling Bags

High grade, full size bags of best tan cowhide; with leather lining and brass locks and trimming.

Value $7.50 — 5.50

200 Women's Silk Umbrellas

Of crisp black taffeta, serviceable and smart in appearance; handles include natural, mission and sterling trimmed.

Value $3.25 — 2.25

UNUSUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF
18,000 Yards

Dress Silks, Wash Silks and Foulards

The weaves include the most fashionable of the season, selected from our regular stock and marked

33⅓ to 40% Below Usual Price

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—23 inches wide, in various fashionable patterns and colorings. *Regularly $1.00 yard.* — 68c

WHITE HABUTAI SILK—27 inches wide; washable and appropriate for blouses, negligees and underwear. *Regularly 75c yard.* — 65c

CREPE DE CHINE—40 inches wide, of superior quality, in fashionable day and evening shades. *Regularly $1.50 yard.* — 95c

BLACK TAFFETA—35 inches wide; lustrous soft finish. *Regularly $1.25 yard.* — 78c

BLACK TAFFETA—35 inches wide; highly lustrous chiffon finish. *Regularly $1.50 yard.* — 95c

BLACK TAFFETA—39 to 40 inches wide, finest grade of imported chiffon taffeta, unusually brilliant lustre. *Regularly $2.25 yard.* — 1.38

Broadway & 19th Street

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Pride of Place

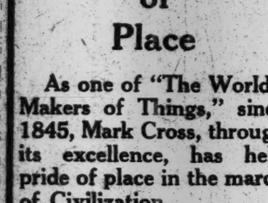
As one of "The World's Makers of Things," since 1845, Mark Cross, through its excellence, has held pride of place in the march of Civilization.

Our designers think "on the spur of the month,"—and our establishments are ever "the earliest" in offering you "the latest."

The Cross "Belmont Park" Hand Bag

Hand Bag—(shown open and closed) Made in exquisite white kid-skin, or white, black or colored Mocha leathers; with handle, and ornament of leather or checked silk, and lining of black and white striped or colored silks. Also in blue or black moiré-and-satin-checked silk, with colored silk linings. Fitted with attached silk purse, and mirror with hair-pin pocket at back and pin cushion around edge; 7 inches deep. $9.50
Monograms, to order, from. $2.00

Cross Suit Case



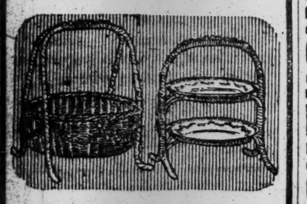
Suit Case—Of black enamelled duck cloth, flowered cretonne lining, pocket in cover, tie-tapes to secure clothing. Basswood box frame, hand-sewn leather binding, nickel mountings. Lock and key fastening, 24 or 26 inch size. Specially priced..... $4.75

Gift Suggestions

Tie Hanger—(at left) In new "Frosted" Morocco leather, silk lining; folding design, bar at top and strap fastenings at base to secure ties; 14 x 6¼ inches, folded $5.50

Handkerchief Case—(at right) In new "Frosted" Morocco leather, silk lining, folding design; side flaps, and end flaps with gilt fastenings; 7 x 7¼ inches, folded. $5.50

Cross Wickerware



Basket—(at left) For fruit or rolls—closely woven white enamelled wicker, with tinted rose-festoon mounting; 9 inch diameter, 12 inches high..... $6.00

Serving Stand—(at right) For sandwiches, etc.—white enamelled wicker, tinted rose-festoon mounting, fitted with two Royal Worcester plates, flower-festoon pattern; 9 inches wide, 11½ inches high $7.50

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
NEW YORK: 484 Fifth Avenue (at 37th Street); 253 Broadway
BOSTON: 145 Tremont Street
LONDON: 89 Regent Street
Dealers Throughout the World

WOULD CALL WILSON TO SPEAK AT ALBANY

Eisner's Motion Causes Stir in Constitutional Convention and Is Sidetracked.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE UNEASY

Fear Confusion Over the Referendum This Fall—Mrs. Blatch Questions Marshall's Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 25.—The Constitutional Convention was startled today by a resolution extending an invitation to President Woodrow Wilson, "the most distinguished historian of the American people," to make an address at the celebration on June 15 of the 700th anniversary of the signing of the Magna Charta. The resolution was offered by Mark Eisner, who recently was appointed an Internal Revenue Collector.

The resolution took President Root, and ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, who is the Floor Leader, by surprise. Mr. Eisner is a Democrat. The Republican majority has already made plans for the celebration, which leave the President entirely out of the reckoning, and contemplate on oration by Mr. Root, who is regarded by many leading Republicans as the strongest man who could be named by the Republicans to contend with Mr. Wilson for the Presidency in the campaign next year.

Mr. Wickersham moved that the resolution be referred to the special committee, headed by Tax Commissioner Martin Saxe, which is arranging the program for the celebration. Mr. Eisner took exception and wanted the convention to take final action on his resolution right away. This brought Lemuel E. Quigg to his feet.

"The committee has already given some consideration to this matter," said Mr. Quigg. "There is a feeling that the President of the United States should not be embarrassed at this time by being asked to attend celebrations. The President of the United States should be let alone."

"It is my intention to press this resolution in the near future," said Mr. Eisner, "but I withdraw my motion for immediate consideration, feeling that there can be no possible objection to the resolution and hoping that there will be some report from the committee in the not too distant future."

"Oh, undoubtedly," said Mr. Quigg, with a quizzical smile.

William Barnes took his seat in the convention today after an absence of five weeks, caused by attendance at the trial of his libel suit against Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. There was no rush on the part of his fellow delegates to condole with Mr. Barnes over the adverse verdict returned by the jury. There was an air of aloofness about Mr. Barnes, too. Mr. Wickersham pressed forward and greeted the former Republican State Chairman effusively. Patrick W. Cullinan of Osmwego, an old-time Republican politician who occupies the seat adjoining that of Mr. Barnes, bent over and talked in an undertone with his neighbor on one or two occasions while the session was in progress.

Suffragists Are Worrying.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the woman suffrage leader, appeared in the Assembly Chamber while the convention was in session. Mrs. Blatch said that she and other leaders in the suffrage movement were not altogether satisfied with the way things were going. At a recent hearing they urged upon the convention their plea that nothing be done to interfere with their proposed amendment to Section 1, Article 2, which will be submitted to the voters this Fall from the Legislature, and which if adopted would give women the right to vote.

Under the provisions of the present Constitution any proposal submitted by the convention would take precedence over a proposal coming from the Legislature. Other difficulties have arisen with reference to an effective method of making the legislative proposal, if adopted, applicable as an amendment to the revised Constitution. Louis Marshall recently sought to meet this situation by providing for an amendment which would leave no doubt that the legislative proposal should be deemed amendatory of the new Constitution.

Mrs. Blatch said she feared that Mr. Marshall's proposal would not have the effect he thought it would, and that some lawyers had expressed themselves as in agreement with her contention. Mr. Marshall, on the other hand, contended that his proposal would do all that he claimed for it and that the best proof was that it followed the lines of an amendment he had proposed in the last Constitutional Convention with regard to additional judges for Kings County, which had proved effective.

Questions Marshall's Plan.

"We are afraid Mr. Marshall is mistaken," said Mrs. Blatch. "The Constitution which was in force at that time afforded greater freedom in the matter of submitting future amendments than does the present one. We are going to seek legal advice and if our fears are borne out we will come back here for another hearing when we may have a proposal to submit in accordance with our own views on this question."

President Root sent this resolution to the Committee on Suffrage today:

Resolved, That any action of the convention in respect to the exercise of the right of suffrage ought to be so ordered that there will be no interference with the effective submission of the amendment prepared by the Legislature to grant the right of suffrage to women.

"That is all right as a declaration of good intentions, for which we are quite ready to give Mr. Root and all the leading men in the Constitutional Convention the fullest credit," said Mrs. Blatch. "We are not questioning their good faith. What we want now is somebody to show us a method by which our rights can be fully safeguarded and the legislative proposition, if adopted at the polls, can be incorporated beyond doubt in the new Constitution, in accordance with the platform declarations of all the leading parties last Fall. Senator Root's resolution falls short of doing that."

J. Sidney Bernstein, Democrat, of New York, presented to the convention today a proposal for a unicameral legislature to be known as the Senate, to be composed of two members from each Senate district, elected one for two and one for one year in the 1916 elections, and for two-year terms afterward.

Ex-Justice Albert E. Gladding of Chenango introduced a proposal making the Court of Appeals a division of the Supreme Court. The Judges would be designated by the Governor, not elected as at present.

Ray B. Smith, Republican, from Onondaga presented a proposal providing that every law imposing a direct tax shall distinctly give the amount of money to be raised.

At a hearing before the Judiciary Committee, Judges Wadhams and Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions appeared in support of the proposal presented by ex-District Attorney Olcott of New York, contemplating the merging of the Court of General Sessions and its jurisdiction into the Supreme Court.

8 LOST ON WRECKED BARK.

The Bertha, Carrying Wheat for British Army, Abandoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA May 25.—The bark Bertha, bound from Portland, Ore., to Falmouth, Eng., with wheat for the British Army, has been wrecked on Quners Reef, forty miles north of Old Providence, and her Captain and seven of the crew are missing. News of the disaster was brought by the British bark Reliance, which arrived at Colon today, bringing the mate and nine of the crew of the Bertha, who were rescued. The Bertha passed through the canal on April 27.

Reception to Chinese Delegates.

The Mayor's committee for the reception of the Chinese honorary commercial delegates to the United States has been advised that the delegates will arrive in this city on next Tuesday morning. A meeting was held at the City Hall yesterday to discuss arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates. Chairman William C. Breed said there will be a reception of the delegates at the City Hall shortly after they arrive. There will be a number of receptions arranged by business men.

New Lecturer on History at Cornell.

Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author of several historical works, including "The Fall of the Dutch Republic" and "The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom," has been appointed Lecturer in History in Cornell University. His course will include a "History of Russia," and "History of the Netherlands." Mr. Van Loon is a graduate of Cornell and has lectured there as well as at Yale, Columbia, and other universities. He served as a war correspondent in Antwerp during the siege and in Germany, and this Summer he expects to return to the front to gather material for war lectures.

CITY BREVITIES.

Edward Silverman, 30 years old, who runs a hardware store, 334 Broome Street, was arrested yesterday by Customs Inspectors Farley and Wilson, for having smuggled goods in his possession.

Clara Trueman, 17 years old, of 121 West 138th Street, was arrested last night for felonious assault on the complaint of William Leishman, a City Marshal, who said she struck him with a club when he tried to serve a writ.

John Lagatis, 35 years old, an artist, 68 Roosevelt Avenue, Astoria, was arrested last night for recklessly driving his automobile at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. He was fined $25.

John Carr, 668 Lexington Avenue, and John Ferris, Arverne, L. I., were held in $1,000 bail each yesterday by Magistrate Krotel, on complaint of P. G. Bernardes, who said liquors they sold to him with a saloon at 911 Eighth Avenue, were almost wholly water.

Joseph Goldstein, a butcher, 18 Ludlow Street, and George Newman, a clerk, 217 Madison Street, were arrested yesterday for having narcotics in their possession.

Charged with having pawned a diamond ring, valued at $380, belonging to Miss Gertrude T. Massom of 142 West Sixty-fifth Street, Herbert T. Harden, collector for a milk company, 1,364 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Court.

The contract for the construction of Section 2 of the Culver Rapid Transit Line in Brooklyn was awarded yesterday by the Public Service Commission to Oscar Daniels Company for $863,775.

FOUNDATION FORMED TO AID ENGINEERING

National Societies League to Promote Research and Professional Interests.

START WITH $250,000 GIFT

Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, Noted Telescope Builder, Provides the First Donation.

The Engineering Foundation, which it is hoped will do in engineering research work for humanity similar to that being done in general fields by the Cleveland, Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Sage Foundations, was organized yesterday at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, by the United Engineering Society, which represents the national organizations of electrical, mining and mechanical engineers, and is acting in co-operation with the national organization of civil engineers, the combined bodies having more than 30,000 members.

The Foundation is the first of its kind which is devoted to research work in engineering lines and to the promotion of the interest of the engineering professions, and it starts with a gift of $250,000 from Ambrose Swasey of Cleveland, Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and builder of the largest telescopes in the country. The gift is to be used "for the benefit of mankind through fostering engineering research."

That the Foundation was to be started with this endowment was known among engineers, and when the Foundation organized it found already on hand a large number of applications from those who wanted the use of some of the funds for research work. On account of the number of applications and the incomplete form in which many of them were received a schedule of requirements with which applicants will have to comply is being drawn up by the following committee, which was appointed to consider the applications: Dr. A. R. Ledoux, Past President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Chairman; J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity; Dr. M. I. Pupin, Professor of Electro-Mechanics in Columbia University; Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute of Technology.

The members of the committee were chosen from the board which was selected at yesterday's meeting to administer the trust. Its other members are Edward D. Adams, banker; Gano Dunn, President of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation; Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Dr. Charles Warren Hunt, Secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Charles E. Scribner, chief engineer of the Western Electric Company; Jesse M. Smith, Past President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Benjamin B. Thayer, President of the Anaconda Copper Company. The officers of the Foundation are Gano Dunn, Chairman; Edward D. Adams, Vice Chairman; F. R. Hutton, Secretary, and Joseph Struthers, Treasurer.

The Board sent a telegram to Mr. Swasey expressing appreciation of his gift and pledging itself to carry out his aims. Mr. Swasey, who is considered to be the foremost builder of telescopes in the world, was born at Exeter, N. H., in 1846, and worked in shops at Hartford, Conn. In this part of his career he invented machines which perfected several processes. In 1880 he move to Cleveland, and entered into partnership with Worcester R. Warner for manufacture of machine tools and astronomical instruments.

The first large telescope which the firm designed and erected was that at the Lick Observatory, which was put up in the Winter of 1887-88 under Mr. Swasey's personal supervision. This was such a success that the Government gave him the contract for the telescope at the United States Naval Observatory and later the firm designed and built the 40-inch telescope, the dome, and the elevating floor of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. Among Mr. Swasey's principal inventions outside of telescopes are a dividing engine for automatically graduating circles and a depression position finder.

Mr. Swasey has been President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Cleveland Engineering Society, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain and the British Astronomical Association, and a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1900.

SUICIDE SCARE IN THEATRE.

Girl Said She Took Poison, but Doctor Couldn't Find Trace of It.

Detective O'Riordan of the Second Branch Bureau was in the Regent Theatre, 383 Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon when he saw a girl topple from her seat and ran to her. In the crowd about her was Miss Alice Shields, 17 years old, of 649 Second Avenue. She was excited and exclaimed to Riordan: "Lillian's taken poison. She says George Ramayon gave it to her and she swallowed it."

O'Riordan questioned all hands then and learned that Miss Shields, with Lillian Lang, the same age, who lives at 330 East Thirty-third Street, and May Lang, five years old, had gone to the theatre together. There Lillian had left her seat to join Ramayon, a mechanic, twenty-three years old, who lives at 203 East Thirty-fifth Street, and whom Miss Lang's parents know as her sweetheart. When Lillian fell from her seat Alice ran to her and told the detective Lillian had told her of the poison.

O'Riordan called Dr. Young from Bellevue Hospital and arrested Ramayon. The surgeon examined the girl, but said there was nothing the matter with her and left. A few blocks from the theatre she collapsed, however, and Dr. Young, recalled, took her to Bellevue this time, though he said he could find no traces of poison.

She was recognized at the hospital as the girl who had been brought there on last Jan. 13, when she said she had taken bichloride of mercury tablets by mistake. The doctors could find no trace of poison then and she was discharged on Jan. 19. Ramayon was a patient at the hospital when the girl was brought in, having influenza, and was discharged on the same day.

SAYS ROCKEFELLER CAN HELP MINERS

Would Rather Appeal to Him Than to Public, W. L. M. King Tells Industrial Commission.

CLASHES WITH WALSH AGAIN

Protests Against "Distorting" of His Testimony and Makes Appeal to the Other Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—W. L. Mackenzie King, Director of the Industrial Relations Department of the Rockefeller Foundation, resumed his testimony before the Industrial Commission today, and again clashed frequently with Chairman Walsh, who was questioning him. Chairman Walsh attempted to confine the answers of Mr. King, and the witness frequently protested to the other Commissioners.

Mr. Walsh sought to make a record of what Mr. King had done for American labor. Both the witness and Commissioner Weinstock wanted to know the object of the line of questioning, but the Chairman emphatically refused to explain.

"I am not on the stand," he said, "and I must decline to be questioned."

Walsh questioned King as to his investigations in Colorado, but the witness insisted that his investigations were confidential and he could not make public any of his information. He insisted he had seen representatives of both sides of the Colorado struggle in his effort to be absolutely fair.

The Chairman insisted that the "people must have the facts."

"What do you mean by the people?" asked the witness.

"I mean the American people," said the Chairman, "whose public opinion would be the greatest factor in improving conditions in Colorado."

"The will and conscience of young Mr John D. Rockefeller is more powerful in Colorado than any other force that can be brought to bear at this time," said King.

"You think that the will and conscience of Mr. John D. Rockefeller is more powerful than the wills and consciences of all the American people to bring about a change of conditions in Colorado?"

"That is not just what I said," replied King. He protested against his testimony being "distorted."

"Now you have given your opinion of me," replied the Chairman, "and I do not intend to give my opinion of you here, no matter how insulting your comment may be I shall treat you exactly as I treated John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

When the air cleared, King explained that he was "speaking as a practical man of a practical situation."

"I mean to say," he continued, "that if I wanted to improve conditions in Colorado, the man I would go after would be John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He could do more in one year along that line than efforts to focus public opinion on the situation could do in several years."

Mr. King said he could definitely fix responsibility for the Colorado strike, and he expected to report his findings where they would have the best effect. He suggested that he should like to give his recommendations privately to Chairman Walsh.

Ivy Lee, a Director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, told the commission that if he had been responsible in Colorado for the policy of the company toward its employes he would have allowed the men to meet the operators and officials of the company to state their grievances and confer on remedies. He declared that it was his impression that the Committee of Miners, which met the Committee of Operators two months after the strike was begun, did not represent the miners.

The idea of Manager Bowers that to meet these men would have meant recognition of the miners' union, Mr. Lee did not think was true. He said that such conferences were of the first importance in the settlement of labor difficulties. When asked what he would do as a Director if called upon to adjust differences with the workmen, Mr. Lee said he could not say, because he was simply a qualified stockholder for the purpose of being a Director.

The Rev. Eugene S. Geddis, former sociological superintendent of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, took the stand to deny statements made by Manager Bowers, who had charged him with trying to get all the Catholic mine Superintendents and the teachers at the camps removed.

The Commission has practically concluded its hearing of witnesses in the Colorado strike and tomorrow will begin an investigation of the Porto Rico labor troubles, where the workingmen have made charges of favoritism against the Government.

FAKE HOLD-UP TO GET A KISS

Brooklyn Man Frightened Girls with Pistol Made of Glass.

The barrel of a revolver, gleaming in the electric light as it was leveled at them, halted Gertrude Lasker of 101 Bedford Avenue and May Herney of 95 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, near their homes when they started for a stroll at 10:30 o'clock last night. A young man who flourished the dangerous looking pistol cried:

"Hold up your hands while I kiss you."

The screams of the young women brought Patrolman McAllister, who lunged at the man. They went to the pavement with a crash that broke the young man's "revolver" into many pieces. Then it was discovered he had only a tinsel-covered glass pistol. The prisoner said he was John Tauber, a tailor, of 200 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

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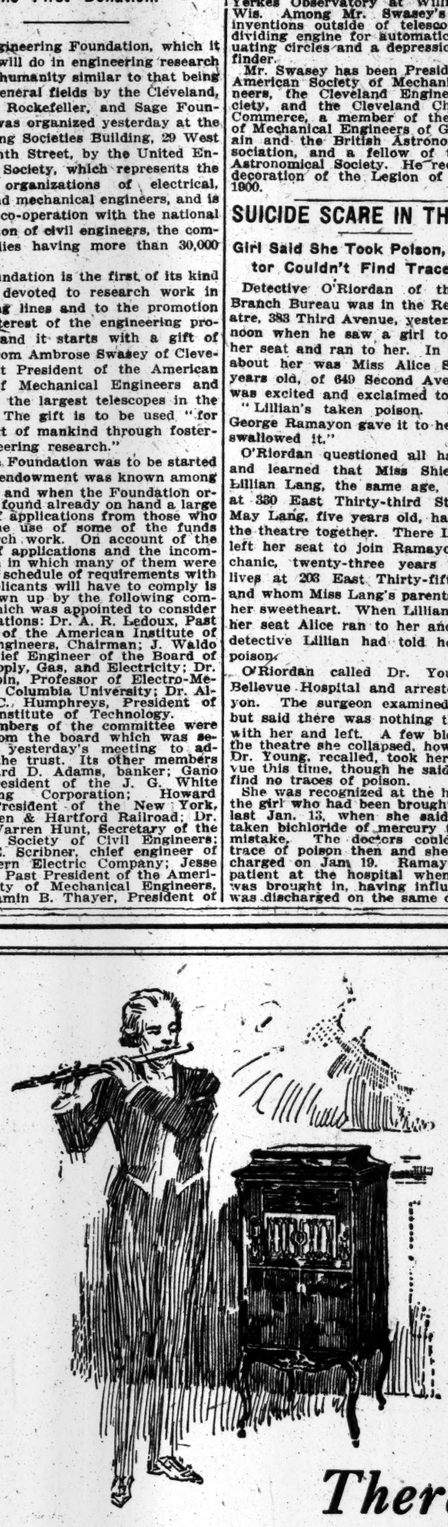

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$1.25 White Pique Wash Skirts—2 pockets; button in front 79c
$1 Night Gowns and Petticoats—nainsook and cambric 65c
69c Umbrellas for Men and Women—sale price 45c
$1.19 Silk Parasols—plain colors 98c
29c Tin Cap Jelly Glasses—12 ounce; sale price, doz 19c
85c Colonial Iced Tea Glasses 45c
$1.25 (7-Piece) Kitchen Bowl Sets—Dutch delft design 85c
$2.98 (15-Piece) Cereal Sets $1.98
30c Window Screen Frames—42x42 inches 20c
32c Wooden Framed Screens—24 inches high; 23x37 inches extension 23c
39c Wooden Framed Screens—30 inches high; 23x37 inches extension 27c
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$3.50 Quartered Golden Oak Pedestal $2.45
$10 White Enamel Dresser—with four drawers $7.45

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Boys' $4.50 All-Wool Navy Blue Serge Suits—knickerbocker trousers; Balkan Norfolk models; sizes 7 to 17 yrs. $3.45
Women's Fine Sweaters—Zephyr or Worsted; white oxford, maroon, tan; sizes 34 to 46; formerly to $6.50 $3.49
Women's $2.50 and $3 Peggy Colonial Pumps—Gun-metal calf and Patent Leather; Cuban Louis heel; all sizes and widths $1.75
Women's $5 "Foot-Mould" Side Lace Shoes—best colors; Goodyear welted soles; all sizes; sale price $2.95
$12 Birdseye Maple Desks for Women $8.25
$20 Golden Oak Double Door Bookcases $13.95
$20 Birdseye Maple Dresser—with 22x38 French plate mirror $14.25
25c Rubber Mats—14x22; sale price, each 16c
45c Fibre Matting—extra quality; 36 inches; yd 29c
50c to 65c Plain and Figured Ingrain Carpets—yd 29c
75c Bungalow Rush Mats—size 26x42 45c
95c Bungalow Rush Mats—size 28x45 57c

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LAWYERS ADVOCATE 10 TO 2 CIVIL VERDICT

New York County Association Votes for an Amendment of State Constitution.

DIVIDED OVER BARNES JURY

Proposal to Increase Salaries of Supreme Court Justices Overwhelmingly Defeated.

The New York County Lawyers' Association voted almost unanimously, at a meeting last night at the Hotel Astor to recommend that the Constitution of the State be amended so that the agreement of ten out of twelve jurors will be sufficient to bring in a verdict in a civil case.

The action of one man in tying up the jury in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit was used as an argument for and against the change. Ex-Justice J. F. Daly said that the moral of the late libel suit was that verdicts should be rendered only when a jury was unanimous.

'How much more satisfactory it must have been to the defendant in that case," he said, "to know in the end that every man in the jury was in his favor. The moral value of a verdict would be very much diminished if the winner knew that one man in the jury thought that he was wrong."

"Let me ask Justice Daly," said Julius Hilbern Cohn, "how he would have liked it, when he was on the bench, if he and his associates were to be imprisoned until they all agreed upon a decision. If it would not be pleasant for jurors, it would not be pleasant for Justices. The purpose of the proposed change is to limit the harm that can be done in jury trials by a crank or a man who has been corrupted.

"The case at Syracuse lasted for weeks and cost thousands of dollars. The whole proceeding was nearly brought to nothing by one juror who wished to impose upon the court his opinion as to how the costs should be divided. Suppose that juror did not in the end prove amenable to reason, as Justice Daly has put it; or, to be more accurate, suppose that imprisonment had not compelled him to reason.

Corruption in Juries.

"Why should one man be given such powers? For another thing, we know that a street railway company in this city made it a practice in suits brought against it to obtain disagreements by corrupting one or two members of the jury."

"I beg pardon," interrupted John F. McIntyre, "we know nothing of the kind."

"I have mentioned no names," said Mr. Cohn, "but evidence in support of what I say has been submitted to the Appellate Court and on that evidence a lawyer has been disbarred.

"We all know that ten of the twelve jurors are usually right, and I believe that such a change in the Constitution would go very far to eliminate the effect of prejudice or improper influence in the jury room."

Ex-Judge Edgar M. Cullen, who presided, put the question. Only two or three voted against the resolution. The recommendation of the association will be forwarded to the Constitutional Convention.

A resolution proposed by the Board of Directors which would remove from the Legislature the restriction against increasing the salaries of Supreme Court Justices was debated next.

"It seems to me," said John S. Clancy, "that, since the Supreme Court Justices now receive such large salaries for such little work, this proposed change is very ill-timed. I don't believe that the voters of this State are much impressed by the argument that Supreme Court Justices are either underpaid or overworked. In short, I think that it would be a nefarious proposition to permit the Legislature to increase the present very large salaries of Justices during their terms in office."

Other speakers argued that to allow the salary of a Supreme Court Justice to be increased during his term in office would tempt Justices to play politics for increases in salary, and would lead to favoritism in the granting of increases. An overwhelming vote was cast against the resolution.

There was a hot debate on the question of the abolishing by Constitutional amendment of the present system of having referees appointed case by case and of substituting an appointed corps of referees or masters to serve with regular salaries.

Clash Over Refereeships.

As it was proposed originally, the amendment would have given the Appellate Division the power to designate referees from this class to hold trial terms of the Supreme Court. John S. Clancy charged the Board of Directors had proposed this to create virtually new appointive Supreme Court Justiceships.

"This is an attempt to revive the scheme of appointing Justices, which we cast into the scrapheap at the last meeting," he said. "This is an attempt to put one over on us." Ex-Judge Cullen stopped Mr. Clancy and admonished him not to indulge in personalities. Other speakers urged that, if the referees could try cases, it would mean the new positions would be used for "consolation prizes" to give away to men who had run for the Supreme Court bench and had been defeated.

Others argued that the referee system, as now constituted, resulted in enormous waste, in the exercise of political influence on Justices to get them to appoint men with "pulls" to serve as referees, and that it was a vicious practice to have litigants forced to pay the fees of the referees.

That part of the amendment which would have the newly created referees hold trial terms of the Supreme Court was voted down. The amendment, as finally endorsed, provided for regular salaried masters appointed by all the Supreme Court Justices of their Districts, these referees to discharge the present duties of commissioners in condemnation proceedings.

A resolution from the Justiciary Committee was proposed indorsing for reelection Supreme Court Justices Samuel Greenbaum, John Proctor Clarke, Francis B. Delehanty, and Clarence B. Shearn, and Municipal Court Justice Edgar J. Lauer. Discussion was cut short by ex-Judge Cullen's discovery that the by-laws forbade the indorsement of candidates except at meetings when more than 750 members were present.

The association passed a resolution in favor of consolidating the Court of General Sessions with the Supreme Court. Another resolution passed favored the establishment of a Court of Claims, which would have exclusive original jurisdiction in claims against the State.

MORE NEEDED THAN MUSIC.

Borough President Stirs East Siders on Floating Baths.

A meeting to protest against the closing of the six floating baths was held in Public School 91, Stanton and Forsyth Streets, last night, and a committee was appointed to attend the Board of Estimate hearing next Friday. Dr. Samuel Kaufman presided.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks was the principal speaker. Others who spoke were Assemblyman Meyer Greenberg, Harry H. Schlacht, Lorne Barcley, director of the Social Centre Department of the People's Institute, and Louis Diment. President Marks said that last year 1,054,000 people took advantage of the public baths. The appropriation required for their maintenance is $22,000.

The original objection of the Health Department, Mr. Marks said, was overcome by sealing these baths in an inclosure and keeping them filled with Croton water. He said the baths should be provided for before money was spent on public music recitals.

Mr. Marks also went to 82 Second Avenue, where the League of Foreign-Born Citizens discussed the bath situation, and adopted resolutions to be sent to the Board of Estimate.

TELL OF DRUGS IN PRISON.

Convicts' Evidence Holds Curry, Former Blackwell's Guard.

Martin Curry, a former keeper at the penitentary on Blackwell's Island, charged with being the go-between in the drug traffic on the island, was held in $2,500 bail yesterday in the Yorkville Court by Magistrate House.

The principal witnesses against the prisoner were Edward Darden, an inmate of the penitentiary, and his wife Mary, a prisoner in the Raymond Street jail, on a charge of shoplifting. Mrs. Darden said she paid Curry $15 to take morphine to her husband. William Josephs, a trusty, said Curry gave him a package to deliver to Darden. Darden corroborated this testimony.

John Sherman, a prisoner, whose cell was not usually inspected because he had supervision of a tier of cells, said that when it was suspected that drugs were being smuggled a general inspection was ordered, Darden threw into his cell a package of morphine. The investigation that folowed led to Curry's arrest.

DE VINNE LEFT $1,426,000.

Noted Printer Bequeathed Most of His Estate to Son.

Theodore Low De Vinne, who was the head of the De Vinne Press, left a net estate of $1,426,643 when he died on Feb. 16, 1914, according to the appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller. To the son, Theodore B., is bequeathed $1,374,642 outright, and remainder interests in certain life trusts created for the benefit of others.

Two sisters of the testator, Emma E. and Frances De Vinne, receive a life estate in $15,000 each; two grandchildren, Grace and Charles D. De Vinne, receive $7,500 each, and Daniel S. De Vinne, brother of the decedent, receives $7,000. There are a half dozen smaller bequests.

The assets include stocks and bonds aggregating $619,993, of which $287,895 was in stock of the printing concern. There were mortgages totaling $354,555, and bank deposits amounting to $42,639. The realty consisted of the residence at 300 West Seventy-sixth Street, appraised at $75,000, and a one-fourth interest in 393 to 399 Lafayette Street, valued at $63,000.

ARCHITECTS AS PAINTERS.

Columbia Graduates' Work In Allied Branches of Art on View.

An exhibition of water colors, oil paintings, pastels, etchings, plaster casts and art photographs, all the work of practicing New York architects who are graduates of the Columbia School of Architecture, was placed on view yesterday in the Avery Library of Columbia University. The exhibit, which is the second of the kind at Columbia, is designed to show what the graduates have accomplished in allied branches of art.

There are more than 150 works in the collection, representing the output of thirty or more graduate architects. The exhibitors include Chester A. Aldrich, William A. Delano, James Monroe Hewlett, Julian C. Levi, W. C. Francis, Arthur Ware, W. A. Boring, Ernest F. Tyler, Herbert Congdon, James Perry Wilson, Professor A. D. F. Hamlin and his son, Talbot Hamlin. The exhibit will be open daily until June 15.

BECKER DOOMED TO DIE IN CHAIR

Continued from Page 1.

der the influence of some news gatherers, signed and verified a statement somewhat inconsistent with his testimony upon the trial.

This statement he now repudiates, as being different from what he understood it to be; and at the close of his affidavit in opposition to the motion he says: "I testified to the truth in everything that I said upon the Becker trial, and I do not want to change or take back anything that I have said, and if I am called upon as a witness again I will tell the same things because they are true."

Important as Marshall's testimony admittedly was to the prosecution, the decision points out how the weight of his mere words was little compared to their connotation in connection with the testimony of Harry Vallon, for the testimony of each bore out that of the other in a way to indicate strikingly that, clever as they might have been, Rose and the others could not have invented the story of the Harlem murder conference. On this point the decision reads:

Proves Murder Conference.

Accepting the testimony of Marshall as true, it shows that the defendant and Rose were together at a specified locality in Harlem (124th Street and Seventh Avenue) on the night of June 27, 1912, at a time, however, when they might naturally and properly be there—the defendant for the purpose of supervising a raid by his squad upon a negro gambling house in the neighborhood and Rose on account of his intimacy with Becker and association with him in similar enterprises.

The evidence, however, concerning the Harlem conference as a whole is much more convincing than it was on the first trial. The date, which was then uncertain, is now fixed as being the 27th of June. Marshall was certainly present at the raid then made by defendant's squad, and his presence becomes very significant when considered in connection with Vallon's testimony on the first trial. Vallon then said, in narrating the circumstances of the Harlem conference:

"Lieutenant Becker told us he was going to raid a crap game that night, and there was a little colored boy on the corner side of the street, and he called him over and spoke to him. We stepped aside, Rose and I, and by the time he got finished talking to this boy, Webber came along."

This mention of the colored boy by Vallon seemed then to be only an unimportant incident of the Harlem conference; but in the light of subsequent developments it tends strongly to prove that Vallon himself must have been there and therefore could have participated with the others in the alleged murder plot. It is difficult to see how Vallon would or could have mentioned the colored boy's presence then unless he himself had been present.

The decision shows how Becker's connection with the murder was further corroborated by the testimony of Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty, to whom Becker lied when he denied having had communication with Rose after the murder, and of Charles Plitt, whom Becker warned "above all things keep away from Times Square tonight, (the night of the murder) and keep that under your belt," adding when Plitt asked if it were about Rosenthal, "Perhaps; never mind. Do as you are told. Be able to prove an alibi. You will learn more tomorrow and will then understand." But it was Marshall's testimony, the testimony of his one-time stool pigeon, which dealt the heaviest blow to the former Police Lieutenant.

Finds Trial Fair.

The decision devotes considerable space to consideration of this corroboration, after briefly reviewing the facts of the murder, and declaring that the first judgment of death was reversed because Becker did not have a fair trial and continuing:

The judgment now under review is not assailable on that ground—the composition of the briefs illustrates the comparative importance which is attached to the power of the Court of Appeals to deal with the facts in reviewing a capital case. Of the 540 pages which make up the brief for the appellant, 391 pages are devoted to a consideration of the facts, while 111 pages are occupied by a discussion of the facts in the District Attorney's brief of 180 pages.

Turning to motive, the decision says:

It has often been said proof of the existence of a particular motive is not essential to establish the guilt of a person accused of crime, but when the existence of a particular motive is suggested it becomes exceedingly important to inquire as to the probability or possibility of its having been the actuating cause of the crime.

A cogent argument in favor of the defendant in this respect merits consideration. It is said that, inasmuch as Rosenthal had just taken steps to make public his charges against the defendant by offering them to a prominent New York newspaper, Lieutenant Becker must have known that any attack upon Rosenthal at that time would almost certainly be attributed to his agency, and, therefore, that a man of his intelligence, however inimical he might be to Rosenthal, would not have permitted a murderous assault upon him at a juncture when the circumstances would almost unerringly point to him as the author of the crime.

The sum and substance of the argument is that it is impossible to believe that Becker would have been so foolish as to order or induce the murder to be committed at a time when he himself would almost certainly be the one man in the City of New York who would be suspected of complicity therein.

Criminal Tendency to Blunder.

This was a proper matter to be considered by the jury and we must assume that they considered it. It cannot be laid down as matter of law that a jury is bound to hold that a specified event has not occurred because its occurrence involves unwise or foolish or blundering conduct on the part of the accused person.

Indeed, the propensity or criminals to blunder has long been recognized as a characteristic of great vrue in the detection of crime. The criminal reports of England and this country are full of cases in which guilt has been fastened upon the defendant by reason of the omission of some slight precaution or the commission of some apparently insignificant act when would have seemed almost impossible in the case of a person of ordinary common sense.

Extensive as is the power of review vested in this court on an appeal from a judgment of death, the law does not intend to substitute the conclusions of fact which may be drawn from the evidence by seven Judges for the conclusions of fact which have been drawn from the evidence by twelve jurors, unless we are clear that the view of the facts taken by the jury is wrong. It is our duty to affirm, if the trial was fair and without legal error and the verdict was not against the weight of evidence. We are to see to it that the trial was fair and that there was sufficient evidence within recognized rules of law to support the verdict; this done, the responsibility for the result rests with the jurors.

No Reason to Interfere.

Guiding our action by these established principles of criminal procedure in capital cases, we do not feel justified in interfering with the verdict.

Stating that the killing of Rosenthal by the gunmen was not controverted, the decision declares there is nothing to indicate that "the gunmen were actuated by any personal hostility toward the man they killed," and it becomes a question of who instigated Rose and the others to cause the murder to be done—whether it was Becker or the gambling fraternity who feared Rosenthal's disclosures also. And being brought thus to what the decision calls one of the most important questions presented by the appeal, that of the corroboration of the testimony of the accomplices implicating Becker, it continues:

Of course these accomplices were very bad men; accomplices in murder always are; but it is almost a truism in criminal law that if the testimony of bad men were absolutely rejected, many murderers would escape the punishment which they deserve.

Analyzing, then, the testimony of Marshall, Dougherty, and Plitt, and noting the failure of the defense to call as a witness Moe Cohen, the chauffeur said to have driven some of the conspirators to the murder conference, the decision takes up "one of the assignments of error most earnestly pressed upon our attention," the refusal of Justice Seabury to admit the dying declaration of Dago Frank Cirofici that so far as he knew Becker had nothing to do with the murder. The decision declares:

It may be observed that the influence of approaching death might be very different in the case of an innocent victim of crime from what it would be in the case of a guilty murderer condemned to die. Unless numbers of innocent men have suffered capital punishment in this country, many criminals have gone to the gallows with a lie on their lips.

The existing rule, with its strict limitations, has been introduced into India, where it appears to have worked badly, according to Mr. Justice Stephen, who says: "I have heard that in the Punjab the effect of it is that a person mortally wounded frequently makes a statement bringing all his hereditary enemies onto the scene at the time of his receiving his wound, thus using his last opportunity to do them an injury. A remark made on the policy of the rule by a native of Madras shows how differently such matters are viewed in different parts of the world. 'Such evidence,' he said, 'ought never to be admitted in any case. What motive for telling the truth can any man possibly have when he is at the point of death?'"

Shapiro's Evidence Valid.

The decision upholds the introduction of the testimony of Willie Shapiro, who drove the gunmen to the murder, and of Mrs. Lillian Rosenberg, widow of Lefty Louie.

Shapiro testified that one of the gunmen said, as they approached the Hotel Metropole: "Leave him turn around. Becker has the cops fixed up. Everything is all right."

Mrs. Rosenberg testified to the division of a package of money among her husband and the other gunmen in her apartment. Rose having previously testified that Webber had given Becker $1,000 to pay off the gunmen, the decicion says:

It certainly would not be a violent inference from Mrs. Rosenberg's testimony that he (Lefty Louie) divided this blood money with his associates on the occasion mentioned. Where a conspiracy to kill involves the employment of hireling murderers, the proof is not necessarily so limited as to exclude all evidence after the killing.

The decision then takes up specifically each of the twenty points raised by counsel for Becker in their appeal, many of them being technical questions of the law. In answer to the charge that certain affidavits in the record "make it a matter of very strong inference that the highly objectionable newspaper accounts emanated from the office of the District Attorney," the decision, first finding that no injury was done to Becker, states:

The case would be quite different if the record disclosed any substantial foundation for the suggestion that the District Attorney or his agents were responsible in any way for any publications by which it was sought to influence the outcome of the trial. Such misconduct would not only merit the severest reprobation, but would be a good ground for summary removal from office.

Of Justice Seabury's conduct of the trial the decision, replying to the charge that "the facts and law were arrayed and marshalled in a way highly inimicable to defendant's rights and wholly devoid of any serious and anxious desire for their preservtion," says:

"The most sedulous mare to preserve the rights of the defendant was manifested not only in the charge, but throughout the whole trial, and the assertion seems both unwarranted and undeserved."

Verdict in Keeping with Law.

In concluding, the decision says:

"We desire that the views which led us to affirm this judgment shall be made unmistakably clear. Doubtless, a very strong argument can be made in favor of the defendant, based upon the inducement of the avowed accomplices to swear falsely, their opportunity to fabricate evidence, and the lack of conclusiveness in the corroboration.

"All this, however, was a question for the jury with whose determination we are not justified in interfering unless we can say that it was plainly wrong—which, as already stated, we cannot say.

"Therefore, unless the rules of law which have heretofore governed the disposition of criminal appeals are to be changed merely because there might have been a refusal to convict on this evidence, we think:

"1. That they required the submission of the issues of fact to the jury.

"2. That the case was fairly and impartially tried.

"3 That no errors of law were committed prejudicial to the defendant; and

"4. That the verdict cannot be deemed to be against the weight of evidence or against law within the meaning of Section 528 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

"It is not our duty to try the case over again upon the printed record. We have not seen the witnesses. We are deprived of the aid furnished by their appearance, demeanor, facial expression and manner of testifying. These advantages the jury enjoyed; and there being sufficient evidence in quantity and quality to take the case to the jury, their verdict, in the absence of any of the statutory grounds for reversal, is conclusive even upon the Court of Appeals."

NEWS AWES DEATH HOUSE.

Silence Follows Father Cashin's Visit; Becker Says Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., May 25.—Charles Becker received the news without showing emotion this afternoon when First Deputy Warden Johnson of Sing Sing went to the death house to tell him that the Court of Appeals had refused another trial. Becker was silent for a time, and when he did speak it was not of himself, but of his wife. He was fearful only of the effect the news would have upon her.

Deputy Warden Johnson went to see Becker a little before 5 o'clock. He had sent word that he was coming as soon as newspaper men brought the first news.

"I believe Becker had a presentiment the court's ruling was against him," said Deputy Warden Johnson. "There was nothing in his face to indicate that he had hope when I approached him. I think he began to lose hope as the day wore on because favorable action would have been known earlier than unfavorable action.

"I told Becker the Court of Appeals had refused to grant him a new trial, and of course he naturally looked disappointed, but he didn't say anything at first. He waited for a long time and seemed to be thinking deeply. Then he spoke of his wife.

"Finally I told him there were several newspaper men waiting outside for a statement, but he merely said he had no comment to make."

The conversation between the Deputy Warden and the condemned man was held in whispers, so that the other eighteen men in the death house at first were not aware that Becker's last chance was gone.

As the Deputy Warden left the death house and passed the courtyard, he met Father Cashin, Chaplain of Sing Sing, on his way to visit Becker. The priest meanwhile had learned of the decision and straightway went to offer spiritual consolation.

Father Cashin stayed with Becker for an hour and they prayed together. Before he started away Father Cashin asked Becker if he had anything to say, but Becker answered: "No—nothing to say."

MRS. BECKER'S LIPS SEALED.

Gets News When Teaching—Comment of Others in the Case.

Mrs. Charles Becker would not discuss the decision of the Court of Appeals yesterday. She was teaching in Public School 90, at Seventh Avenue and 147th Street, when the news was received, and was reached by telephone.

"Are you certain that this information is authentic?" she asked.

"The dispatch from Albany was read to her, and she was asked if she would appeal to Governor Whitman for a stay.

"I have nothing to say," she replied, in a voice that betrayed her emotion.

For the last two months Mrs. Becker has been living with her sister, Miss Lynch, in an apartment on the third floor at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx. She moved there from the home her husband built for her in Olinville Avenue, Williamsbridge. This house she turned over to Martin T. Manton, counsel for her husband, who rented it to Municipal Justice P. A. Shiels. At Mrs. Becker's home at night inquirers were met by Miss Lynch. She did not admit them, but stepped into the hallway, quickly closing the door behind her.

"Mrs. Becker is not at home," she said. "She will not be home tonight. I have just received a telephone message from her. She said she did not want to see any one and would stay away from the house. There is nothing that I can say."

From the first Mrs. Becker has aided her husband in his fight for liberty, and has maintained steadfactly that he is not guilty.

Counsel Disappointed.

Martin T. Manton, Becker's chief counsel, was trying a case in the Bronx County Court House when news of the decision was taken to him.

"This is a great disappointment," he said, "but I can say for Becker that he will never seek executive clemency from Governor Whitman. I will endeavor to get in touch with Becker as soon as possible in his cell in Sing Sing, and whatever future action there is to be taken will be decided upon then."

Joseph A. Shay, who was counsel for Becker at the time of the appeal after the first conviction, said:

"I don't believe that Becker will ever be put to death in the chair, for that would be judicial murder. I do not say that it would be murder on guess work, but from my personal knowledge of the facts in the case. I do not believe that any man can be put to death on the testimony of such witnesses as appeared against Becker."

District Attorney Perkins said he had no comment to make except that he had expected the verdict and did not believe Becker had any further appeal that could save him.

Mrs. Louis Rosenberg, widow of one of the gunmen who shot Rosenthal and were put to death, was found at the home of her mother, 296 Grand Street.

"I'm very sorry that Becker is going to die," she said. "Of course, I testified against him, but when I did that I felt bitter because he had caused the death of my husband and three other young men. He should not have induced those four men to kill Rosenthal. He was old enough to have been the father of any of them and should have helped them. Naturally I felt bitter, but now that he is to die I cant' help feeling sorry for him."

Webber Sorry for Becker.

Bridgie Webber, one of the gamblers who helped convict Becker at both trials, lives at 45 Henry Street, Passaic, N. J., where he is interested in the Garfield Paper Box Company.

"The verdict speaks for itself," he said. "Of course, my sympathies are with Becker. He made a mistake just the same as I did and the same as the others, and I am mighty sorry for him. I did not expect any other verdict, for there could not be any other with the great amount of evidence against him. I don't think Governor Whitman will pardon him. You know he was the prosecutor in the case and he certainly could not pardon the man he prosecuted. I am mighty sorry for Mrs. Becker.

Harry Vallon, another of the gamblers who testified against Becker, was not at his home at 1,155 South Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, and it was said there that he would not be in for two days.

Sam Schepps, who was a State witness at the first Becker trial, but whose testimony was rejected by the Court of Appeals, has a jewelry shop at 702 Seventh Avenue.

"It would not be right for me to say anything, even if I had anything to say," he remarked.

Police Lieutenant John Becker, Charles Becker's brother, is attached to the Hunter's Point Station. It was said there that he had obtained a twenty-four-hour leave of absence and would not return to duty until this morning. He was not at his home at 484 Eleventh Avenue, Hunter's Point.

Harford T. Marshall, who was associated with Mr. Manton in the defense of Becker at the second trial, but who is not now connected with the case, said:

"I am very much surprised at the decision, for I did not believe that perjuries of men who testified against Becker would be believed by the Court of Appeals."

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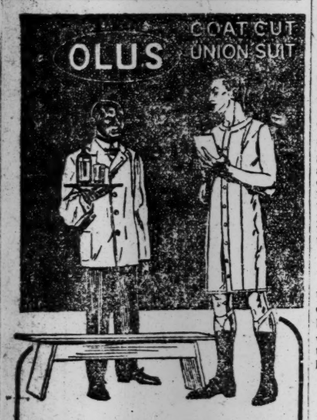

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MISS KELLY, SORRY, RETURNS TO MOTHER

Incorrigibility Charge Dropped When She Agrees to Give Up Her Broadway Friends.

TO TAKE LONG SEA VOYAGE

As Result of Revelations Made During Trial Woods Orders Investigation of Tango Places.

"I was wrong and mother was right," was the declaration made yesterday in the Yorkville Magistrate's Court by Miss Eugenia Kelly, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Edward Kelly of 116 East Sixty-third Street, and heiress to a $1,000,000 estate, when she said she would renounce night life in the cabarets and tango parlors of Broadway. Mother and daughter were reconciled, and the charge of incorrigibility brought by Mrs. Kelly was dropped. Both left the courtroom together. Within a few days they will be on board a steamer bound for the San Francisco Exposition by way of the Panama Canal.

Those interested in the case believe that Eugenia has given up her former tango associates and that that chapter in her life is closed. There remains only the inquiry into the girl's financial affairs and the search to recover the $10,000 worth of jewelry she is believed to have sold or given to some one to pawn. It is probable that Miss Kelly will tell her mother to what extent she has involved the estate by the giving of notes and that she will tell who introduced her to the Produce Exchange Bank and where she got the $4,000 she deposited there.

The reconciliation was brought about through the efforts of George J. Gillespie of 20 Vesey Street, who has represented Mrs. Ralph Thomas, Miss Kelly's sister. His efforts were supplemented by several Catholic priests, friends of the family, and John F. McIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Kelly. There were conferences at the Thomas home, 375 Park Avenue, where Miss Eugenia spent the night, and at Mr. Gillespie's office. Lawyer Frank L. Crocker withdrew from the case yesterday, and Mr. Gillespie represented Miss Kelly.

Tells of Reconciliation.

When the case was called by Magistrate House the principals and the lawyers gathered inside the rail. Miss Kelly wore a dark blue dress, a wide-brimmed hat, and low patent-leather shoes with white kid uppers. She took a seat beside her mother, but did not speak to her.

Mr. Gillespie told Magistrate House that the situation had been carefully discussed and that he could assure the court that there had been a reconciliation and Miss Kelly had given her assurances that she would give up her Broadway associates.

"Mrs. Kelly desires to take her daughter home and care for as she has done in the past," said Mr. McIntyre. "She desires at this time to withdraw the charge."

In response to the Magistrate's request, Mrs. Kelly took the stand and repeated her wish to withdraw the complaint. The Magistrate ordered Eugenia to stand up. Then he said:

"I want to say to you, first, that I think you have been badly advised as to what might have been the result if this case had been completely tried. I am fearful that you have been informed by somebody that if it had resulted in a conviction that you would have been sent to an institution. That is not so. If you had been convicted, I should have placed you on probation. But I am glad I don't have to go even that far.

"You come from one of the best families in the city. I can remember, as a young man, that your grandfather stood so high in this community that when men passed him in the street they lifted their hats out of respect to him. Your father was a high type of man, and one of the city's best citizens. I am afraid you have acted a little foolishly. The best friend you have is your mother. Sometimes we may disagree as to what a mother says, but when we think it over calmly we realize all she does is for our interest and benefit. After you think this over you will realize that your mother was guided by the right motives in trying to do what she could to save you.

Mother Her Best Friend.

"I think you will agree with me in the end that she is entitled to a great deal of consideration on your part for bringing you to a realization that you were doing something that was not going to benefit you. Bear that in mind, please, and realize that, after all, your mother is the best friend you have. Will you promise to do that?"

"Yes, yes, your Honor," the girl replied in a calm, distinct tone.

Mrs. Kelly and Eugenia left the court together. On the way out they kissed, and later it was reported the girl was half hysterical by the time she reached her home.

Among those who read with much interest the statement that an attempt was to be made to close up the tango and cabaret places were Acting Mayor McAneny and Police Commissioner Woods. The former called up Mr. Woods, asking the record of former Police Detective Val O'Farrell, who as a private detective had been working up the incorrigibility case for Mrs. Kelly. Mr. O'Farrell later called up the Mayor's office and offered his own record. He also invited Mr. McAneny to make a round of such places with him.

Commissioner Woods ordered a special investigation of tango and cabaret places to learn whether the law is being violated. Inspector Dwyer, in whose district most of such places are situated, was ordered to Headquarters and conferred with Mr. Woods. Regarding the assertions of O'Farrell the Inspector said that conditions were not as bad as O'Farrell had alleged. He said, however, there was room for improvement, and he would see that it was made.

WIN ARCHITECTURAL PRIZES.

Awards for Best Plans for Street Intersections.

John Floyd Yewell of Peekskill, N. Y., won out over 200 competitors and was awarded first prize on Monday night by the Jury of Awards of the Municipal Art Society in its competition for the best architectural solution of the intersection of an avenue and a street. His plan provided for a tower in the centre of the intersection, with the angles of the buildings on the four corners cut off so as to allow rotary circulation. The car tracks on the cross street were depressed so as to pass under the avenue, and vehicular traffic, leaving the street at another point, also passed under the avenue on the lower level. This plan involved a very slight amount of condemnation of property.

Second prize was awarded to John Ambrose Thompson and Ernest F. Lewis of 101 Park Avenue, whose solution was considered the most effective from the architectural point of view but was less satisfactory in the way it handled traffic problems.

Third prize went to Galvin Kiessling and Herbert E. Davis of 175 Fifth Avenue; first honorable mention to A. I. McGloughlin of 109 Broad Street, and honorable mention to Edgar A. Josselyn of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, Lewis Mayers of 232 Sherman Avenue, Albert R. Ross of 15 East Fortieth Street, and Alfred Geiffert and John R. Harris of 527 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Josselyn's design was a solution of the problem of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and provided for such an admirable approach to the public library that the committee expressed hope that the city would adopt it.

DR. KEIB MAY BE PUNISHED.

Refuses to Bring Ida Claussen from Matteawan to Court.

Randolph M. Newman, in behalf of Ida Claussen, who was found to be incompetent, after she had threatened Charles Strauss of the Board of Water Supply, and sent to the Matteawan Hospital, asked Supreme Court Justice Philbin yesterday to punish Dr. Raymond F. C. Keib, Superintendent of Matteawan, for contempt of court. He said the doctor had been served with a writ of habeas corpus on Saturday to produce Mrs. Claussen in court, in order that she might testify in a damage suit brought against her by Mary Buckley, a former tenant.

Dr. Keib replied that he had no money to pay the traveling expenses of patients, and he also thought that it would not be safe to take Mrs. Claussen on such a long journey. He thought it would need at least three keepers to guard her, because she is a paranoiac and subject to fits of violence. Further hearing on the matter was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

BEGS FOR JOYS OF SING SING

Ball Games and Movies for 18 Months Beat 10 Months on Island.

Eighteen months in Sing Sing is preferable to ten months in the penitentiary. James J. Jeffries, a negro porter, told Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday when he came up for stealing a watch from Frederick Tait in the pen of the West Court on Wednesday.

Judge Mulqueen pronounced sentence of a year in the penitentiary and an when Jeffreys turned and said: "Please when Jeffries turned and said: "Please, Judge, I'd rather go to Sing Sing."

"But if you go to the penitentiary you may go out in ten months," Judge Mulqueen relied. "I should have to sentence you to eighteen months at least if you go to Sing Sing."

"I have lots of friends in Sing Sing, though, Judge, and they say they have ball games and moving pictures there. Please send me there."

Judge Mulqueen smiled and changed the commitment.

MRS. DUNPHY OUSTED; MAY APPLY TO COURT

Dismissed by Deputy Commissioner Wright in Kingsbury's Absence.

FLICK IS IN CHARGE NOW

Deposed Superintendent Had Been in Charge of Randall's Island Children for 20 Years.

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, who had been for twenty years Superintendent of the New York Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, and for forty-nine years an employe of the Charities Department, was finally dismissed from her position by Acting Charities Commissioner Henry C. Wright yesterday. She is ill at her home on Randall's Island, and Mr. Wright sent a letter of dismissal there by special messenger. It notified her that the order took effect at once and was made because, after protracted hearings, she had been found guilty of six out of eight of the specifications in charges filed against her on March 2.

Commissioner Kingsbury, who arrived in the city late in the afternoon from a three days' trip out of town, immediately gave out a statement justifying the dismissal, and saying that Mrs. Dunphy's removal "took away the greatest single obstacle to progress at Randall's Island." Grenville Clark, who handled Mrs. Dunphy's defense, retorted with a bitter statement against Commissioner Kingsbury, in which he characterized the hearings as "a mere formality" held months after the Charities Commissioner had decided to oust Mrs. Dunphy from her place.

Case May Go to Courts.

There were suggestions that the case would be taken to the courts and that protracted legal proceedings might ensue.

In the formal findings against Mrs. Dunphy Mr. Wright recited the many postponements of dates set for hearings, and noted that when Mrs. Dunphy was finally well enough to give testimony she was able to show that she did not have personal knowledge of acts of an inhuman and brutal character. The six specifications on which Mrs. Dunphy was found guilty were: Failure to properly guard against infectious and contagious diseases; failure to distribute food in such proportions that all children were properly fed; failure to safeguard decency; failure to make proper provisions for comfort; permitting underclothing of inmates to be taken by employes, though needed by the inmates; failure to maintain proper fire drills and fire escapes.

Mr. Wright said the practice of permitting infections to spread among the children was the most serious matter on which Mrs. Dunphy was brought to trial.

"I am, of course, sorry for Mrs. Dunphy as an individual," said Commissioner Kingsbury in commenting on the case, "but my chief concern is the welfare of the children on Randall's Island, for whose care I am responsible. For their sakes I am exceedingly gratified at the outcome of the hearing. But we must not make the mistake of believing that because in Mrs. Dunphy's dismissal the greatest single obstacle to progress has been removed, we can make over Randall's Island in a day. It will take $500,000 and persistent, effective effort to make up for the long decadence, deterioration, and neglect from which the institution has suffered.

Joseph D. Flick in Charge.

"For the time being I have placed the institution in charge of Acting Superintendent Joseph D. Flick of the City Farm on Staten Island.

"I have instructed him to stamp out corporal punishment, incompetence, and neglect of duty on the part of employes, and to proceed as rapidly as possible with a program involving these measures: Safeguarding against infection, the providing of proper and sufficient food, the obtaining of decent care and accommodations for both the mentally normal and the defectives, the raising of salaries until we can obtain the kind of employes who will be most efficient, the entire reorganization of the system of care of the inmates of the children's hospital and schools."

"It is only what we expected in view of the attitude of Commissioner Kingsbury," said Grenville Clark, Mrs. Dunphy's counsel. "Mr. Kingsbury himself said as a witness before the State Board of Charities that the decision to dismiss Mrs. Dunphy was made several months before any charges were filed against her. The hearings did not constitute any bona fide attempt to arrive at the facts concerning conditions at Randall's Island, and the so-called opportunity for Mrs. Dunphy to explain the charges against her was a mere formality."

Bailey B. Burritt, General Director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said that in organized charity circles satisfaction was general because of the removal of Mrs. Dunphy. He said her dismissal opened the way, he believed, for constructive effort at Randall's Island.

ADELE BLOOD GETS DIVORCE

Court Clears Her of Charges Made by Husband.

Mrs. Adele Blood Davis, whose stage name is Adele Bibod, got an interlocutory decree of divorce in the Supreme Court yesterday from the Rev. Cader Russell Davis, who, when he left the pulpit for the stage, adopted the name of Edwards Davis. She named Jule Power, an actress and wife of Frederick Esmelton Bryant, who was the leading woman in Mr. Davis's company.

Mr. Bryant also began suit for a divorce, naming Mr. Davis. This suit was sent to a referee, who has reported in favor of granting the decree. The court has not yet acted upon the report. During the long legal proceedings the name of Mrs. Davis got mixed up in a divorce suit begun in New Jersey by the wife of a vaudeville actor. Some of the testimony in this suit reflecting on Mrs. Davis appeared in the proceedings here. In granting Mrs. Davis a decree the court cleared her of all blame, and said that she was innocent of any wrongdoing.

DEMANDS BACK ALIMONY.

Mrs. George Broadhurst Claims $750 a Month Since October.

Mrs. Ida Raymond Broadhurst, wife of George Broadhurst, the playwright, applied to Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court yesterday to compel her husband to pay her the alimony of $750 a month awarded to her by the court when she obtained a separation from him. Mrs. Broadhurst said she had received no alimony since last October. The court set next Friday for Mr. Broadhurst to appear. He is in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Broadhurst said her husband was amply able to pay her the alimony, because his royalties from his two latest plays, "Innocent" and "Within the Law," amount to $150,000 a year. Mrs. Broadhurst also said her husband had turned over his financial affairs to his brother Thomas.

HAIL NEW TROUSER SKIRT.

Girl in Chinese-Turkish Garb and Leather Hat Stirs Hotel Loungers.

While its advent did not exactly turn the hotel upside down, the appearance of a new costume in the lobby of the Martinique yesterday caused chairs and sofas to be deserted.

It was one of those new dresses that give the effect of a Chinese woman's costume, with skirt coming just below the knee, revealing some ten or twelve inches of what might do for black trousers. The wearer had her black hair clipped, and on it rested a small patent leather hat. Black stockings and pumps completed the costume. The silk trousered one promenaded down from the upper entrance to the lower, and then entering one of the restaurants, hid her distinguishing costume behind a table cloth.

Clean Parks Crusade Pleases Woods.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday said that the crusade against vandals and rubbish throwers in the city parks was satisfactory. The crusade was started by the Police Commissioner, Park Commissioner, and City Magistrates on May 12. According to Commissioner Woods 312 persons were summoned to court on the first day, while 169 arrests were made. At the last report 380 offenders were convicted and fined, while twenty-eight were discharged.

Quinn Leads State Liquor Dealers.

In printing an interview with Patrick F. Kelleher THE TIMES by mistake called him the President of the New York State Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. Mr. Kelleher is the President of the New York County Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. M. J. Quinn is President of the New York State Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.

MAKE AMERICANS ON JULY 4.

Plans to Devote Part of Independence Day to Immigrants.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, who managed the recent "Bundle Day" campaign; Commissioner of Immigration Howe and a number of others interested in immigrants organized the National Americanization Day Committee at 95 Madison Avenue yesterday.

The committee plans a crusade against the "hyphen," and the immediate program calls for a novel celebration on July 4, at which a reception to new voters will be a feature in every large city.

Miss Kellor said last night that the committee would try to have officials in all parts of the country adopt the "Americanization" plan, and to include in the Fourth oratory appeals to newcomers to take their full part in American affairs. A prize of $250 has been offered for the best essay on "What America Means and How to Americanize the Immigrant."

One suggestion resulting from an experiment at Cleveland was to have all recently arrived immigrants recite in chorus the oath of allegiance to the United States on July 4.

Dr. S. P. Beebe No Asylum Inmate.

In an account printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning of a suit against Dr. Silas P. Beebe, Professor of Experimental Therapeutics in the Cornell University Medical College, it was stated that Mrs. Beebe, in a suit against her husband, had alleged that he was incarcerated in a private hospital for the insane. This was incorrect, the allegation being that Dr. Beebe had had his wife incarcerated in such a hospital.

Inside and outside, the Equitable is a building of character

There is nothing garish about the Equitable interiors, they harmonize admirably with the solid, substantial character of the exterior walls.

The beauty of the Equitable Building is the beauty of utility, its dignity is the dignity of purpose, its appeal is the simple appeal of a better building proposition than any heretofore offered to the business interests of this city.

We have simply combined in this great structure the best elements of commercial architecture, with all the requisites of a sound American business proposition.

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

A SACRIFICE SALE *of* LIGHTING FIXTURES
at 25 Cents on the Dollar

Our removal to new quarters at Forty-first Street and Madison Ave. makes the disposal of this material imperative.

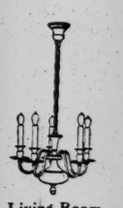
This sale will be of interest generally because of the prices that prevail and of special interest to those who desire lighting fixtures of real quality at figures that are nominal. The assortment is exceptional.

Some of the Articles offered

Antique Silver Chandelier
Semi-indirect, 6 light electric. Hand etched dish, 4 outside pendant globes. Valued at $100.00. To be sold at $25.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4631.

Gold Plated Six Light Crystal Chandelier
Imported Crystals. For a drawing room. Value $200.00. To be sold at $75.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4113.

Electric Bracket—Adams Period
2 light, Silver Finish Candle Trim. Valued at $25.00. To be sold at $8.00.
Ask for Style No. E-4804.



Living Room Chandelier
Solid Brass. Simple and correct in design. Ships brass finish. Five light. Value $51.00. To be sold at $12.00.
Ask for Style No. 4513.

There are hundreds of pieces similar to those listed above

Sale Now in Progress

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Visit YELLOWSTONE PARK *on Your* WESTERN TRIP

A Welcome Break in the Journey

On your way to California over the cool northern route of the "St. Paul" road do not fail to stop off at Butte, Montana, and make a side trip to the wonderland of Yellowstone. *Circle Tour of the Park from Butte costs less than via any other northern route.*

Pre-eminent Scenic Route

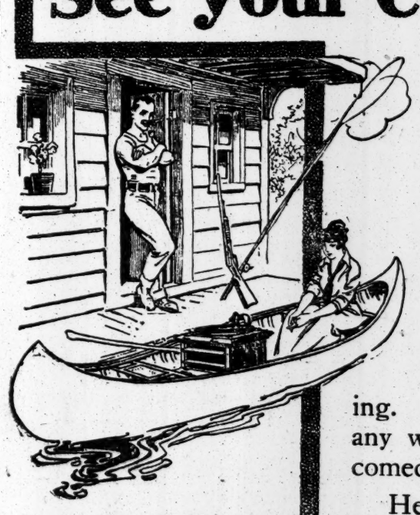
The addition of Yellowstone Park gives the "St. Paul" road pre-eminence for scenery among transcontinental lines. Nowhere will be found such a continuous panorama of stupendous mountain scenery as is presented successively by the towering ranges of the mighty Rockies, the forested Bitter Roots and the snow-crowned Cascades—all close at hand to be enjoyed from observation platform and car windows of *"The Olympian,"* the famous all-steel train of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

From Seattle and Tacoma journey south to California via the "Rainier-Shasta" route—and return to Chicago direct from either Los Angeles or San Francisco on the superb steel-equipped, no-extra-fare train—*"The Pacific Limited"*—over the central route of this company. Low fare round trip excursions daily—stopovers as desired.

Send for complete information and illustrated Western travel literature—address
G. L. COBB, General Agent
1200 Broadway, New York

Take your summer music along!
$29.55 buys a Columbia "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections.
See your Columbia dealer now!



Get the Eclipse Here

at the same time you're getting your porch furniture, swings, hammocks, etc. Open a charge account with the Oldest Furniture House in America.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
3rd Ave. at 121st Street.

ALL THESE RECORDS
Everything You Want to Hear.
NOTHING DOWN
No first payment required for any Graphophone, whether $15 or $200 Instrument. Easy deferred payments. No interest, no extras.
CORT SALES CO.,
330 6th Ave. (Just below 21st St.)

HAVE REAL MUSIC this summer—and have it without the bother and expense of taking your big machine. For very little money—for only $29.55—you can get the "Eclipse" Grafonola and 14 selections. Dance music aplenty: enough to keep the feet moving in a dozen dances without repeating. Or you can divide your selections any way you want—song hits, bands, comedy, or any other kind.

Hear the "Eclipse" at your Columbia dealer's. The "Eclipse" by itself costs you $25—with an assortment of 14 selections on 7 Columbia double-disc records, at the standard price of 65 cents (and which you choose yourself) it costs you only $29.55.

Ask your Columbia Dealer NOW for latest Columbia Record Supplement and Big 428 Page Record Catalog

Columbia Grafonolas Columbia Double-Disc Records

Columbia Grafonola "ECLIPSE" $25
Mahogany or quartered oak. Plays three records with one winding. 200 needles included. Has the exclusively Columbia tone-control shutters. Remarkable in tone-quality and tone-volume.

Ask Us For It!
Come in and let us demonstrate for you. Full line of Grafonolas and Records. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
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143 West 125th Street.
Phone Morningside 2722

We Have It
for you at any time and many other Columbia Grafonolas just as reasonably priced—Come in and hear them today! All the newest records, too!
F. G. SMITH,
Bradbury Piano Warerooms
Phone Murray Hill, 7585.
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Your "Eclipse" Is Here!
Also other Grafonolas from $17.50 up. All the latest Columbia Records on hand as well—let us play some for you!
Columbia Graphophone Co.
83 Chambers Street

ZONE BUYER ADMITS HE ACCEPTED FEES

Burke Testifies He Got Profit on Tobacco Sold to Panama Railroad.

SALAS'S DRAFTS PRODUCED

Gen. Goethals, as Witness in Fraud Case, Tells How Canal Supplies Were Bought.

John Burke, the former commissary of the Panama Railroad, whose transactions with a number of merchants have led to their indictment on the ground that they conspired with him to defraud the United States, came yesterday before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court as a witness for the Government against Jacob L. Salas. Salas is a tobacco merchant of Colon, who is alleged to have paid Burke about $20,000 in commissions on account of the tobacco orders he received from the railroad, and his counsel, William Rand, Jr., evidently regarded the appearance of Burke as a serious matter for his client.

Burke took the stand after the luncheon recess, the morning session being taken up by Major General Goethals, who gave evidence as to the relations of the Panama Railroad and the canal organization, so as to establish the fact that Burke in purchasing for the railroad was buying for the United States Government. As the deposed railroad official began his testimony he swore that he was giving it voluntarily and without a subpoena, and that he had received no promise of immunity.

Assistant Distrinct Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen then put in evidence the applications which Burke had made for a job to the first Chairman of the Canal Commission, Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, and then showed that his first appointment was to the canal zone work. As traveling inspector he had to take the oath of office as a Federal employe. It was also shown that it was by the order of the Chief Engineer of the canal zone that he was transferred to the commissary department of the Panama Railroad.

Made Deal with Salas.

Then Mr. Burke came down to the history of his relations with Jacob L. Salas, the defendant. He had seen him several times during his stay in the Isthmus, but had never had much conversation with him until May, 1908, when he met him in the Imperial Hotel, Colon. There, as Salas spoke little English, he conversed with him through Ricardo Bermudez, ex-Governor of Colon, who has also been indicted in the present case.

"The department," said Burke, "was in the market for tobacco, such as the Spanish laborers use, and Bermudez said they had some money in Europe which they could put into tobacco. He suggested that the three of us should go into business together, and that I should get a third of the profits. I agreed as long as they kept the price of tobacco as low as anybody else."

Mr. Carstarphen then proceeded to put in evidence the documents which had to do with this arrangement. In face of strenuous opposition from Mr. Rand, by whom was sitting his partner, ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome, he introduced a letter dated June 1, 1908, in which Burke accepted officially the offer for tobacco made to him by Bermudez after the conversation he had had with Bermudez and Salas at the Imperial Hotel.

Another letter was produced by Mr. Carstarphen dated May 27, 1908, which had been signed by J. L. Salas and H. Salas, but as no H. Salas has yet appeared in the proceedings, on the objection of Mr. Rand it was withheld for the time. It was next shown that the first consignment of the Salas tobacco was received by the Commissary Department on May 27, 1908.

"Between May 27, 1908, and Feb. 1, 1914, was there only one award by the Commissary Department for the supply of this tobacco?" asked Mr. Carstarphen.

"Yes," replied Burke.

"How much tobacco was thus furnished you?"

"Something over $200,000 worth," was the answer, and Mr. Carstarphen took pains to make it clear that all these purchases were the result of this one conversation. Then in the face of many objections from Mr. Rand the Government placed in evidence a series of eleven drafts, which were given to Burke by Salas or Bermudez, and which he assumed were intended to carry out the arrangement he had made with the tobacco firm.

When General Goethals was on the stand he described the necessity of establishing a Commissary Department in the Canal Zone. The country did not supply the needs of the force of from 40,000 to 50,000 men except to a small degree, and so Major E. T. Wilson, as head of the Commissary Department of the Canal Zone, had to purchase all supplies, food, and furniture, and to manage hotels, restaurants, kitchens, and messes.

Goethals Gives Details.

General Goethals told of the appointment of Major Wilson as subsistence officer and commissary of the Isthmian Commission and of Burke as head of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, and said he had heard of the alleged irregularities of Burke in December, 1913.

"What did you do?"

"I ordered an investigation into the charges, which has continued to the present."

On cross-examination Mr. Rand took General Goethals all through his own connection with the Canal Zone until his definite appointment as Chairman of the commission, and then brought out that at first the Panama Railroad bought all supplies for the zone employes. This, the General explained, was found to be expedient, because the railroad could use the money it took in from the employes to buy more supplies, whereas the zone authorities, until a special Act of Congress was passed, had to turn back to the Treasury all the cash it received.

In this and other questions Mr. Rand was trying to bring out that the Panama Railroad differed from a regular department of the Government, as the defense is resting upon the contention that Salas could not be held as defrauding the Government, but, if there was a fraud, the railroad company suffered. So Mr. Rand showed that competitive bidding was not necessary in the purchase of supplies for the railroad, and that when General Goethals became President of the Panama Railroad it was by election of the Directors.

"By order of the Secretary of War?" asked Mr. Rand.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Or else they would have lost their jobs?"

"They might," replied the General, and then laughed as he admitted he did not know if the railroad issued bonds or not. As long as he got the money he did not care where it came from.

Then General Goethals admitted that the Panama Railroad Company bore the same relation to the Government as any other company, and the officials owed a double allegiance reporting to the commission and to the company.

The firms and individuals besides J. L. Salas who have been indicted in connection with the Burke affair are Pascal Canavaggio of Colon, Robert Wilcox of Colon, B. Lauria & Co. of Hamburg, Ricardo Bermudez of Colon, and Isaac Brandon of Brandon Brothers, Colon. De Leon & Co. of this city were not indicted, as was erroneously stated on Sunday.

The trial will continue today.

ROFRANO ADHERENT GUILTY OF MURDER

Jury Sustains Prosecution's Theory of a Political Conspiracy to Kill.

COMPARED TO BECKER CASE

District Attorney Promises to Reach Those Who Ordered Giamari's Assassination.

Gaeano Montimagno, who had been on trial in the Supreme Court for more than a week for the killing on March 8 of Michael Gaimari, a political lieutenant of Thomas F. Foley, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District, was convicted of first degree murder yesterday by a jury that deliberated only forty-seven minutes. The prosecution contended that he had been hired to commit the murder by Rocks Cornell and Frank Fennimore, two adherents of Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, Foley's political foe.

Witnesses testified that Cornell had told Montimagno that Rofrano wanted Gaimari dead and would pay $300 for his murder, and in his summing up for the defense Caesar Barra, Montimagno's counsel, said that Rofrano was the "real defendant" in the case. District Attorney Perkins said last night that Cornell and Fennimore would be placed on trial for murder on June 7. The District Attorney then gave out this statement:

"The District Attorney has stated to Justice Davis that, in his opinion, the Gaimari murder case more nearly concerns the administration of public justice than even the events that led up to the murder of Herman Rosenthal by a Lieutenant of Police in 1912. It is a striking coincidence that the first of the conspirators guilty of the murder of Michael Gaimari should be found guilty of murder in the first degree on the day of the affirmation by the Court of Appeals of the conviction of Charles Becker.

Like the Becker Case.

"The theory of the prosecution which was accepted by the trial jury in the Montimagno case is that behind the killing of Gaimari lies a political conspiracy which finally made use of murder as a means of terrorizing the opponents of a political leader. In the case of Becker, he was fighting for his position and to escape prison. In the case of Montimagno, the killing was the result of an effort at political supremacy dictated by no motive arising from necessity, but purely an ordered assassination unparalleled in the history of the city.

"Within the last few weeks an inmate of the death house at Sing Sing had testified that for a promise of $200 he shot and killed a man whom he had never seen. At the same trial, a young man testified that he had accompanied the assassin prepared to kill the victim if the assassin had failed to do so. The second man having no motive for the killing except expectation of pecuniary reward.

"During the same period the public has become possessed of information of the operation of gangsters who were hired by men seeking to perpetuate their control of labor organizations and in the course of these revelations it was made plain that assaults with intent to kill and actual murders had been committed for money by agents with no personal animosity toward the victims.

"The conviction of Montimagno again demonstrates that it is possible to hire an assassin in this city for a paltry sum of money, and that there are persons who are prepared to resort even to the crime of murder for attainment of personal ends. The quick conviction by trial jury is a striking evidence that the efforts of the District Attorney toward maintaining law and order in this city are receiving the support of law-abiding citizens. It it furthermore a guarantee that the further efforts of the District Attorney, which will be prosecuted vigorously until the fountain head of this murder conspiracy is brought to justice, will receive public support.

To Be No Letup On Gangsters.

"The number of gang operations coming to public attention recently is evidence that the execution of the gunmen in the Becker case has not driven home completely the lesson that the law will exact the highest penalty for murder in the first degree. It is necessary that a further example should be made and that it be demonstrated to the criminal element of this community that justice in this city is swift and sure and that the man who makes himself the instrument of murder does so at the peril of his life."

While the jury was out the court room became crowded with residents of the Second Assembly District, adherents of Foley or Rofrano. A rumor reached Justice Davis that several of those in the crowd were armed and that threats had been made against the principals in the prosecution and defense. The police were ordered to clear the court room and main floor.

One of those allowed to stand outside the court room was Mrs. Mabel Fennimore, wife of Frank Fennimore. When the verdict was announced Mrs. Fennimore screamed and dropped to the floor in a faint. She was taken from the building. A brother of Rocks Cornell attracted attention by his exclamations of anger over the verdict.

Montimagno was remanded to the Tombs for sentence on June 7.

GENERAL DYER PROMOTED.

Brevetted Major General After 25 Years' Service in Guard.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the First Brigade of the National Guard, received from Governor Whitman yesterday the brevet commission of Major General for meritorious service of more than twenty-five years. General Dyer first joined the National Guard as a private in Company K of the Seventh Regiment on June 10, 1889. As a Captain in the Twelfth Regiment he volunteered for service in the Spanish War and was appointed Major on May 13, 1898.

He served in Southern camps and in Cuba with the regiment and was elected its Colonel on Sept. 7, 1899, upon the retirement of Colonel Robert W. Leonard. When Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, First Brigade, was retired for age, General Dyer succeeded him in 1912.

The Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., Colonel Louis D. Conley, will proceed to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, next Sunday morning to take part in the field mass to be held under the auspices of Gloucester Naval Camp, No. 5, United Spanish War Veterans.

WIRELESS IN THE SAHARA.

Extension of Radio Communication Shown in New Book.

There has been a great increase in wireless telegraphy as shown in the latest radio signal book, "Radio Stations of the World." Twelve years ago a complete list of all ships and shore stations filled only five pages of about the same size as the 200 pages now necessary for the list.

At present there are 7,000 ship stations. These require more than 15,000 licensed radio men to operate them, while more than 1,000 land stations with a working force of 3,200 men are required to handle the business which originates on board, or for, these vessels. These 1,000 land stations are scattered all over the world from the arctic to the antarctic, in the tropics, the jungles of South America, Africa and India, in the Far East and in the Far West, even in the middle of the Sahara desert.

In addition to the commercial stations the records of the United States licensed amateur stations show that about 2,000 amateurs have been licensed in the last few years to operate their own stations. This number is a small percentage of the total amateur stations scattered throughout the country, as several thousand of them are operated under conditions which do not require a license.

All the best-equipped warships carry wireless.

AUTO KILLS CHILD CALLED BY NURSE

Samuel Goldberg's Baby Daughter Run Down by Car of C. E. Herbst in Fifth Avenue.

BODY PICKED UP BY WOMAN

John Montgomery Mortally Injured in Central Park by Machine Run by Mrs. Ethel Davalos.

A man and a child were killed in or near Central Park yesterday afternoon, and in each case the automobile which did the killing was occupied by a woman.

The two children of Samuel Goldberg, proprietor of the Madison Avenue Bargain House at 1,515 Madison Avenue, who had been spending the afternoon in Central Park, were crossing Fifth Avenue about sunset yesterday evening in charge of their nurse, Mary Neuarsky. Ruth, the two-year-old baby, was in the carriage which the maid was pushing, and Stella, 3½ years old, toddled along beside her.

They started out into the avenue between 102d and 103d Streets. Stella suddenly let go of the nurse's hand and started on ahead. The girl saw a touring car coming down the avenue and shrieked to the baby to come back. Stella heard her, stopped, hesitated, turned around and ran back just in time to get in front of the automobile, whose chauffeur was trying to avoid the child. One of the front wheels passed over her body.

The car belonged to Christian E. Herbst, an undertaker living at 593 Third Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Herbst, who was in the tonneau, ordered the chauffeur, Edward Tracy, to stop, and she got out of the car and picked up the child. With the child in Mrs. Herbst's lap the chauffeur drove the car down to Mt. Sinai Hospital, but the doctors there found that Stella was dead when she arrived.

While crossing the West Drive in Central Park at Seventy-First Street yesterday afternoon, John Montgomery of 333 West Twentieth Street was knocked down and mortally injured by an automobile. At the wheel of the car was Mrs. Ethel Davalos, the wife of an editor living at 2,073 Fifth Avenue. Montgomery was picked up and taken to the Roosevelt Hospital in another automobile. He died a short time after his arrival there.

The police were convinced that Montgomery stepped in front of the automobile and that the accident was unavoidable. Mrs. Davalos was not detained.

WOODS IMPROVES FIRE LINES

Direct Phone to Police Headquarters Will Be Used.

To increase the efficiency of the Police Department where fire lines are drawn, Commissioner Woods yesterday announced that a system of direct telephone communication with Police Headquarters from all large fires would be established immediately.

The present system of maintaining fire lines, he admitted, was inadequate, and in the future there would be one officer in authority to see that all of the patrolmen present keep back the crowds and allow only authorized persons inside the lines.

A Sergeant or Lieutenant will assume charge and commandeer a telephone in some store. A patrolman will be stationed there and will keep an open wire to Headquarters to summon added reserves if necessary, or to transmit orders. An iron post with a police telephone sign will be placed outside the door to signify that a police 'phone is inside.

STUDENTS' MILITARY CAMPS

To be Established by General Wood in the Department of the East.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, announced yesterday that student camps would be established this Summer throughout the territory embraced in the Department of the East, and probably elsewhere, in accordance with plans approved some time ago by the War Department.

At these camps students of various educational institutions will be afforded an opportunity to study military life in practice, under the guidance of United States Army officers.

It was explained at the office of Major Gen. Wood that the difficulties as to the establishment of camps that had come up because of the disapproval by the Controller of the Treasury of the accounts, amounting to $5,000 expended last year, had been obviated.

POETS WOO SPRING ON GREYSTONE LAWN

Mrs. Samuel Untermyer Entertains More Than 200 at Home on Hudson.

MANY GO IN A SPECIAL CAR

Musicale and Tea Followed by Dinner on the Veranda—Prominent Writers Present.

Between 200 and 300 poets and persons who were broadly classed as lovers of poetry, accepted the invitation extended by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer to attend the "Spring Festival of the Poetry Society of America" at the Untermyer home, Greystone-on-the-Hudson, yesterday afternoon, and many took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the spacious lawn and its fresh foliage to check up the real appearance of Spring verdure and compare it with the poetical descriptions written while snow was on the ground. Also, the poets had tea on arriving at 4:30 o'clock, and after a musicale in the reception room had dinner on the veranda.

The reception was conducted entirely by Mrs. Untermyer, Mr. Untermyer being unavoidably kept away on business. It was her second reception to the poets, the first having been given last Spring, and many who attended the first reception were present yesterday with their friends. Mrs. Untermyer had inclosed little cards, giving the automobile route to her home with the invitations, and not a few of the guests arrived in their own machines. The rest took a train which left Grand Central at 3:52 o'clock. A special car for them was provided, but there was room in it for only about half of them.

One feature of last year's entertainment was omitted this year: none of the poets was called upon to recite original verse. After the musicale, at which Ferruccio Busoni won much applause, many of the visitors strolled about the lawn and gardens and visited the Untermyer greenhouses.

Among those present were Elinor Wheeler Wilcox, Hamlin Garland, Elsie Barker, Florence Wilkinson Evans, author of "The Ride Home," and her husband, Wilfred Muir Evans, portrait painter; Mr. and Mrs. Henry James Forman, Professor J. B. Clark of Columbia University, Edward Jewett Wheeler, President of the Poetry Society; Richardson Wright, editor of Lippincott's; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Guiterman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Untermyer, Horace Holly, Leon Dabo, painter; Mr. and Mrs. William Seaver Woods, Jesse H. Rittenhouse, Margaret Widdemer, Professor Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota, Mr. and Mrs. Miles M. Dawson, Mrs. Edwin Markham, George S. Viereck, Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, Dr. Titus Munson Coan, and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone.

CONSECRATE A CHAPEL.

Bishop Greer Presides Over Exercises at the Intercession.

Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburgh and seventy-five clergymen of this diocese outside of Trinity Parish were visitors yesterday at the consecration of the Chapel of the Intercession of Trinity Parish, at 155th Street and Broadway.

Bishop Greer delivered the sermon. Other dignitaries present were Bishop Burch and Courtney, Archdeacon Pott and Dean William M. Grosvenor of the chapel. Following the reception of Bishop Greer at the entrance to the chapel by the Church Wardens and Vestrymen, the services continued according to the Episcopal consecration ritual.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, delivered an address. He said he looked on the beauty and grandeur of the new chapel as indicative of the spiritual growth of the congregation. He expressed his gratitude that the new chapel is to stand with doors ever open and seats ever free to rich and poor alike.

Bishop Greer's theme was worship and the sanctuary which would develop a civilization that could not be crushed by material agencies or corrupted by prosperity.

The service was attended by about 2,000 clergy and laymen.

Hotel Puts Dumb-Bells In Rooms.

A broken carafe led to the introduction of dumb-bells into all the guest rooms at the Claridge yesterday. A few weeks ago, in making an inspection of the building, Henry L. Merry, the manager, discovered that one of his $5 ice water containers had been smashed, and upon inquiring the cause was told by the occupant of the room that he had been using it to exercise with in the morning, and it had slipped out of his hand. Mr. Merry decided dumb-bells would be more economical.

Hampton Furniture of Old-time Grace

THE sunshiny fragrance which pervades the cheery Morning Room of the Country House, seems to add the last touch of gracious harmony to the quaintness of its furniture.

This is the quality that gives to Hampton Shops Reproductions their captivating charm,—whether it be the slender-legged, commodious Writing Table, the comb-backed Windsor Chair whose delicate spindles are burnished with long years of careful usage, or the Empire Wall Mirror, that seeming legacy from Colonial days.

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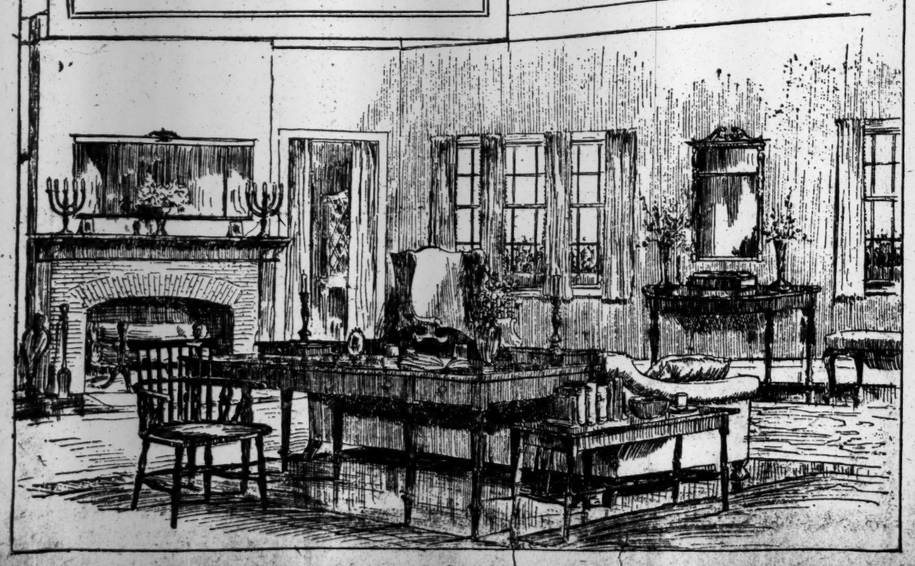

At your house, perhaps, there is some important member of the family who should be enjoying Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes—with good milk poured in the side of the dish—not on top—just enough to float the crispy flakes and bring out their delicate flavor. *Spare the sugar.*

Oh, you'll *all* be eating them—and repeating oftener than with any other breakfast food—these golden flakes with the ever-alluring fresh-from-the oven taste!

And remember *please* that you don't know corn flakes unless you know *Kellogg's*—the original Toasted Corn Flakes—with the pride of the originator to keep the delicate process *complete.*

Even Baby can tell the difference!

Then too there is the WAXTITE package that keeps the fresh, good flavor in—and all other flavors out.

W. K. Kellogg

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GEORGE BEN JOHNSTON, M.D., LL.D., Richmond, Va., Ex-President Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Ex-President Virginia Medical Society and Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Medical College of Virginia: "If I were asked what mineral water has the widest range of usefulness, I would unhesitatingly answer Buffalo Lithia. In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Lithæmia and the like, its beneficial effects are prompt and lasting. • • • Almost any case of Pyelitis and Cystitis will be alleviated by it and many cured. I have had evidence of the undoubted Disintegrating, Solvent and Eliminating powers of this water in Renal Calculus, and have known its long-continued use to permanently break up the gravel-forming habit."

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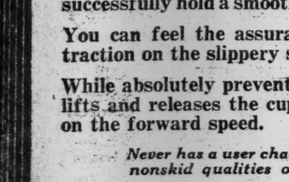

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You can hear the drumming purr as they burrow through oil and wet and grip the pavement beneath by the *only* principle by which rubber projections can successfully hold a smooth, skiddy surface—*suction.*

You can feel the assurance of firm, unswerving traction on the slippery slant or the sudden curve.

While absolutely preventing skids, the rolling tire lifts and releases the cups edgewise without drag on the forward speed.

Never has a user challenged the guaranteed nonskid qualities of Vacuum Cup Tires.

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1889 Broadway, at 63rd Street
Factory, Jeannette, Pa.

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF—LAWN TENNIS—WRESTLING—BOXING

FAVORITES IN FRONT IN WOMEN'S GOLF

Champion Miss Hyde and Miss Hollins Leading Victors in "Met" Tourney.

Those who qualified in the women's metropolitan golf championship turned their attention to first round of match play on the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club yesterday.

Mrs. Lawrence Swift, President of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, put up a battle royal against Miss Lillian B. Hyde, holder of the title. Miss Hyde won by 2 up and 1 to play, but she never was able to get the advantage until the fifteenth hole had been reached. In all that time, the deadly short game of Mrs. Swift was telling. It was presidential golf which captured the first hole in 5 to 6, but it was the long game of the champion which leveled the match at the fourth. Five halved holes brought them to the turn all even, each one doing the journey in 45 strokes.

Then Miss Hyde began to play poorly and lost the next two holes, but Mrs. Swift had her turn on the twelfth, when she got into all kinds of trouble and took nine strokes for the hole. Miss Hyde steadied down, squared the match on the fourteenth and winning the next two holes became dormie. A half at the seventeenth gave Miss Hyde the match.

Miss Marion Hollins, the Westbrook girl who won the title two years ago and is about the only woman capable of driving a ball the same distance as Miss Hyde, emerged a comparatively easy winner over Mrs. J. S. Irving of Englewood. While the margin was 4 and 3, the woman from beyond the Palisades, held her own finely until the turn. She was two down there, and reduced the margin at the tenth when Miss Hollins did all manner of things. It is a hard matter to prolong a match when fighting against the game of a person rated considerably better, and toward the latter part of the contest the strain became too great for Mrs. Irving, and Miss Hollins won without much difficulty.

As the result of the first elimination round, some good matches are in store for the gallery today. Miss Hollins will meet Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield; Miss Hyde will play Mrs. Morgan; Miss Pickhardt will have Mrs. J. E. Davis of Piping Rock to contend with, and Mrs. William J. Faith of Wykagyl will fight it out with Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Century. The first and the last matches will easily be the centres of attraction. The summary:

Championship Division.—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, beat Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, 4 and 3; Mrs. H. Reeve, Stockton, Plainfield, beat Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Knollwood, 4 and 3; Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, beat Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, 2 and 1; Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Apawamis, beat Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 1 up, (19 holes); Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, beat Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, 1 up, (19 holes); Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. A. Sloat, Englewood, 2 and 2; Mrs. William J. Faith, Wykagyl, beat Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, 8 and 6; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, beat Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe, Montclair, 6 and 5.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. Marie Gardner, Hackensack, beat Miss Louise F. Krugg, Englewood, 4 and 3; Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, beat Mrs. Leo F. Wanner, Essex County, 6 and 5; Mrs. W. A. Bird, Dunwoodie, beat Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 4 and 3; Mrs. Lloyd Wimpffheimer, Hollywood, beat Mrs. Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 7 and 5; Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo, beat Mrs. W. T. Seaman, Richmond County, 7 and 6; Mrs. Gerald Morris, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 4 and 3; Mrs. Henry Blumenthal, Fairview, beat Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 2 and 1; Mrs. Philip Bayer, Piping Rock, beat Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 4 and 3.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. William Chivers, Dunwoodie, beat Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth, 4 up; Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, beat Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, 5 and 4; Miss Page Schwarzwalder, Mahopac, beat Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, 5 and 3; Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Apawamis, beat Mrs. E. S. Benjamin, Century, 4 and 2; Mrs. Sidney Well, Fairview, beat Mrs. J. A. Mager, Essex County, 2 and 1; Miss L. D. Scheerer, Essex County, and Mrs. A. B. Holden, Essex County, both defaulted; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, beat Mrs. Frederick A. Potts, Lakewood, by default; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, beat Mrs. T. Neilson, Hackensack, 3 and 2.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. William D. Moffat, Arcola, beat Miss H. Holmes, Wee Burn, by default; Mrs. Charles L. Greenall, Hollywood, beat Mrs. H. A. Manvel, Westfield, 2 and 1; Mrs. Percy M. Shaw, Englewood, beat Mrs. R. T. Fairchild, Knollwood, 4 and 3; Miss Janetta Alexander, Tuxedo, beat Miss Ethel Speers, Morris County, 6 and 4; Mrs. Wilson S. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow, beat Mrs. W. C. Hynard, Englewood, 7 and 6; Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills, beat Mrs. E. C. Bayer, Century, by default; Mrs. S. N. Wager, Haworth, beat Miss G. F. Wood, Englewood, 1 up; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Plainfield, beat Miss E. Carhart, Greenwich, by default.

Miss Ramsey Wins Again.

NEWTON, Mass., May 25. — A good-sized gallery watched Miss Vera Ramsey, a member of the Leatherhead Club of Surrey, England, but playing from the Salem Golf Club, defeat Miss S. P. Evans of Tedesco in a runaway match at the Braeburn Country Club today in the first round of match play for the woman's golf championship of the Boston district. Miss Evans conceded many holes, so that Miss Ramsey lifted and did not complete her medal card. Only one match went to the home hole. Summary:

First Round, Match Play.—Mrs. G. W. Roope, Braeburn, defeated Miss F. D. McCarthy, Woodland, 5 and 3; Miss D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Anne Mason, Country Club, 5 and 4; Miss Margaret Curtis, Country Club, defeated Miss Harriot S. Curtis, Country Club, 1 up; Miss F. C. Osgood, Country Club, defeated Mrs. Alex McGregor, Tedesco, 4 and 2; Mrs. E. A. Fletcher, Oakley, defeated Miss E. Stevens, Country Club, 4 and 2; Miss C. I. Duncan, Braeburn, defeated Miss L. A. Wells, Country Club, 4 and 2; Miss Vera Ramsey, Salem, defeated Miss S. P. Evans, Tedesco, 6 and 5; Miss E. W. Davis, Oakley, defeated Mrs. F. G. Davis, Braeburn, 7 and 6.

Inwood C. C. Buys Its Home.

Officials of the Inwood Country Club announced yesterday that arrangements had been completed for the purchase of the property now used by the club near the head of Jamaica Bay, Far Rockaway. The amount involved is $179,000 and the title will pass to the club in a few days. The Inwood Country Club laid out a nine-hole course on this property in 1901 and later extended the circuit to eighteen holes. Under the direction of Herbert Strong many improvements have been made in the last two years, and the distance increased to considerably more than 6,400 yards. During the last Winter considerable money was spent to improve the condition of the course, and at present it has an excellent turf. The property has a frontage of a mile and a half on Jamaica Bay, and gives the club fine possibilities for the installation of further golfing facilities, tennis courts, and other country club attractions. A boathouse will be built at the water's edge and trapshooting arrangements also will be installed. With increased clubhouse accommodations the club will be able to accommodate 400 members. The membership now is 240.

Engineers' Golfers on Links.

The golf club of the Engineers' Club of New York ran off its first one-day tournament of the season yesterday over the links of the Oakland Golf Club, and it proved to be the biggest meeting the organization has had. About eighty members started. F. C. Newton, a member of the Richmond County Country Club, had the best gross of the day, a score of 81. He played in the morning. Foursomes were in order in the morning, and two prizes were offered, while later on there was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in three classes with two prizes for each. There were ties for the second award, as shown by the following summary of winners:

Foursomes—H. S. Hayward and M. W. Offutt, 199, 38—161; C. F. Quincy and H. Gillian, 186, 25—163.

Singles, Class A—J. I. Simmons, 83, 4—79; F. C. Newton, 81, 0—81; N. M. Garland, 88, 7—81.

Class B—C. R. Eddicott, 90, 15—75; T. I. Jones, 99, 20—79; E. N. Chilson, 92, 13—79.

Class C—W. I. Babcock, 97, 23—74; V. C. Armstrong, 103, 22—81.

Real Estate Board Golf.

More than sixty members of the Real Estate Board Golf Association of New York teed up yesterday in their annual tournament on the links of the Englewood Country Club. Eight prizes were awarded, gross and net, in both classes, A and B, while a similar arrangement was made for selected scores for eighteen holes. The prize winners were as follows:

Class A—Gross, Donald Carr, 43, 46—89; net, E. A. Leavy, 94, 13—81.

Class B—Gross, H. W. Zittel, 50, 52—102; net, W. C. Lester, 102, 20—82.

Selected Score, Class A—Gross, T. Horner, 41, 44—85; net, C. G. Moses, 88, 4—82.

Class B—Gross, C. G. Kellar, 45, 46—91; net, W. H. Quinlan, 100, 15—85, and J. E. Peep, 93, 8—85.

Gibbons and Houck Box Tonight.

The middleweights, Mike Gibbons and Leo Houck, will be the headliners at the St. Nicholas A. C. tonight. They have agreed to weigh in at 158 pounds at the ringside. Gibbons has worked himself into his best form, taking no chances with the clever and heavy-hitting lad from Lancaster, who holds popular verdicts over Chip, Dillon, McGoorty, Ahearn, and a number of less prominent middleweights, gaining a twelve-round decision over Frank Mantell two weeks ago at Providence.

Freda Wins from Kelly.

After being knocked down twice in the second round Paul Freda of Orange, N. J., won a clean-cut decision over John Kelly of Newark last night in a ten-round bout at Brown's Gymnasium. Freda held his opponent too cheaply in the early rounds and failed to protect himself against the rushes of Kelly. In the second round Kelly landed a hard right on the jaw, which sent Freda to the floor. The latter got up dazed, and a left smash dropped him a second time. He arose, and was unsteady, but managed to hold on to the end of the round. Freda in the third came up refreshed and assumed the offensive, and with straight lefts and right uppercuts recovered the lost ground and easily outpointed Kelly.

MISS BALLIN WINS HARD TENNIS MATCH

Miss Pierson Forces Opponent to Three Sets in Morristown Field Club Tourney.

Late arrivals carried the opening rounds of the women's open tennis tournament of the Morristown Field Club at Morristown yesterday to almost darkness, while the absence of some of the players resulted in several defaults. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national and metropolitan champion, was again seen to advantage against Miss M. Pierson, winning the match in straight sets at 6—1, 6—1. The Norwegian player was at her best and overwhelmed her opponent, scoring points almost at will. Her service was deadly, and she repeatedly passed Miss Pierson at the net.

The most interesting contest was between Miss Florence Ballin and Miss E. P. Lindley, which required thirty-six games before Miss Ballin won at 9—7, 5—7, 6—2. From the start Miss Ballin seemed to hold the upper hand, but when Miss Pierson settled down the match developed into a grueling affair. Each player had an opportunity to win the opening set, but the superior steadiness of Miss Ballin told in the end. With the score 5—all in the second set, Miss Ballin lost her service, and then Miss Pierson won her own at 7—5. The fast pace told on Miss Pierson in the third set, and she was unable to stop Miss Ballin's aggressive attack, scoring but two games.

Miss M. Taylor gave Mrs. Frederick Schmitz an unexpectedly hard tussle and captured the first set in easy fashion at 6—1. Mrs. Schmitz then rallied and by splendid net play won the second and third sets at 6—4, 6—3. The other matches were decided in straight sets. The summary:

Morristown Field Club.—Women's Singles. First Round—Miss A. Kortright defeated Miss R. Barch, by default; Miss Marian Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. J. H. McLean, by default; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Jones, by default; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marjorie Pierson, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss E. P. Lindley, 9—7, 5—7, 6—2; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss M. Taylor, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3; Miss H. C. French defeated Miss Edna Wildey, by default; Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss D. Goodbody, by default; Miss Whitney defeated Miss A. Morison, 6—3, 6—11; Miss Clan Cassel defeated Miss Smith, by default; Mrs. M. Farley defeated Mrs. H. Batcheldeffe, by default; Mrs. Robert LeRoy defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6—1, 6—1; Miss R. Eltinge defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean, by default.

Second Round—Miss A. Kortright defeated Miss M. Marshall, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Clan Cassel defeated Mrs. M. Farley, by default; Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Miss M. Hamilton, 6—0, 6—1.

Princeton Tennis Team Wins.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 25.—The Princeton tenis team won from Harvard today, 7 matches to 2. In the singles R. N. Williams, the national champion, defeated G. M. Church, intercollegiate title holder, in straight sets. Williams's placing was brilliant and his ground strokes perfect. Princeton won all the doubles and four out of the singles. The summary:

Singles—Williams, Harvard, defeated Church, Princeton, 7—5, 6—0; Kidder, Princeton, defeated Caner, Harvard, 6—3, 8—6, 6—2; Rand, Harvard, defeated Van Deventer, Princeton, 6—2, 11—9; Cooper, Princeton, defeated Curtis, Harvard, 7—5, 6—8, 9—7; Coffey, Princeton, defeated Brown, Harvard, 7—5, 6—4; Graves, Princeton, defeated Doty, Harvard, 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles—Church and Kidder, Princeton, defeated Williams and Caner, Harvard, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; Van Deventer and Cooper, Princeton, defeated Rand and Curtis, Harvard, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1; Coffey and Brazelton, Princeton, defeated Brown and Doty, Harvard, 2—6, 14—12, 7—5.

Good Card for American S. C.

The American Sporting Club, heretofore known as Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, throws open its doors tomorrow night with an attractive boxing card, including heavyweights, lightweights, and featherweights, in the three ten-round contests which feature the program, and the principals in each bout are recognized topnotchers in their respective classes. The main event will bring together Johnny Wilson of Harlem and Knockout Sweeney of this city. Frankie Mack of Boston and Harry Leonard, a local lightweight, will be the principals in the second go. The last bout on the card will be between Billy Fitzsimmons, the aggressive featherweight of Yonkers, and Johnnie Drummie, one of Jersey City's most popular exponents of the manly game.

VICTORY FOR BASSFORD.

Ostendorf Loses Long Tennis Match at Columbia Oval.

Abraham Bassford, Jr., and A. J. Ostendorf battled for more than three hours yesterday in the second round of the open tennis tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge, before the former won at 6—4, 4—6, 7—5. The contest was the most interesting of the tourney and showed the players to be evenly matched. After each contestant had won by the same score, 6—4, the third set was carried to 5—all, when Bassford won his own service and broke through that of his opponent's and captured the match.

Vanderbilt Ward, the Bronx champion, disposed of Charles Chambers in straight sets at 8—6, 6—1. The latter player resorted to his steady, safety play, but Ward lobbed the ball until he could reach the net, when he passed his opponent in clever style.

The defeat of L. H. Croley by Dr. A. A. Waite was somewhat of a surprise. The winner played a sound game, and after losing the first set recovered his form, driving the ball in all directions. He was closely pressed, but pulled through in two deuce sets, 9—7, 8—6. The summary:

New York Lawn Tennis Club Men's Singles.—First Round—H. W. Forster defeated E. Barlow by default; A. J. Ostendorf defeated George King by default; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated J. F. Katz by default; E. Behar defeated F. W. Rodel, 6—2, 6—2; H. W. Robinson defeated Lewis Coffyn, 6—1, 7—5; Charles Chambers defeated N. S. Clark by default; E. W. McMullin defeated Ralph L. Baggs by default; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Edgar M. Leo by default; Dr. A. A. Waite defeated A. H. Woods, 6—0, 3—6, 6—2; King Smith defeated W. M. Fischer by default.

Second Round—Dr. A. A. Waite defeated L. H. Croley, 1—6, 9—7, 8—6; King Smith defeated A. D. F. Ammett, 6—4, 6—2; Harry Steinkampf defeated Dr. Wallace Krugler, 6—2, 6—3; E. W. Peaslee defeated H. W. Forster, 6—1, 7—5; Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; Charles Chambers defeated C. W. McMullin, 6—1, 6—2; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated M. E. Fox, 6—3, 6—1.

Third Round—Vanderbilt Ward defeated Charles Chambers, 8—6, 6—1.

Hartford Boys Win Yale Tennis.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25.—Hartford Public High School won the annual Yale interscholastic tennis tournament here today by taking six matches. Edgewood High School of Pittsburgh, Penn., was second, with a score of four. Eleven schools were entered. C. S. Garland of Edgewood High School won the silver cup for the individual championship, defeating L. H. Wiley of Hartford, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

CORNELL CREW SHAKE-UP.

Courtney Drops Terriberry, Moir, and McCandless.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 25.—Two members of the Cornell 'Varsity crew, which was beaten by Yale and Harvard, and the coxswain were dropped from the first eight by Coach Courtney today, and there was a general shake-up among the rest of the members of the crew. Courtney dropped Terriberry, who has been rowing bow, Moir at No. 3, and McCandless, coxswain, and he shifted Andrus and Collyer, the latter going back to stroke and Andrus going to No. 4. Collyer was the stroke oar of last year's freshman eight, and is believed to be the best stroke in the Cornell contingent. Worn was moved up from the second eight to bow, and Reichert to No. 3. Courtney announced that further changes might be expected. The crew follows:

Bow, Worn; No. 2, Stahl; No. 3, Reichert; No. 4, Andrus; No. 5, Welles; No. 6, Cushing; No. 7, O'Brien; stroke, Collyer; coxswain, Jones.

Columbia Crew Resumes Practice.

Coach Jim Rice took his Columbia oarsmen out for a spin yesterday again after almost two weeks of rest. Because of examinations and bad weather they were able to get only a couple of workouts last week, and the week before they rested. Examinations are nearly over now, and the race is only five weeks away. From now until June 2 Coach Rice has ordered daily practice, and will put his men through as stiff work as they can stand. They are all in good shape, and there is no suggestion of over work. On June 2 they leave for the boathouse at Poughkeepsie, where they will be under the constant eye of the coach, and will take two rows each day, with such other exercise as is prescribed for them.

GRAPPLER ROLLER WINS ON THE MAT

Christiansen His Victim in Bout at International Wrestling Tournament.

Dr. Roller, champion of America, defeated Lorenz Christiansen of Denmark in the international wrestling tournament for the championship of the world which is in progress at the Manhattan Opera House last night. The American threw his opponent in seven minutes with a wrist and body lock. The other grapplers wearing the scarf with the colors of the United States did not fare so well against their foreign adversaries.

Jack Niflot was pitted against Waldemar Kassfeldt of Finland, and while the former was giving away pounds in weight, he held his opponent to a draw after they had wrestled an extra ten minutes. John W. Bowers, the other American, had the misfortune to be drawn against Georg Lurich, champion of Russia and the man who defeated Hackenschmidt. Bowers did as well as was expected. He lasted a little over three minutes, when Lurich caught him in a wrist lock, with which he turned him on his back, with his shoulders touching the mat.

Hans Fuerst of Austria put up a good fight against Alexander Aberg, the world's champion. The latter was about twice as heavy as his adversary. The title holder did not lose any time with preliminary work, but immediately gripped Fuerst around the waist, stood him on his head and twirled him around like a spinning top.

The Austrian was soon on his back, but he managed to extricate himself before the champion could get both his shoulders down. Although always on the defensive, Fuerst did some fine work and was loudly applauded. Aberg's bulk, however, told in the end and he wore his opponent down, finally getting him with a body hold in six and a half minutes.

There were loud cheers when it was announced that Joan Tigane, champion of Mongolia, would wrestle Wilhelm Berner, champion of Germany. Tigane is the comedian of the tournament, besides being an artist at the game. He failed to take his opponent seriously, which made Berner angry. Time after time the latter had Tigane secure with a hold that looked as if he could not possibly escape, but he broke it with consummate ease, and the German generally found himself sprawling the other side of the ring.

George Bothner frequently had to caution him against using the toe hold, which is barred. Then to make amends he would catch hold of one of his own feet. The bout went the twenty minutes. At the end of an extra ten, the men were still mauling each other on the mat, and the bout was called a draw. In spite of all Tigane's funny antics, he is a past master at the sport, and knows every trick of the game.

Pierre le Colosse, champion of France, defeated Enrico Silva of Portugal in a little over three minutes with a body and wrist hold. The Frenchman weighed a little less than a ton, while Silva was in the lightweight class. Every time le Colosse got his man down on the mat he sat upon him and just flattened him out, and Silva would get up, if he had the chance, blowing like a porpoise. The Frenchman was very good natured and jabbered French throughout the contest. The summaries:

Waldemar Kassfeldt, Finland, and Jack Niflot, America, 20 minutes; draw.

Alexander Aberg, Esthonia, champion of the world, threw Hans Fuerst, Austria, in 6 minutes 30 seconds, with body hold.

Joan Tigane, champion of Mongolia, and Wilhelm Berner, champion of Germany, 20 minutes; draw.

Gus Kervaras, champion of Greece, threw Emil Kutbe, America, in 5 minutes 10 seconds, with body and neck lock.

Nicolo Montagano, Italy, threw Hermann Girig, Switzerland, in 5 minutes 20 seconds, with body and arm hold.

Pierre le Colosse, champion of France, threw Enrico Silva, Portugal, in 3 minutes 15 seconds, with body and wrist hold.

Sulo Hevonpaa, champion of Finland, threw Albert Mueller, Saxonia, in 4 minutes 45 seconds, with side roll and arm lock.

Tommy Drack, Holland, threw Landy Thompson, Ireland, in 5 minutes, with neck and body hold.

Georg Lurich, champion of Russia, threw John W. Bowers, America, in 3 minutes and 10 seconds, with waist lock.

Hans Lehner, Bavaria, threw Charles Nelson, Denmark, in 4 minutes and 50 seconds, with arm lock.

Dr. Roller, champion of America, threw Lorenz Christiansen, Denmark, with wrist and body lock, in 7 minutes.

CROSS CASE GOES OVER.

Boxing Commission Grants License to Protested Gloversville Club.

The original members of the State Athletic Commission practically reached their end yesterday with a long meeting in their offices at 41 Park Row. There were a number of matters which had been in abeyance for two and even more weeks which had to be attended to, and although the Commissioners were more than four hours in session they were unable to prepare a clean slate to be turned over to their successors. The controversy over the refusal of Leach Cross to box Johnny Harvey at the 135th Street Athletic Club last week because he did not get his $1,300 guarantee in cash, took up a great part of the Commissioners' time, and because of the non-appearance of the dentist and his brother manager, Sam Wallach, decision in the case was reserved until they can be heard.

Fred Kiebler, a boxer, entered a charge that the White Plains Athletic Club, managed by Jack Dougherty, was in arrears to him to the extent of $25 for taking part in a bout at the club. His claim was found to be correct and the club was ordered to pay the money.

Gloversville will have its boxing club despite the protests of about half of the entire population of the town. The application for a license made by the Darling Athletic Club was favorably acted upon by the commission after the club's attorney had made an oral appeal and presented a brief yesterday setting forth enough reasons why the license should be granted.

A license was also granted to the Velodrome Athletic Club, which will be located in Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. The officers of the club are M. McRay, R. Dunn, and P. Coleman. The right to conduct sparring exhibitions also was granted the Marlendale Athletic Club in Maspeth, L. I., and the Capital District Athletic Club in Albany.

Knockouts in Harlem Bouts.

Knockouts were recorded in two of the three feature bouts at the 135th Street Athletic Club last night, the end in each instance coming in the second round. Al Thomas and Charlie "Kid" White of the east side were the principals in the feature contest, and the east sider was so hopelessly outclassed in the first two rounds that he forfeited the bout by refusing to come out for the third round. He was unable to stagger to the centre of the ring, as the result of the beating he had received in the previous round. Thomas scored two knockdowns in the second chapter, the blows which sent White to the floor being a right-hand uppercut and a left cross to the jaw, and the last time he was sent down the bell prevented the referee from tolling off the fatal ten seconds on White.

Young Lippy, a Harlem lightweight, scored the first knockout of the evening in the opening contest scheduled for ten rounds, when he put the quietus on Frankie Hogan of the east side in the second round of their bout with a right-hand blow to the jaw.

The final contest, between Eddie Clifford of Harlem and Artie Walsh, an east side welterweight, resulted in an interesting draw.

Mitchell Wins by Big Margin.

Terry Mitchell of Brooklyn won from Frankie Notter of New York in their ten-round pout at the Broadway Sporting Club last night by a big margin. Notter's only round was the second, and he did not assume the offensive for any length of time. Mitchell was at all times aggressive, and in the third round buried Notter under a shower of blows that had him somewhat groggy. Mitchel weighed 144½ pounds, and Notter was 8½ pounds heavier.

Kid Graves of Milwaukee and Italian Joe Gans of Brooklyn furnished a fast ten-round semi-final, and, the Milwaukee boxer won. Several times both boys stood off exchanging blows in a good old-fashioned slugging bee. Graves was the better boxer and outpointed the New Yorker. Gans depended on swings while Graves jabbed with either hand and worked a straight to the body.

Lupo, the New York police dog, plays a big part in a thrilling conflict between English and German spies in this week's

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GIANTS DEFEATED BY ST. LOUIS — BROOKLYN WINS — HARVARD DOWNS PRINCETON — TURF

CARDINALS DRIVE PITCHERS TO COVER

Both Tesreau and Marquard Routed and the Giants Lose, 11 to 5.

Its surprising how uncertain this Spring weather is. It rained again at the Polo grounds yesterday—not water, but base hits. The shower was directed from the St. Louis bats and the outfield was flooded with safe slams, the storm driving Jeff Tesreau and Rube Marquard to cover. From their fourteen hits the Cardinals garnered eleven runs, winning the game by a score of 11 to 5. How those Giants can hug last place!

Up to the seventh inning it was a good ball game, with Tesreau pitching just such fine ball that the Cards, with Willie Doak on the mound, were playing not even a close second. In the seventh inning, much to the surprise of the 5,000 customers present, Tesreau blew up. It was the first time this year that Tesreau has been knocked out of the box. Rube Marquard ascended the pitching throne and lasted out the inning. While Rube was present St. Looey continued to gather runs in large chunks.

As a last resort Pol Perritt, formerly of St. Looey, went into the game against his old teammates. If Pol imagined that for old friendship's sake the Cardinals were going to let him down easy he was mistaken, for they laced him for a couple of runs in the ninth.

After the first inning the Giants were without the fatherly advice of John McGraw. The Giant leader had a run-in with Umpire Charley Rigler, the Ohlan, and was excused for the afternoon. The complication wasn't serious, Rigler merely mentioning that Burns was out at the plate in the first inning, while McGraw advanced the theory that Burnsie was safe.

"He didn't touch him!" yelled McGraw. "He did so," answered Rigler. "He didn't," continued McGraw. "Oh, yes, he did," followed Rigler. "He didn't, he did, he did," then became a vocal duet between the manager and umpire. After the fifth verse, Rigler told McGraw to cut out his singing and get out of his sight. Evidently McGraw hasn't a good singing voice. Well, that's nothing; neither is Rigler. A music critic would never have given the decision to Rigler. The only reason he won the vocal contest is because he is an umpire. Get them both out in a search lot and McGraw would win hands down.

The bright spot in the Giants' game was John Murray in the sixth inning. With two players en route over the main line and no place to go, Murray, the scarlet runner, slid into a home run into the left field bleachers and gave the game to the Giants on the spot. With victory in their possession, the Giants squandered their chances, like a sailor squanders six months' mazuma.

Larry Doyle went to work yesterday. Always willing, Larry has been waiting all season to go to work behind the bat. In the sixth inning he reached first base on a single, and then it was "good-bye Joe." Mike Donlin not only, even if the Sheriff was after him. If he tried to run across Broadway, it would tie up traffic for five minutes. So Snodgrass was sent in to run for him. The only way that McLean can stay in a game for nine innings is to keep away from first base.

The Giants got a run in the third, when Tesreau singled and went to second on Burns's hit. Doyle hit a long fly to Ham Hyatt in right and Tesreau and Burns advanced a station after the catch. Lobert's grounder was mussed up by Butler, and Tesreau scored. St. Looey got two in the sixth and went to the front. Snyder walked and Doak sacrificed. Miller Huggins, the half-portion manager, spilled a hit to the infield which Tesreau made a mess of, throwing it wild to first, while Snyder scored and Huggins went to second. Zinn Beck singled to right and Huggins scampered home. Robertson made a rifle ball peg to the plate, but just as it was going straight for McLean's outstretched hands, the enormous figure of Tesreau loomed up in front of the ball, interrupted the throw, and Huggins galloped home safely.

That's nothing; Jack Murray immediately squared accounts. With one out, Brainerd walked and McLean got a hit in deep short. Snodgrass ran for McLean. Then Murray sent a screamer into the two-bit congregation in the left field bleachers and sent two runs home ahead of him.

St. Looey rocked the boat something awful in the seventh. Tesreau became groggy as Hyatt, Wilson, and Butler singled, and he staggered when Snyder doubled. Doak got a pass and Marquard came to the rescue. As a rescuer Rube was traveling in the opposite direction. Huggins, reversing his style of batting to right-handed, singled. The came a force-out at the plate. Next a sacrifice fly by Bob Bescher, also a double by "Dots" Miller and "Cozy" Dolan, batting for Hyatt, got a single. This whole collection of seven hits scored seven runs, which is entirely too many.

With Pol Perritt pitching the Cards got two more in the ninth. They are never satisfied. Huggins went to third, when Fletcher made a wicked throw to first. He scored on Bescher's double. Bob went to third on Lobert's error and scored on Miller's sacrifice fly.

In the last of the ninth the Cardinals handed the Giants a run on a platter. Burns walked and stole second and third by brisk walking. Nobody stopped him. Doyle's sacrifice fly scored him. The score:

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
H'g'ns, 2b	4	3	2	2	1	0
Beck, 3b	5	1	2	1	1	0
Besc'r, lf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Miller, lb	4	1	1	14	1	0
Hyatt, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Dolan, cf	2	0	2	1	0	0
Wilson, cf	3	1	1	3	1	0
Butler, ss	4	1	2	0	4	0
Snyder, c	4	1	1	6	1	0
Doak, p	2	1	0	0	3	0
Total	36	11	14	27	12	0

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Burns, lf	3	1	2	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	0	2	0	1	1
Lob'rt, 3b	5	0	0	1	0	0
Fl'ch'r, ss	4	0	0	1	4	0
R'bson, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
M'Lean, c	3	0	1	7	1	0
*Sn'grass	0	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, c	1	0	0	4	0	0
Murry, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Tesr'u, p	3	1	0	2	0	0
Marq'd, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Perritt, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Grant	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	6	27	10	0

*Ran for McLean in sixth inning.
†Batted for Perritt in the ninth inning.

Errors—Huggins, Butler, (2,) Lobert, Fletcher, Tesreau.										
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	2	—11
New York	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	— 5

Two-base hits—Snyder, Miller, Bescher. Home run—Murray. Stolen bases—Huggins, Doyle, Butler, Burns, (2.) Earned runs—New York, St. Louis, 4. Sacrifice hits—Doak. Sacrifice flies—Doyle, Bescher, Miller. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Doak, 2. Hits—Off Tesreau, 8 in six innings, (none out in seventh;) off Marquard, 3 in one inning; off Perritt, 3 in two innings. Struck out—By Tesreau, 7; by Perritt, 2; by Doak, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Two Hits Off Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25. — Alexander twirled in superb form today and Philadelphia won from Chicago, 3 to 0, taking first place in the race from their opponents. Only one Chicago player got past second base. This was Zimmerman, who reached third on a wild throw by Byrne, only to be caught off that sack by Killifer's quick throw to Byrne. Becker was put off the field for protesting when called out on strikes. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
B'd'ft, ss	4	0	0	0	3	1
Byrne, 3b	4	1	1	2	1	0
B'ker, lf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Weiser, cf	0	0	0	1	0	0
G'y'th, rf	3	0	1	3	0	0
W'dorf, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Lud'g, 1b	3	0	1	7	0	0
Paak't, cf						
Mc ...	3	1	0	1	0	0
K'fer, c	3	0	1	8	4	0
Alex'r, p	3	0	1	0	2	0
Total	29	3	6	27	11	1

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
P'lan, 3b	3	0	1	2	0	0
Fisher, ss	4	0	1	4	0	0
Sch'te, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Z'man, 2b	4	0	0	1	6	0
Saier, 1b	2	0	0	10	0	0
W'ms, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
B'han, c	3	0	0	2	1	0
K'seley, rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
H'ph's, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
St'd'ge, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*M'Larry	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	2	24	15	0

*Batted for Humphries in ninth inning.

Errors—Fisher, Saier, Byrne.										
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	.	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Becker. Earned run—Philadelphia 1. Sacrifice hit—Cravath. Double play—Saier, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Humphries, 1; off Alexander, 3. Hits—Off Humphries 6 in 7 innings; off Standridge, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Humphries, 2; by Alexander, 9. Passed ball—Bradshaw. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes.

Rudolph Wild, but Wins from Reds.

BOSTON, May 25.—Boston won from Cincinnati today, three runs to one. Temporary wildness by Rudolph in the seventh inning, when Mollwitz, who had been hit by a pitched ball, scored on a wild pitch, after being advanced to third on a single, counted the visitors' only run. Boston's first tally came in an unusual manner, three hit balls stopping on fair ground on the third-base line when Cincinnati fielders waited for them to roll foul. Manager Stallings reappeared on the Boston bench today. The score:

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
F'at'k'r, c	3	0	0	6	0	0
Moran, rf	0	0	0	2	0	0
Egan, 2b	4	0	0	3	4	0
Cather, lf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Con'ly, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	0
Magee, cf	4	1	3	0	0	0
S'midt, 1b	1	0	0	13	0	0
Smith, 3b	3	1	2	1	2	0
M'v'le, ss	4	0	2	1	6	0
Gowdy, c	3	1	1	7	0	0
Rud'ph, p	3	0	2	0	1	0
Total	27	3	9	27	13	0

CINCINNATI.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Leach, cf	4	0	0	4	0	0
H'zog, ss	4	0	1	3	2	0
Kil'fer, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Groh, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	0
G'ff'th, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
V'nK'z, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
M'witz, lb	3	1	1	9	0	0
Dooin, c	3	0	1	2	2	0
Benton, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Wingo, c	2	0	0	2	0	0
Lear, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Clarke	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	7	24	13	0

Errors—Herzog, Dooin, Schmidt.
*Batted for Lear in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	.	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Maranville, Egan. Sacrifice hits—Schmidt, (2;) Moran. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 7. Double plays—Herzog, (unassisted;) Maranville, Egan and Schmidt. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; off Rudolph, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 7 in 8 innings; off Lear, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, (Schmidt;) by Rudolph, (Mollwitz.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 6. Wild pitches—Rudolph, 2; Lear. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Morris H. S. Nine Champions.

Morris High School clinched the Greater New York high school baseball championship by defeating De Witt Clinton High School at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon by the score of 5 to 0. Meany, the Morris twirler who has been the mainstay of the Morris pitching staff for the past two seasons, was in the box, and he allowed Clinton two hits and struck out ten batsmen. Although Morris touched up the Clinton pitchers for ten safe hits, four of her five runs were the result of three glaring errors by the outfielders. Morris has not lost a game this season, and the team is the best that has represented the school in years. Morris has a few more games to play, but even if she loses them she cannot be dethroned from first place in the high school standing. The score by innings:

	R.H.E.
De Witt C.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 4
Morris	1 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0—5 10 0

Batteries—Decardo, Graham, Power, and Blair; Meany and Wincor.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Cleveland, 1.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Scranton, 9; Syracuse, 8.
At Utica—Utica, 2; Wilkesbarre, 1, (ten innings.)
At Troy—Troy, 11; Binghamton, 3.
At Albany—Elmira, 3; Albany, 1, (eleven innings.)

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 4; Lewiston, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Portland, 3.
At Lowell—Lowell, 5; Fitchburg, 4.
At Manchester—Manchester, 5; Lynn, 1.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 14; Taunton, 4.
At New Bedford—Pawtucket, 7; New Bedford, 4.
At Fall River—Fall River, 4; New Haven, 3.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Nashville, 5; Atlanta, 4.
At Memphis—Memphis, 3; New Orleans, 2.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 4; Little Rock, 2.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 11; New York, 5.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago—rain.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 5. (12 innings.)
Washington, 8; Detroit, 4.
Boston at St. Louis—rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Kansas City, 6; Newark, 5.
Baltimore at St. Louis. (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Buffalo at Chicago. (Postponed; wet grounds.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 3; Providence, 2.
Buffalo, 9; Richmond, 2.
Newark, 4; Toronto, 1.
Jersey City, 6; Montreal, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	18	11	.621
Chicago	20	13	.607
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Pittsburgh	15	16	.484
Boston	15	16	.484
Cincinnati	12	17	.414
New York	11	17	.393

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	23	12	.657
Detroit	22	13	.629
New York	17	13	.567
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	14	16	.467
Cleveland	13	19	.407
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Philadelphia	12	21	.364

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	21	13	.618
Chicago	21	14	.600
Kansas City	19	14	.576
Newark	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	18	18	.500
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	10	24	.294

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	14	9	.609
Buffalo	10	7	.588
Rochester	12	9	.571
Montreal	13	11	.542
Providence	11	11	.500
Newark	8	10	.444
Jersey City	9	12	.429
Toronto	7	15	.318

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Newark at Kansas City.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

DODGERS ADVANCE TO THIRD PLACE

Pfeffer Holds Threatening Pirates in Check and Brooklyn Wins by Score of 5 to 1.

The Pittsburgh clan learned a lot about baseball yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field. They learned a lot that they wished had remained untold and they are going to let it slip out of their minds just as fast as they can. The Dodgers in the rôle of schoolmaster believe in the old adage about not sparing the rod. They didn't spare it yesterday. They applied it at timely intervals and the Pirates, instead of taking the easy victory that they had whetted their appetites for, found themselves trampled under foot, for the Dodgers won the ball game by a score of 5 to 1.

Charley Ebbets is always appreciative of any little favor which the other clubs can confer, but for yesterday's game he is particularly gratified. Did you know that Brooklyn was now filling in the third notch in the National League record? That's as near as Broklyn has been to the full glare of the lime light in many a year.

The Pirates thought they had found an easy mark in "Ed" Pfeffer. They started right in crashing bats into the horse hide, but it would take a micrometer adjustment to measure the advantage. The lanky Brooklynite was vulnerable to just the extent of being tantalizing. A number of times the Pirates could see victory just a few hops ahead of them, but they never got any closer. When disaster threatened, Pfeffer played brains and skill against the Pittsburgh batsmen and they could not beat the combination. The hits that would bring runners scurrying across the rubber materialized only once. Old opportunity was right at the Pirate doorstep but never was invited inside of a house warming.

Hans Wagner may be going back and then again it may be mere talk. In any event just listen to what happened yesterday and then draw your own conclusions. In the first inning Hans never caught an edge of the ball. He fanned the third there were two men imprisoned on the bases and Hans again failed to unlock a hit. In the fifth the same situation was again before the fans and this time Honus lined one that housed itself in Olson's glove. The sixth inning found Hinchman reclining on first base and still Hans was as hitless as a baby. Do you think Hans ever did anything like that in the old days?

The Brooklynites dealt none too gently with George McQuillan. He was no more of a puzzle than a set of A B C blocks. Four innings measured the time between his entry and exit, when Bob Harmon was hurried to the relief of the stricken Pirates. The Dodgers took only three hits from his delivery.

The Pirates opened the scoring right at the start of the game. Max Carey caught the first ball pitched to him for a double to the right field fence, went to third on Johnston's infield out and scored when Hinchman shot a clean single to right.

It was not until the third inning that Brooklyn got really busy. McCarty then led off with a single to right. Pfeffer hit one to McQuillan, who shot the ball wide in an effort to catch McCarty, who reached third on the play. Daubert's single to right brought McCarty in and Pfeffer scored when Hummel hit a hot one that bounced off Gerber's shins. In the next inning two more tallies were counted, both due to Pfeffer's work with the willow. Myers had singled past Gerber and McCarty had beaten out a hit to Johnston. McQuillan held the Dodger pitcher too tightly and a stinging double to the right field fence brought in both of the runners. The final Brooklyn run came in the eighth. With two down McCarty's triple to left centre scored Getz. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Sten'l, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
D'bert, lb	4	0	3	5	0	0
Cut'w, 2b	3	0	0	5	1	0
Hum'l, ss	4	0	2	2	2	1
Wheat, lf	4	0	0	6	0	0
Myers, cf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Getz, 3b	4	1	0	1	2	0
M'C'ty, c	4	2	2	3	0	0
Pfeffer, p	4	1	1	1	3	0
Total	35	5	11	27	6	1

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Carey, lf	5	1	1	3	0	0
Joh'n, lb	5	0	2	8	0	0
Baird, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
H'ch'n, rf	3	0	2	2	1	0
Wag'r, ss	4	0	0	1	3	0
Vlox, 2b	3	0	1	4	6	0
G'ber, 3b	4	0	2	3	1	0
Schang, c	3	0	1	6	1	0
M'Quillan, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
Harm'n, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Total	35	1	10	24	11	0

Error—McQuillan.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	.	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Carey, Johnston, Daubert, Pfeffer. Three-base hit—McCarty. Stolen bases—Schang, Daubert (2,) Wheat, Myers. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Sacrifice flys—Baird, Double plays—Vlox and Johnston; Cutshaw, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 3. Hits—Off McQuillan, 8 in 4 innings; off Harmon, 3 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By McQuillan, (Cutshaw.) Struck out—By Harmon, 1; by Pfeffer, 2. Passed balls—Schang, McCarty. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes.

YALE NINE LOSES HANES.

Princeton Protests Player, Claiming That He Is Ineligible.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25.—Yale baseball received a blow today when it became known that Princeton had protested Johnny Hanes and that the Yale management had withdrawn him from play. It was claimed that Hanes played baseball two seasons while in the University of North Carolina and that, with the year he played last season at Yale, his inter-collegiate baseball career had automatically terminated.

It had been the understanding at Yale that Hanes took part in no games for North Carolina except in one season. Rhett and Vaughn will be tried in his position at right field. Vaughan has just joined the nine after a month's absence because of injury.

Today Ritter, the New York National League pitcher, twirled to the Yale batsmen in practice.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	5	1
Rochester	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	6	5

Batteries—Cooper and Haley; Palmero and Williams.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3
Buffalo	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	.	9	10	2

Batteries—Morrissette, Andrews, Kritchell, and Schaufle; Bader and Casey.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	1

Batteries—Enzman and Snow; Cocreham and Kocher.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	8	2
Montreal	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	5	6	4

Batteries—King, Wiltse, and Yelle; Rector and Madden.

Scores of Other Games.

At Burlington, Vt.—Vermont, 14; St. Lawrence University, 1.
At Blairstown, N. J.—Blair Academy, 3; Wenonah Military Academy, 2.
At Berkeley Oval—Berkeley School, 22; Cutler School, 4.
Erasmus Hall High School, 8; Manual Training High School, 3.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Six-Run Rally by Washington in Ninth Crushes Tigers.

DETROIT, Mich., May 25.—Washington awoke from its batting slump today and in a ninth inning rally, which scored six runs, defeated Detroit, 8 to 4. Three pitchers fell before the Senators during the final onslaught. Two singles, a double and a triple, a passed ball, a base on balls, a hit batsman and an error produced the half dozen tallies. McBride was put out of the game in the second inning by Umpire Eldridge for disputing a decision. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moel'r, rf	5	2	1	3	0	0
Foster, 3b	5	1	2	1	4	0
Con'ly, lf	2	0	0	0	0	0
J'nson, lf	2	0	2	0	0	0
Acosta, 1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Milan, cf	5	0	3	1	0	0
G'ndil, 1b	5	0	0	12	0	0
M'rg'n, 2b	2	2	1	2	0	0
A'smith, c	4	1	1	5	1	0
McB'de, ss	4	0	1	0	2	0
Neff, ss	4	0	0	1	1	0
Gallia, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Ayres, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Hopper, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Williams	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	38	8	11	27	12	0

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bush, ss	5	1	2	4	7	0
Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	1	3	0
Cobb, cf	5	1	3	5	0	0
C'w'rd, rf	5	0	2	1	0	0
Veach, lf	5	0	2	0	0	0
K'v'gh, 1b	4	0	0	8	0	0
Young, 2b	4	2	2	3	2	0
Stan'ge, c	3	0	1	5	2	0
Cavet, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Bonder	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dubuc, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	13	27	15	0

*Batted for Ayres in the ninth inning.
Errors—Neff, Kavanagh.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	—8
Detroit	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Milan. Three-base hit—Morgan, Williams, Cobb. Home run—Moeller. Stolen bases—Moeller, Foster, Bush, Veach, Young, Cavet. Earned runs—Off Cavet, 2; off Boland, 2; off Dubuc, 1; off Gallia, 1; off Ayres, 2. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Stanage. Double play—Foster and Neff. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 12. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cavet, 3; off Dubuc, 1; off Gallia, 1; off Ayres, 1; off Hopper, 1. Hits—Off Cavet, 8 in 8 innings, (none out in ninth;) off Dubuc, 1 in two innings; off Gallia, 4 in 6 innings; off Boland, 2 in one-third of an inning; off Gallia, 4 in 2 innings; off Hopper, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Dubuc, (Johnson.) Struck out—By Cavet, 4; by Boland, 1; by Gallia, 1; by Ayres, 6; by Hopper, 1. Wild pitch—Cavet. Passed balls—Ainsmith, Stanage. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Eldridge. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

Athletics Win Long Game.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 25.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland, 6 to 5, in twelve innings today, the winning run being scored after two were out, on a pass to McAvoy and singles by Barry and Kopf. Lajole played a sensational game for Philadelphia. Wyckoff, ineffective at the start, allowed but two hits in the last seven innings. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
M'phy, rf	5	1	3	3	0	0
Walsh, lf	5	0	1	5	0	0
Lapp, 1b	6	0	1	11	0	0
Sch'g, cf	4	2	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	6	0	1	9	8	0
McAvoy, c	5	0	2	8	5	0
Barry, ss	5	0	1	1	4	0
Kopf, 3b	6	1	2	0	1	0
Wyck'f, p	6	0	1	0	2	0
Total	47	6	14	36	17	0

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Leib'd, cf	6	1	1	3	0	0
T'ner, 2b	4	0	0	4	4	0
Chap'n, ss	4	1	2	2	2	0
Jack'n, 1b	5	1	2	12	0	0
G'ney, lf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Smith, rf	5	2	3	2	0	0
B'bare, 3b	5	1	2	1	0	0
O'Neill, c	2	0	0	7	2	0
Mitch'l, p	1	0	1	0	0	0
W'ker, p	3	1	1	0	0	0
*Wood	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Hamm'd	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	5	11	36	8	0

*Batted for Walker in twelfth inning.
†Ran for O'Neill in twelfth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Wyckoff.

Ph'delphia	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—6
Cleveland	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Graney, Barbare, Wyckoff. Sacrifice fly—Schang. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, (2,) Turner, Wood, Barry. Stolen bases—Chapman, Murphy. Double plays—Barry, Lajoie, and Lapp; McAvoy and Lajoie. Hits—Off Mitchell, 6 in 4 innings; off Walker, 8 in 8 innings. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 2; off Walker, 3; off Wyckoff, 4. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Walker, 4; by Wyckoff, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 12.

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THE LAST ARGUMENT.

Competent judges of debate have always held that in the discussion with the wolf the lamb had the better of the argument. Upbraided for muddying the water of the stream from which the wolf was drinking, he replied, "Why, how can that be, since my drinking place is further down stream than yours?" "But you scolded my father last Summer," insisted the wolf. "Impossible, for I was not yet born," was the lamb's answer. "Nevertheless," said the wolf, "I am going to eat you up," and he did.

Germany's forensic methods are those of the wolf. From the beginning of the war she has made a pitiful showing in argument, but her last word is so terrible that her opponents have learned to beware of it. Her apologists justified the invasion of Belgium by a variety of pleas. The neutrality treaty was not binding, the French were preparing to march through Belgium, her neutrality had been compromised by England; besides, she herself had made war preparations plainly aimed at Germany. These arguments all encountered destructive disproof. Meanwhile, Germany had devoured Belgium—the wolf's last argument.

So the agents and defenders of Germany have contended that we must stop exporting arms and munitions to the Allies. It was unfriendly, it was unneutral, inhuman, and unworthy of a great nation at peace with Germany. Again the argument failed altogether, in law, in morals, in every way. Germany's last argument was heard around the world when the torpedo from her submarine exploded against the hull of the Lusitania. Our diplomats and our professors may have been worsted in the debate, she seems to say, but we will show you that we know how to take the award right in the teeth of the jury.

The German way with Italy is the same. Italy's justification for breaking the alliance and going to war is established by the acts of both Germany and Austria. The treaty of alliance did not call upon her to join her allies, since the war was of their beginning, and not for their defense. But if Austria was to secure gains or advantages in the Balkans, Italy was to have compensations. She demanded them, her allies by their prolonged negotiations in Rome admitted the justice of the demand. But they would not grant all she asked, and she declares war. Teutonic diplomacy failed again, and now if her resistance can be overcome Italy will have to submit to that ruthless process of German logic of which Belgium is the prostrate victim. Venice, the northern cities, Rome itself, we suppose will share the fate of Louvain, Liége, and Antwerp. Nothing but superior might in arms can save the temples and the monuments of the land that was the cradle of the arts, the land in which the revival of letters began.

The aged Emperor of Austria rages against his former ally. "Perfidy whose like history does not know was committed by the Kingdom of Italy against both allies," he declares, and he sends his troops forth against this "new and treacherous enemy in the South." It would be better to leave perfidy and treachery out of the question. Austria's record in history is not so far beyond reproach that her sovereign can afford to throw stones, or epithets. "Where can any man put his finger on the map and say, 'Here Austria did good'?" asked Mr. GLADSTONE. But old scores do not count, Italy's justification does not count, nothing counts against the grim determination of the Teuton to make military imperialism supreme in Europe.

It is no longer a question of supremacy for the Prussian idea. There are too many lions in the path—England, France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, and now Italy. With all her strength and her forty years of preparation, Germany is vastly overmatched, even with Austria and Turkey joining their forces to hers and already distressed by their exertions. The struggle will yet be rude and bloody, it may be prolonged. But the ultimate question will be the terms Germany must accept. The conclusive argument will be made by the Allies, and she will have to listen and assent. It will be the good fortune and the salvation of the German people that Germany's enemies in the hour of peace will not be moved by the Prussian spirit that knows no mercy.

SEPARATE PEACE RUMORS.

In the abridged text of the Italian "Green Book," from which we quoted yesterday and for which credit should have been given to The New York American's cabled extracts, several references appear to rumors of "separate peace." On April 2 the Italian Ambassador to Berlin telegraphed to the Italian Premier: "From certain signs, confirmed from an unimpeachable source, I believe that Germany would not refuse to negotiate peace with Russia." On April 10 the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary at Nish wired to the Italian Premier; "According to confidential information separate peace between Austria-Hungary and Russia is possible." And on April 15 the Italian Ambassador at Berlin wired again: "Reports of separate peace between Austria and Russia are insistently circulating. It seems probable."

How could a separate peace between Austria and Russia have seemed probable to the Italian Ambassador at Berlin, or how could he have entertained rumors of the possibility of peace negotiations between Germany and Russia, in view of the agreement among the anti-German allies not to make peace separately? It is very strange. In each case it was a separate peace with Russia. Of course the Italians would have been only too well pleased to put such things in their "Green Book," to embarrass Austro-Germans relations if possible, but the rumors were credulously communicated to the Italian Premier before anybody knew for sure that there would be a "Green Book."

RUMANIA'S STRENGTH.

The Teuton's next most dangerous neighbor, on the point of turning enemy, is Rumania. She, too, has national aspirations, a future to seek in war, an army more to be feared for its size than any other in Europe, and an understanding with the anti-German allies to whom Italy has just gone over. Rumania will almost certainly follow suit. It will be a very serious matter for the Germanic cause. Some critics who make no great difficulty of Italy's participation, which has been fully discounted and prepared for beforehand, are dubious about the effect of Rumania's joining in. If she acted promptly it would divide the strength of the German allies, who would then have to face all ways at once, being quite encircled.

Rumania lies like a crescent on the east of Austria-Hungary, and if her 500 or 600 miles of frontier should change from neutral to enemy, then the combined frontiers of Germany and Austria-Hungary, all the way around, would be enemy frontiers, save for a few miles of contact with Switzerland, and the line between Holland and Germany. Switzerland hardly counts, as it occupies a place unique, entirely surrounded by combatants, touching lines with Austria, Germany, France, and Italy, and herself at peace with all of them.

The Rumanian Army is thought to be one of the most efficient in the world. The regular establishment in time of peace was so organized as to provide on call a field army of somewhat less than 300,000 men. Back of that were trained reserves, and back of those all Rumanian manhood of military age. They are a military people. Service in arms is compulsory, and its period is twenty-one years. The potential military strength of the country, therefore, up to the point of exhaustion, is limited only by the equipment available, and that has been rapidly increased. Probably Rumania is now in a position to release a highly trained, perfectly equipped army of more than 500,000 men, with a great reserve in waiting, out of a total population of 7¼ millions.

The country is all the more formidable and efficient in war by reason of being self-sustaining in food. In normal times there is a large exportable surplus of grain. For some time after the beginning of the war Germans were wont to say that if the food problem became acute Germany would go over and take Rumania. But taking is not so easy now, and so far from Germany reaching out across Austria-Hungary to commandeer Rumania's surplus of food, it is not improbable that she fears Rumania even more than she fears Italy, not that Rumania is stronger than Italy, but that she occupies one of the war's most strategic places, physically, economically, and chronologically.

NOT RACIAL PREJUDICE.

The Rev. MADISON C. PETERS is one of the latest persons mistakenly to attribute the manifestly unjust treatment of LEO M. FRANK to race prejudice. This is unfair to the State of Georgia and the city of Atlanta. Many esteemed citizens of Atlanta are Jews; they occupy in that city high political, social and business positions. There has undoubtedly been, from time to time, since the case of FRANK began to attract general notice, a marked resentment in Georgia against what has seemed to be organized Jewish interference in his behalf. This is perfectly natural and should not be exaggerated. FRANK is a Jew and the friends who went early to his support were Jews. He was at the beginning the victim of a great outburst of passionate fury caused by the discovery of the body of the murdered girl and a delusion of the police, which has since been wholly dispelled, that he was a degenerate. His arrest was not due to his race and religion. Any other man similarly placed would have suffered the same fate.

There had been other crimes of violence in the neighborhood which had gone unpunished, with the result that indignation and apprehension had been aroused. This was a particularly horrible case, strongly moving the sympathies of the community for the victim and inspiring great wrath against her supposed slayer. Within two days the people of Atlanta were convinced of FRANK's guilt, largely because of local newspaper rivalry in the sensational treatment of the case, and the circulation against him of charges of moral delinquencies, since disproved, which were based on falsehoods that were not used by the prosecution as evidence when his case came to trial. When Rabbi MARX, who knew him well and esteemed him highly, came forward in his behalf, when the members of the local branch of the B'nai B'rith, of which FRANK was an officer, tried to use their influence to change the public sentiment, there was an outcry against what was characterized as Jewish interference. The friends of FRANK in Atlanta, despairing of overcoming the implacable hostility in their environment, appealed to their own friends in other States, naturally to those of their faith. It was no easy task to convince them that a great injustice had been done, but their sympathy was at length manifested. Thereafter, false tales were circulated in Georgia of vast sums of money contributed for FRANK's succor, with the inevitable result.

The feeling against FRANK, before his case had developed to that stage, however, was not due to racial prejudice but to that extraordinary concatenation of circumstances of which, as it seems now to people of all creeds throughout the country, he was the innocent victim. The Atlanta newspapers, the judiciary, the bar, the police and the people were all involved in a web of their own weaving, which began with righteous indignation caused by an infamous crime and was strengthened by falsehood and misunderstanding. In the circumstances, a fair trial for FRANK was out of the question. A monster iniquity was imagined and condemned by public opinion without a hearing. The passion of the community cooled in time, but no voice was raised for FRANK. No public man, no lawyer, no newspaper in Georgia was willing to be the first to admit that the State might have made a grave error. It seemed that the honor of the community and all its officials were so deeply involved that FRANK might have been hanged to save a State from the disgrace of confessing that it had been persecuting, if not a man of assured innocence, yet one whose guilt had never been proved, against whom no evidence had been presented that in ordinary circumstances would have been regarded seriously in a court of law.

The anti-Jewish feeling, however, was no longer a dangerous element. But as the Georgia newspapers refrained from discussing the case, persistently maintaining a policy of silence, only faint echoes of the excitement it had caused throughout the country were heard by the people most closely concerned. Their hostile mood prevailed until lately, when evidences were noted that belief in the guilt of FRANK was weakening. There is now a growing conviction that he is guiltless. Passion has largely subsided and people are beginning fearlessly to speak their own minds, after considering the case in the cool light of reason. It is a mistake to attribute the cruel experience of FRANK to racial prejudice. That has only been an incidental feature of the strangest case of its kind in our history.

THE BECKER DECISION.

The Court of Appeals, having decided that the second trial of CHARLES BECKER for instigating the murder of HERMAN ROSENTHAL was fair, a protracted and distressing case, which has been of grave interest to the citizens of New York, has reached its final stage. Nothing remains to be done except the carrying out of the provisions of the law in the case of a convicted murderer. BECKER's four accomplices have paid the penalty of their crime. The result justifies faith in the efficacy of our laws. It seemed in July, 1912, after the killing of ROSENTHAL, that our legal machinery was in a perilous state. Little sympathy was wasted upon the victim of the dishonest police officer and his hired murderers, as ROSENTHAL was a lawbreaker and a nuisance in the community at the best possible estimate. But murder is not to be condoned, and this crime was committed to stay the hand of the law, to prevent the gambler from testifying to the District Attorney, who was then investigating charges of corrupt complicity of some of the police with lawbreakers, as to his relations with Police Lieutenant BECKER.

Justice has moved slowly in this matter, too slowly to insure respect for the law among persons disposed to break it, but it has moved surely. An appeal may be made to Governor WHITMAN in behalf of BECKER, but as the Governor as District Attorney in this county twice prosecuted him for murder, the chance is slight that the appeal will be successful. The moral effect of the Court of Appeals decision will be appreciable. It is not believed that there are any Beckers on our police force now. It will be long before a trusted officer, relied upon to protect the community from outlaws, will be discovered in conspiracy with criminals. Some sympathy may be expressed for BECKER, not because he does not richly deserve his fate, as he is a criminal of a more dangerous sort than any hired gunman, but because the end has been doubtful for so long. Delays in such cases are the worst defects of our criminal procedure.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS JUDGES.

To quicken justice is the aim of the Mills law, as approved by Governor WHITMAN, transferring from the Court of Special Sessions to the Magistrates' courts the trial of classes of misdemeanors that may be summarily dealt with. Innocent prisoners who have hitherto languished in jail awaiting trial have now a prospect of speedy acquittal. But the Special Sessions Judges are also Magistrates. The original plan of the Mills bill was to merge their court with the Magistrates' courts. For some reason not at all apparent that feature was stricken out.

As a consequence the Special Sessions Judges, who have never stubbornly insisted upon long hours and short vacations, are further lightened of their labors. At the same time a large amount of extra work is thrown upon the shoulders of the Board of Magistrates.

That will result unfairly not only to the Magistrates, who have had enough to do, but to prisoners also. In order to dispose of accumulating cases their treatment may be too summary. While the Special Sessions Judges plan and take their ease during the Summer, it will become a public duty to watch the effect of the new law in the crowded police courts.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S FUNERAL.

It seems a whim of fate that a man whose modesty of nature was dwelt upon by the Rev. Dr. SILVERMAN in his address, a man who ever in the course of a career of continual activity kept his personality secluded from all but a few intimate friends and business acquaintances, should have such a funeral as CHARLES FROHMAN's, a public ceremonial which attracted crowds that blocked traffic on Fifth Avenue and assumed the proportions of a public demonstration. Mr. FROHMAN was instrumental in placing many of his contemporaries in the bright light of publicity, but he kept himself as far from the public gaze as his great responsibilities would permit. To be sure, much of the public interest in the funeral, which was wholly devoid of pomp and show, was due to the extraordinary circumstances in which he met his death. But it is extremely doubtful if in the vast assemblage crowding the Temple Emanu-El there were many attracted by mere curiosity.

Tears flowed freely. The silent tribute of sorrow and respect was as noteworthy as the eloquence of the words that were spoken in appreciation of the affectionate regard of the people of this city for a man who had served them well many years. Perhaps CHARLES FROHMAN would have shrunk from the thought that such a demonstration would accompany the last rites over his bier. But it was essential in the circumstances, it was worthy and sincere.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sing Sing Holds an Election.

Both the people who have feared, and those who have hoped for, the failure of the method of prison management now under test in Sing Sing will be likely to find in the result of this week's election there evidence that the experiment is not turning out well. Neither the apprehension of the one class, however, nor the confidence of the other, has other basis than the assumption that the prisoners who with more frankness than wisdom call themselves "rough-necks" are worse men than the "silk-stockings" who have hitherto exercised the measure of power intrusted to the convict body.

Inferior in manners and education the "rough-necks" presumably are, but it is by no means as nearly sure that the now defeated group have any other claims to superiority—no more nearly sure than that the forms of criminality for which the "rough-necks" have been imprisoned are greater social dangers than those which brought their rivals behind the bars.

One notices that the accusation against the "silk-stockings" is that they were doing in prison exactly what they did out of it—gaining by wile and craft advantages for themselves analogous to those they sought by similar means when free. Again they proved the fatal weakness of their vaunted intelligence by carrying their selfish acquisitiveness to intolerable lengths. As prisoners they have been much what they were as lawyers and bankers, while their ruder companions have manifested a real appreciation of the Warden's belief in their capacity for decent conduct. Certainly there has been more change in their behavior, and seemingly the improvement is not wholly superficial.

Be that as it may, as the "rough-necks" are in large majority, the degree of self-government allotted to them would be turned into a farce if they could not have on their elected Board of Judges the men they want. It is of course possible that their present selections are unwise—that the course of the new distributers of prison rewards and punishments will not be justified by the test of experience. Even should this happen, however, it is the application of the new system in this particular institution, rather than the system itself, that will be discredited in fair minds. Mr. OSBORNE would be the first to admit that, as the reform has been for years successful in other prisons, he is on trial at least as much as the convicts.

What War in Italy Will Mean.

There are in Italy so many monuments of what has come to be world history, rather than Italian history, that the thought of war as now waged going on in that country is a particularly terrible one for civilized people everywhere. Death is the same in all lands, but nowhere on earth could cannon inflict as much of loss that must be considered irreparable—a sufficient cause for grief and indignation—as would result from their use almost anywhere in Italy.

Even Egypt cannot compare with Italy for either the number or the importance of what are called "associations," and there is not a city, hardly a village, from one end of the peninsula to the other the bombardment of which would not work destruction to buildings and remains of buildings that are, with the contents that so many of them have, in a sense the common property of all more or less educated and cultured people.

There is a sinister omen, therefore, in the fact that the first city in Italy now to be attacked is Venice, itself a unique and incomparable monument of art and history. No great amount of harm has yet been done, if any, but that Venice could be assailed shows with dreadful plainness that if the central powers succeed in making Italy another scene of invasion, nothing will be allowed to count as against "military necessity." What has been done in France and Belgium with that as plea or excuse we all know, and of course it will serve as well—or ill—in Italy. Why military necessity should be so often offered as a justification for slaughter and devastation is not incomprehensible, but why it should almost as often be accepted, at least in palliation, is a mystery. Military necessity should depend for recognition as an adequate explanation of acts committed on the quality of the determination or the aspiration that underlies it. Not infrequently it is no better than the burglar's claim that he had to shoot to escape capture and punishment. Even the right of self-defense is not without limitations, and the assertion that anything is always permissible to a nation fighting for existence is quite untrue.

Explaining German Psychology.

A relation, close and real, though unintended by the writers, was to be found between the brief disquisition on Prussian peculiarities by POULTNEY BIGELOW that appeared on this page yesterday and the longer article by the British historian, JULIAN S. CORBETT, that occupied two adjoining columns.

The American explained why the dominant class in Prussia has come to believe in force as the one effective means to its chosen ends, while the Englishman as lucidly disclosed the reason for the irritable fear of the British Navy which alone of all nations a Prussianized Germany has long felt. That such naval strength could or would be used only defensively, and to preserve the freedom of the seas, Germany's own experience should have taught her, but it wholly failed to do so. Yet her steamers have traded for years with all the ports of the world in steadily increasing numbers without encountering the slightest interference from the British Navy, and had built up an enormous commerce, no small part of it taken from the hands of British shipowners.

That she could be made the victim of an existing force caused it to seem inevitable to her that she would be, and no other reason is known or can be imagined for this belief than a consciousness of what she would do in like circumstances with the rôles reversed.

Professor Henderson Refuted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was an officer in the Seventy-first New York during the Spanish War and remained at Montauk until the day before the regiment returned to New York City. I was on duty at all times and would have known of misconduct on the part of the soldiers. To begin with, Montauk Point is isolated, with but few inhabitants. I doubt if at that time there were one hundred women living within ten miles of Camp Wikoff. The only women in camp were the trained nurses. The greater part of the soldiers were physical wrecks, and, lastly, the opportunities were lacking, for had the camp swarmed with women, it was too exposed a situation for any such behavior on the part of the men.

In order to bolster up the weak defense of the German Army, which is a disgrace to civilization, Professor Henderson insults the Grand Army, the student body, and citizen soldiery of this country, and, finally, the men who risked their lives in 1898 and were responsible, in a measure, for the victory at Santiago, which was the closing chapter of the Spanish War.

J. M. T.

New York, May 24, 1915.

German Nobility in Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article "To save the House of Hohenzollern," Mr. Thomas L. Wann says: "Nearly all the officers in the German Army are nobles, and nearly all the nobles in Germany are officers." If he will take the trouble to examine the German Army List, he will find that not more than 10 per cent. of the officers are nobles. Of the approximately 200 Major Generals in the Army List (Rangliste) for 1914, 104 are nobles, ninety-six are not. He further says "* * * by caste they [the nobles] are forbidden to enter commercial pursuits." The fact is that this prejudice has long ago disappeared. Many nobles are found in business, in journalism, in literature, and in the learned professions, the law, medicine, and especially the technical sciences. They are found everywhere. I know a Berlin newspaper on the staff of which there are nine sons of noble families receiving regular salaries, while among the contributors are at least a score of Counts, Barons, &c.

GEORGE VON SKAL.

New York, May 19, 1915.

THE REFUGEE.

Mist creeps in all of the valleys,
With only the glint of one star,
To point the long road, and the weary,
To the place where you are.

I heard the May storm on my casement,
And saw its low lightening recede,
While I lay wide awake in the midnight—
As you bled, so, in fancy, I bleed!

I thought that the wind bore a whisper,
Where it swept, wet and sweet, through my room,
To breathe, like your lips, on my forehead—
"Come, make haste!" in the gloom.

So I've drawn my soft mantle about me,
And sped out, in the damp, fragrant night,
To find you. Alas! here is no one,
Save the star, and its light!

Kind eyes watch me well in the daytime,
Kind hands lift my burden of care,
And I know their strange tongues speak in welcome
And their England about me is fair;

For the lanes run full white 'twixt the hawthorn,
And the apple blooms stoop since the rain,
Yet I wait, all unwon by their beauty,
In my heart a wild pain

And mad sorrow that spurn my snug safety
In a longing to fling
My life where your life, in red anguish,
Flowed out before Spring.

EDNA MEAD.

GERMANY AS ARMS MAKER.

A Trade in Which She Is Said to Have Preserved Strict Neutrality.

New York, May 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read Mr. Henry B. Towne's defense of "neutral rights in the munitions trade," I wish to submit to your readers the German point of view on the subject. I might say that I represent one of the largest ammunition plants Germany possesses.

The exports of arms and ammunition from Germany in time of peace to any country is legitimate. The Germans are now facing in Belgium, Russia, Serbia, and Italy their own guns and ammunition. They have for years furnished war materials to all countries in time of peace. They refused to furnish arms and ammunition to Spain during the Spanish-American War. This is definitely proved by the American Ambassador White in his autobiography. Mr. White represented this country in Berlin during the Spanish-American War. The cases Mr. Towne cites as recorded by The London Times in news dispatches during the Russo-Japanese War do not demand absolute credence because The London Times has always been violently anti-German. This aside, and examining each case cited by Mr. Towne, it is obvious that they fail to sustain his argument. If the Krupp works received large orders from Russia during the Russo-Japanese War it does not prove that such supplies were actually shipped any more than the making of submarines for England in this country at the present time, which Washington has forbidden to be delivered to England before the end of the present war, would prove a similar contention in the future. If the steamer Flandria left Antwerp for Libau with a cargo of guns and ammunition, they have probably been manufactured in Liége in Belgium, which is one of the principal centres of this industry in Europe.

Coal shipments from neutrals to belligerents have nothing to do with guns and ammunition. Germany would ship coal to any belligerent during wartime. The same applies to mules. Nobody in Germany blames the United States for shipping horses and mules to Germany's enemies, because both may be used for peaceful service. Torpedoes made in Fiume for the Russian Black Sea fleet obviously could not be used against Japan. Torpedoes for Japan, made in Fiume for delivery during the next three years, prove nothing because the Russo-Japanese War ended in July, 1905. It is possible that a German firm in China furnished ammunition in contraband to Russia, smuggling it through China, but the necessity of using smuggling devices through China clearly indicates that the much simpler way of transport from Germany to Russia was blocked by the German Government. The German steamer with "warlike" stores seized by the Japs may have contained coal or foodstuffs. It is not proved that the ship contained arms and ammunition. The cases of armorplate made in Pittsburgh for Japan, or submarines made in this country for both belligerents, and ammunition made in France and England, have no bearing on the German attitude in the matter.

There remain the statistics of exports of arms and ammunitions from Germany to Russia, as tabulated by Mr. Towne. In 1903 Germany, according to Mr. Towne, exported 64,680 pounds of artillery, ammunition, cartridges, and caps. In 1904 the exports were increased to 131,340 pounds. Eleven months of that year were taken up by the Russo-Japanese War. Does Mr. Towne seriously believe that with Germany's unequaled capacity for turning out arms and ammunition and with her next door neighbor, Russia, requiring during the eleven war months of 1904 enormous quantities, the German exports to Russia should show such an insignificant increase if it had not been hindered by the German Government? In 1905 the exports were increased to about twelve times the amount of 1904. During the second half of 1905 war had ceased between Russia and Japan. Does it not stand to reason that the large deliveries in 1905 and an equal amount in 1906 were the outcome of orders placed by Russia in Germany during the war, delivery being prevented by the German Government as long as the war lasted? Why should Germany not have delivered more arms and ammunition to Russia during the eleven months of wartime in 1904?

Mr. Towne's deductions are disproved by his own statistics. The 131,340 pounds exported to Russia in 1904 cannot but represent deliveries during January, 1904, which were naturally increased on the eve of war. Germany has in recent wars stopped deliveries of arms and ammunition to belligerents as soon as war broke out. She could have stood on her rights as the United States does now and fattened on enormously increased exports of arms and ammunitions while the fight between two countries, with whom she was on friendly terms, went on. This, however, would have been contrary to the fair-mindedness of the German people. Germany has armed other nations before the fight, but once the fight was on she stepped out of the ring and let the two settle the quarrel, each with his own means.

JOSEPH VOM BRUCK.

Harmony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank THE NEW YORK TIMES for the two splendid editorials which appeared on Thursday morning, May 20. The one entitled "Freudian Theories Illustrated" pleased me especially. I quote from it this paragraph, which is a statement of suffrage principles which I would like to see very often repeated: "Stand together"—referring to woman voters. "Why should they? They claim the vote, and, where they have it, claim to vote not as women, but as human beings, divided in opinions, ambitions, and beliefs about as other human beings are." The editorial on "Anti-Suffrage Allies" well voices the protest of those who dislike to see the suffrage cause misrepresented.

Speaking for many suffragists, I wish to express my appreciation of the amount of space which THE NEW YORK TIMES devotes to suffrage in its news columns, and the fair and open-minded attitude shown, especially in these two editorials.

ANNA H. SHAW,
President, National American Woman Suffrage Association.

New York, May 20, 1915.

Young Men One Sees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a word to the letter published yesterday from "An American Woman"? I, too, am amazed at the spirit, or rather lack of spirit, shown by our young men. Can it be that the ridiculous clothes they are wearing are a true indication of degeneration? Certainly, to look at a group of boys, from 18 to 21 years, with their coats too small, contracting their chests, and accentuating their sloping shoulders, trousers too short, and their hats (made evidently for a race of giants, which they are far from being,) down over their ears, our poor little men have a hard struggle to look like men at all!

ANOTHER AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, May 24, 1915.

Saved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the idea of placing some mark over the spot where the Lusitania went down, say, for instance, a bell buoy, appeals to you enough to publish it, do so; if not, von Tirpitz it.

W. HAMPTON.

New York, May 24, 1915.

HOW THE TEUTONS WILL MEET ITALY.

They Have Poised Themselves for the First Smashing Blow—Their Great Hope Is That Rumania Will Hesitate.

By LIEUTENANT WALTER E. IVES,
Formerly of the Thirteenth Royal Prussian Dragoons.

New York, March 23, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as the coming campaign against Italy will necessarily reflect on that against Russia, the value of the Teutonic achievements in the east should be fully recognized. They were nothing less than the disorganization of a great part of the Czar's army and the breakdown of any effective offensive spirit in its ranks. Equally big as the Russian moral reverse, so decisive in warfare, is the strategic success of Austria. The battles of Gorlice and Tarnow have made their effect felt upon the entire campaign in the Carpathians and South Poland.

The Teutonic offensive early in May, which resulted in the breakdown of the Russian offensive and the deliverance from the Russian danger of Hungary, must be strictly regarded as the strategic movement of preparing for and therefore really opening the campaign against Italy. With the situation all along the east thoroughly in hand, the Germanic allies will begin a defensive campaign on the style of their warfare in France and Flanders, and thus will be able to withdraw great forces from the east to join the Austro-German Southwestern army which has been gathering along the Serbian-Montenegrin, and Italian frontiers ever since the end of March. It was there when the first news leaked through that "the campaign against Serbia was to be reopened, and that Bavarian troops were being sent to join the Austrian army in its operations against Serbia."

The army which has been put into the field along the Serbian and Montenegrin west borders in March and April, according to reliable information, consists of two army corps of the original Austrian army that invaded Serbia, two Austrian army corps newly formed of newly trained men of the 1914 levy, one Bavarian corps drawn from the fighting line in France and two South German corps of newly trained men of the German 1914 levy. This army of seven army corps, or nearly 500,000 men, can now be easily reinforced by three army corps from the line south of the Niemen as far as Augustowo, where General von Hindenburg has the situation thoroughly in hand, and by equally as many corps of General von Francois's army occupying impregnably strong positions east and southwest of Mlawa. Further on, at least four army corps can be drawn from the seat of war in middle Galicia, where the offensive has been abandoned because of this withdrawal of troops.

This formidable force of about seventeen army corps, consisting mostly of Teutonic veterans, which Germany and Austria are gathering for the new campaign without having to strain themselves, will strike the first blow at the new enemy. That an offensive campaign is planned there can be no doubt. The experience of this war has proved what it means to get the advantage at the start. Once the enemy has established himself in a country it would seem impossible to get him out. Aside from the advantage the Germanic allies will have on account of their experience and training in actual warfare, the Italian plan of operations, well known to the German General Staff, promises success to the Teutonic offensive. The Italian strategy will labor under the strain of division. Not more than about twelve army corps will face the German onslaught, probably in the vicinity of Goritz. The bulk of the Italian army, about eighteen army corps, will advance from Albania, where already last August Italy established a base of operations at Avlona. Transports of troops and material between that port and Bari within the last five months have almost equaled those between Dover and Calais. Aside from these two armies, which, in the beginning at least, will have to operate separately, a third army of not less than five army corps will have to be sent against the Dardanelles and Turkey, by agreement with Russia and England. If the Teutons can defeat the Italian Northern army before the Italian Albania army reaches the Austrian frontier, then to turn on the latter, the moral effect—that will be of greater consequence on the character of the Italian people than on that of any other people involved in this war—will be incalculable and will not fail to make its impression on wavering Rumania.

If the plan to defeat the Italian armies separately should fail and the Teutons should have to face Italy's Albanian army before disposing of the forces in Northern Italy, a defensive campaign along the entire front of the Rivers Save and Drave would have to be resorted to. Strong lines of field fortifications have been prepared there. In the eventuality of such a defensive campaign, seventeen Germanic army corps in field fortifications of the type of those in France would have to face the combined thirty Italian army corps. To this task of facing three to two and sometimes two to one they have proved themselves fully equal so far.

Where, therefore, the expectation of a defeat of the Teutons by Italy comes in is hard to see. They are today actually in a better position than last August, when the Muscovite armies, their millions, valor, equipment, organization, and leadership, unknown factors, were pushing forward on the East Prussian border in seemingly irresistible advance. Those unknown factors have been eliminated. About the new factor, Italy, nothing is unknown. Everything can be reckoned with.

The only real danger of Italy's entrance in the war for Germany and Austria consists in the possibility of Rumania's making common cause with her Latin sister. Aside from numerous and German-trained troops, Rumania has the advantage of an ideal geographical situation from a strategic point of view. Rumania's joining hands with Russia and Italy would mean for the Austrians the necessity to extend their extreme right wing in the Bukowina, with an eastern front over Radautz and from there to the Maros River, facing southeast. An extension of the Austrian battle line of this kind, if the 1915 levies of both empires are not quite ready to take the field by the time of Rumania's entrance into the war, might necessitate a retirement of the German army in France to the line: Nieuport, Lisle, Maubeuge, Mézières, Montmedy—a strategic movement which would shorten the German battle line to the extent of eighty miles and make possible the withdrawal of about six army corps for service in Transylvania. If Rumania hesitates sufficiently long and misses her chance in the way Italy did, whose opportune time to strike at the Austrian back was in March, when the Russian invasion threatened Hungary, the 1915 levies of Austria and Germany, from eight to ten army corps, which will be able to take the field in July, will be fully capable of coping with the situation, and not the slightest sacrifice will have to be made in France.

To sum up, the conclusion may be drawn that, with Italy alone joining hands with the allied forces, the victory of the central powers seems merely postponed. If Rumania takes the field, a Germanic victory may be removed into the distant future; but a victory of the Allies is not in sight, either, for, though they may have men and guns and money in far larger quantities than the Teutons, they are lacking one thing—German spirit, a spirit not of Latin enthusiasm, so unsubstantial, so short-lived in distress, but of boundless devotion and self-sacrifice—the spirit of invincibility.

WALTER E. IVES.

IMPORTERS COMPLAIN.

May Have to Pay for Goods They Cannot Get from Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We notice in your columns an article from Washington saying that the British Government today gave notice to the State Department that the time of shipment of purchased American goods from Germany would be extended to June 15.

There is a great deal of mis-statement and a great many errors made by the press in regard to these goods which have been ordered by American firms from Germany. It is quite universally believed, we think, that when we are not allowed by England to get goods from Germany the Germans will be the sufferers. The errors and misunderstandings arise from the fact that our people in this country, and the press, do not know that the loss would not be Germany's, but would be brought to the American importers. When American importers buy goods in Germany, they contract to make payment for the same at the time they place the order for the goods, and they must pay for these goods whether they can be shipped or not. Therefore, it will be the American importer's loss, and not the German manufacturer's loss. It can clearly be seen that the ban of the British Order in Council will fall on the American importer, and not the German manufacturer, as designed.

Coming back to the notice which you published in this morning's paper, we point out that if this notice is so the extension of time is absolutely of no value. In the first place, it has not yet been announced by the British Government that there was any specified time to be allotted to the shipment of American property, and secondly, the time given would be of no value because it will take more than this time to secure the permission for forwarding the goods and sending same to seaport.

We took up the matter of a portion of our goods which were paid for prior to March 1, through the Foreign Trade Advisers in Washington, Mr. Rose and Mr. Fleming, and we received different letters from them. We also received communications from the British Embassy, telling us to appear with our books before the accountants of the British Government, and we supplied the necessary information to these gentlemen. We have been advised that our application is passed on its merits, according to the British Order in Council, but to this date we have heard nothing further than that Sir Richard Crawford was satisfied that the goods were our property. We believe that Mr. Rose and Mr. Fleming are doing all they can to assist the importers, but it does not seem as though they had enough support from our Government. It is not a question so much of the goods which have been paid for prior to March 1 as it is a question of the goods which are contracted for, and for which American importers will have to pay when manufactured, as they will be, for Fall shipment. As soon as these goods are really manufactured, the American importers will not only be asked, but compelled to pay for same, whether they are shipped or not, and therefore the British Order in Council will rebound exactly to the detriment of the American importer, because he will find that he is obliged by our law, and German law, to pay for the goods, while they still remain in the hands of the manufacturer if they cannot be shipped.

G. & Z.,
Importers.

New York, May 24, 1915.

WHAT SHERMAN'S MEN DID.

They Laid the Country Waste, but Committed No Atrocities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to give the testimony of an eyewitness in contradiction of Professor Yandell Henderson's assertion that "as for atrocities, Belgium, Serbia, East Prussia, and Poland have probably been no more thoroughly desolate than Georgia after Sherman's march to the sea"?

It happened that I was in the South during the two last months of the civil war. General Sherman sent his well-known dispatch to Lincoln offering him Savannah as a Christmas present on Dec. 22, 1864, and on my way there, in March, 1865, I saw many traces of the march. In order to exhaust the already depleted supplies of the Confederacy our troops were ordered to live liberally on the country, but they were also ordered not to enter any dwelling house, nor to injure private property needlessly. The few remaining bridges and railroads were of course destroyed, the

STAGE PAYS FINAL TRIBUTE TO FROHMAN

Vast Assemblage of Producer's Associates and Friends at Rites in Temple Emanu-El.

'WHY FEAR DEATH?' IS TEXT

Rev. Dr. Silverman Delivers a Eulogy and Augustus Thomas an Address —London and Other Memorials.

A great outpouring of men and women of the theatre at the funeral services of Charles Frohman yesterday attested eloquently the high esteem in which the manager who lost his life on the Lusitania was held by those with whom his work associated him directly or indirectly. Not in recent years, if ever in America, has there been such an assemblage of theatrical folk as gathered at 11 o'clock in the Temple Emanu-El. Stars and members of the chorus, carriage callers and managers who direct the destinies of the American stage, were in the audience that filled the synagogue.

But this remarkable tribute was not confined to the profession on which Mr. Frohman has left so indelibly the impress of his personality. There were representatives of the allied arts and professions present, and many others who knew him personally or admired him from afar. And outside, lining both sides of Fifth Avenue on either side of Forty-third Street, stood deep banks of people. They were not, for the most part, the morbidly curious halted by the cortège as it came and departed, but men and women who were unable to obtain cards of admission and who arrived long before the time for the services and remained till they were finished.

Quite as impressive as the size and personnel of the gathering was the poignancy of its sorrow and the extreme simplicity of the services. The theatric had been carefully avoided, for Mr. Frohman held a deep aversion to all that savored of the spectacular, and as if out of respect for his wishes the audience repressed its sorrow as best it could. So, while there were many moist eyes and much muffled sobbing, there was no obvious outbreak which seemed to intensify rather than diminish the sense of grief.

The organist played Handel's "Largo" as the coffin was carried down the aisle, followed by the pallbearers, who were chosen from Mr. Frohman's associates. These in the groups they represented were: Authors—Augustus Thomas, Edward Sheldon, George Ade, Henry Arthur Jones, Paul M. Potter, John W. Alexander, Richard Harding Davis, and Porter Emerson Brown. Actors—William Gillette, E. H. Sothern, Otis Skinner, Henry Miller, William Faversham, William Collier, Francis Wilson, and John Barrymore. Managers—A. L. Erlanger, David Belasco, H. B. Dillingham, William Harris, Alf Hayman, Marc Klaw, Charles J. Rich, John D. Williams, Samuel F. Nixon, and Harry J. Powers.

Rev. Dr. Silverman's Eulogy.

Then Simon Schlager, the cantor, sang, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, after he had read the Twenty-third Psalm, delivered his eulogy. He took as his text a portion of Mr. Frohman's last words, "Why fear death?"

"'Why fear death?' was the heroic utterance of Charles Frohman on the tragic occasion that filled many of his fellow-passengers with anguish, dread, and panic," said the Rev. Dr. Silverman. "When that wonderful word fell upon their ears it must have arrested their perturbation and imbued them with peace of the peace and comfort that it has infused into a great part of mankind. * * *

"Charles Frohman was not afraid to die because he had not been afraid to live—to live in the real sense, to live for an ideal, to struggle, to battle for a principle, to love the right, to do justice, practice mercy, and walk humbly before God and man. * * *

"And see now the miracle that God has worked. One who wished to live and die in obscurity was destined to become a great popular worker in the theatre of life, and, dying, to die the death of a hero in sight of all mankind. This man who was so imaginative in his ordinary daily existence revealed in his dying utterance an inspiration that has held the world spellbound. He lived nobly and died bravely. He worked modestly. He died acclaimed by those who knew him best the Napoleon of the theatre. He lived so as to be able to die in peace. He died in a manner to teach all men how to live. He was content to live humbly his allotted years on earth. He died and has inherited immortality on earth and in heaven."

Augustus Thomas's Address.

Augustus Thomas followed with an address remarkable for its great beauty of thought and phraseology. Mr. Thomas spoke in a subdued voice so that those remote from the pulpit heard him with difficulty. As he progressed the sight of the audience, many of whom were weeping quietly, affected him deeply, and he was scarcely able to speak for emotion. His appreciation, classical almost in its happy choice of words, follows:

"It is the wish of those nearest to Charles Frohman that one of his professional associates should try to voice somewhat of the feeling and the thought that is in the hearts of all.

"We gather at his coffin to say those things which his busy life and our own shyness in the presence of his wide success tempered and postponed. We come to speak the approval, the admiration, the love which his diffidence would never let him guess, but which, if known, he would have measured and have prized as deeply as the deepest royal heart, for the playhouse never knew a more responsive soul.

"The poignancy of his parting is that even now we may not try full justice to his many manly qualities that compelled our love, for the truth indulged would overflow and silence us in tears. We may only briefly tell the world his gentle humor, his wholesome playfulness of mind, his sympathy, his courage always, his generosity, his abiding friendship, his magnanimity, the surprising magic of his intuition.

"'A wise man counseled, "Look into your heart and write." C. F. looked into his heart and listened. He had that quoted quality of genius that made him believe his own thought, made him know that what was true for him in his private heart was true for all mankind. That was the secret of his power. It was the golden key to both his understanding and expression.

"He was a fettered and a prisoned poet, often in his finest moments inarticulate. Working in the theatre with his companies and stars, with the women and the men who knew and loved him, he accomplished less by word than by a radiating vital force that brought them into his intensity of feeling. In his social intercourse and comradeship, telling a dramatic or a comic story, at a certain pressure of its progress where other men depend on paragraphs and phrases he coined a near-word and a sign, and by a graphic and exalted pantomime ambushed and captured our emotions.

His Mind Clear and Tranquil.

"His mind was clear and tranquil as a mountain lake, its quiet depths reflecting all the varied beauty of the bending skies. He had the gift of epitome. The men who knew him best valued his estimate, not only of the things in his own profession, but of any notable event or deed or tendency. Often his spontaneous comment on a cabled utterance or act laid stress upon the word or moment that next day served as captions for the significant review. The printed thought of the leading statesman, the outlook of the financier, the decision of the commanding soldier, or the vision of the poet found kinship in his sympathy, not because he strove tiptoe to apprehend its elevation, but because his spirit was native to that plane.

"He learned greatly from the world in which we count him one of nature's noblemen. He learned equally from the mimic world of which he was an Emperor.

"The history of dramatic enterprise holds no other name so potent, and his monument is the fact that for a generation he used his great power cleanly, wholesomely, optimistically, inspiringly. In a field dependent upon notice, he never bartered self-respect for notoriety. The salacious, the morbid, the demoralizing, were banished by his mere arrival, and this was so not only in the theatre, but in any private group of which he was a member. He was by character one of the strong, and just to be with him was to be decent.

"His life, so rich in earnest effort and accomplishment, we know was overflowing in circling compensations, and he laid it down as he had worn it, an honor to his calling, his country, and his race. In the spotlight, in a climactic moment of the greatest world drama that human passion and war and death have ever staged, fate chose him to represent, unconsciously, a nation, and to extemporize his part. His calm impromptu was a line that will be always written among the noble farewells of the great."

Here the speaker moved nearer the coffin, and, addressing it, said:

"For the millions of playgoers who felt protection of his promise we say good-bye. For the thousand of players who knew the justice of his fair dealing we say adieu. For the many friends who will miss the genial comrade always, we say 'Farewell, if we do not meet again, we'll smile indeed.'"

Music by the choir, under the direction of Kurt Schindler, and a solo, "Oh, Rest in the Lord," sung by Josephine Jacoby, followed, and then the coffin was carried from the church while the organist played Chopin's Funeral March and removed to New Union Fields, Cypress Hills, for burial. Preceding the synagogue services there were private services at the home of Daniel Frohman. The interment was also private.

Orchids from Maude Adams.

Although the family had asked that no flowers be sent, there were some beautiful pieces from players and professional organizations. The coffin was covered with orchids sent by Maude Adams, and there were floral pieces from Ethel Barrymore, Billie Burke, Marie Doro, Julia Sanderson, Ann Murdock, and Doris Keane. Mr. Frohman's group of women stars. In behalf of the English actors in America Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson sent a great wreath of laurel, while Lady Gertrude, for the American actresses in England, sent a heart of roses. Cyril Maude has ordered a plot of roses planted at the Actors' Fund Home, while Henry Arthur Jones, in behalf of the English Dramatists' Club, sent a tribute.

Among the Mourners.

Among those who attended the services were Blanche Bates, Lillah McCarthy, Olive May, Mathilde Cottrelly, Julie Opp, Ann Murdock, Hazel Dawn, Irene Fenwick, Julia Marlowe, Marie Doro, Isabel Irving, Adelaide Prince, Louise Drew, Minnie Dupres, Alice John, May Robson, Grace Elliston, May Irwin, Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Helen Ware, Hattie Williams, George M. Cohan, Sam Bernard, Richard Carle, Percival Knight, Louis Mann, William Morris, Frederic de Belleville, Leslie Faber Ferdinard Gottschalk, Joseph Herbert, Adolph Phillip, James T. Powers, Cyril Scott, C. Aubrey Smith, Edwin Stevens, Robert Warwick, Eugene O'Brien, Joseph Weber, and Thomas Wise.

Andreas Dippel, David Warfield, Lew Fields, William H. Crane, John Mintern, Alice Fisher, Lawrence D'Orsay, Charles Burnham, Carrol McComas, Elisabeth Marbury, Louis Mann, Dorothy Usner Baxter, Andreas de Segunola, M. Jacobi, Antonio Scotti, P. J. Collier, George J. Cooper, Charles Belmont Davis, Acton Davies, Alan Dale, E. A. Dithmar, Arthur Hornblow, Gustav Kobbe, Kate Masterson, I. F. Marcosson, Judge Ditlenhoefer, Edward Lauterbach, Judge Leventhell, Catherine Chisholm Cushing, James Forbes, Jerome D. Kern, and Edward E. Kidder.

Also Granville Barker, Martin J. Beck, Joseph Brooks, Sam Harris, Frank McKee, Augustus Pitou, W. H. Rapley, J. W. Rosenquest, Henry Savage, Lee Shubert, J. J. Shubert, A. H. Woods, B. C. Whitney, J. Fred Zimmermann, James J. Brady, Dave Gedeon, W. H. McElroy, Anson Pond, E. C. Potter, Jerome Seigel, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Miss Edna Adrich, George F. Bauman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Alexander Pratt, Dr. C. C. Rice, William R. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, and Frank Tilford.

The ushers, all members of the Frohman organization, were Thomas Shea, Harry Somers, William Walters, A. B. Lyons, J. R. Sullivan, Frank Loomis, Allie Rhinestrom, John Hinde, William Fens, Thomas Melody, and William Hagen.

The following clubs were represented: The Lambs, Players, Friars, Green Room, Twelfth Night, Professional Woman's League, and the Actors' Fund.

EULOGIES IN LOS ANGELES.

Maude Adams Too Grieved to Join Throng of 1,000 Mourners.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 25.—Nearly a thousand people gathered in the Mason Opera House today to pay tribute to Charles Frohman. The members of Maude Adams's company were present with the exception of Miss Adams, who was Mr. Frohman's most noted star and who was only prevented by the stress of her bereavement from attending.

Tributes were paid to Frohman's memory for his genius, his kindness, his lofty ideals, and his indomintable spirit by Rabbi S. Hecht of the Temple B'nai B'rith, Raymond Hitchcock, and the Rev. Dr. Francis of the First Baptist Church, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Baker P. Lee.

The musical features included numbers by an orchestra of thirty pieces, under the direction of B. H. Meine; solos by Constance Balfour, Alice Lohr, and Roland Paul; a saxophone solo by Signor Raulo Parmegiani, and the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the audience."

DEAN ASSAILS GERMANS.

Rev. Dr. Besley Praises Mr. Frohman at London Memorial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 25.—"The Lusitania murder by the Germans was no less dastardly, unjust, and inspired by hate than the murder of Abel by Cain," said the Rev. Dr. W. P. Besley, subdean of St. Paul's Cathedral, today at the memorial service at St. Martin's for Charles Frohman. The church was thronged with old friends of Mr. Frohman, including many theatrical folk. In fact, all walks of London life were represented.

The Rev. Dr. Besley characterized Mr. Frohman as a man whose name was known in every household of English-speaking people, a man of integrity, whose word was taken as good as a bond everywhere.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Louise Shepard de Forest of New Haven, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annie Lawrence de Forest, to James Sherman Pitkin. The wedding will take place late in June.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is giving a garden fête on June 6 at her country place at Garrison-on-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goelet McVicker of this city have leased Mrs. Henry J. Rhett's cottage at Jamestown, R. I., for the Summer.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Carrington Mygatt, daughter of Mrs. Lemuel C. Mygatt and the late Mr. Mygatt, and Alton S. Keeler of this city, will take place on June 1 at the home of the bride's mother, 257 West 97th Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Guggenheim are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at their home at Great Neck, L. I., on Sunday. Mrs. Guggenheim was formerly Miss Helen Rosenberg.

The wedding of Miss Vera Bloodgood and Charles Scribner, Jr., will be celebrated at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A reception will follow at the house of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Macy Willets, 30 West 52d Street.

The annual garden party will be given this afternoon on Governors Island under the auspices of the Army Relief Society.

EPISCOPALIANS PLAN GREAT TENT REVIVAL

Immense Canvas Tabernacle to be Pitched in Grounds of St. John's Cathedral.

COUNTRY'S BEST PREACHERS

Laymen to Join in Campaign for Souls to Cover City and Last Till Next March.

Plans were decided upon yesterday for a religious revival in New York to start at once and last until next March.

The move was started last Friday by the Churchmen's Association, made up of Episcopal clergymen. At a prayer meeting and conference at the home of Bishop Greer this committee of clergy was named:

Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. G. A. Carstensen of Riverdale, a Summer preacher in Wall Street; the Rev. Charles P. Tinker of the City Mission Society, the Rev. John A. Wade of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and the Rev. William T. Walsh of St. Mary's, Bronx.

Bishop Greer is the honorary Chairman, and the President of the Churchmens' Association, which has the project in general charge, is the Rev. Melville K. Bailey, formerly of Grace Parish, now of Holy Spirit Parish, in the Bronx. The prayer meetings and conferences are to be continued weekly. The one next Friday will be held at St. Bartholomew's Parish House.

During July and August a great tent will be pitched on the grounds of the Cathedral, opposite St. Luke's Hospital, fronting on Amsterdam Avenue. There evangelistic meetings will be held every afternoon and evening. The tent is provided by the Evangelistic Committee of New York, but the meetings are in charge of the committee above named. The Episcopal Church will bring forward its best preachers, not of New York City alone, but of the country. A choir is in training, and laymen from Manhattan and Bronx parishes will provide workers for district meetings to be held throughout the greater city. On Sundays there will be open-air luncheons, but the services will be held within the Cathedral on that day, and not in the tent. The leader for the whole movement is the Rev. William T. Walsh of the Bronx, who has had large success in such mission work.

The Churchmen's Association has called upon organizations of laymen to help in the meetings, and the laymen have promised co-operation. The Rev. John A. Wade, a member of the association Committee, said yesterday:

"We hope and pray for such revival as the church in New York has never before seen. The war prevents our preachers from going abroad for vacations, and we are on the lookout for some of the best to bring them to this city. We want to put forward evangelism, of course, but we want also to emphasize community services, Christian education, social work in all forms, better methods in Christian work, and everything that makes for the spread of the Gospel.

"Great Sunday services in the Cathedral all Summer, and many district meetings Winter and Fall rising to a head on to the fortnight mission next Lent. We want the help and co-operation of everybody."

GIVES LEEWAY TO UNION.

Presbyterian Assembly Recognizes Independence of Theological School.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, May 25.—Debate over the legal and theological status of Union Theological Seminary of New York as regards the Presbyterian Church came to an unexpected end this afternoon after a long discussion before the General Assembly. After listening to a defense of the seminary by Dr. Francis Brown, President of the institution, the Assembly voted to receive the report as presented. The New York Presbytery was practically alone in its opposition to the report.

This action definitely placed the General Assembly on record as acknowledging the independence of the seminary on the questions in dispute, and closes the case as far as the governing body of the church is concerned.

Dr. Brown said he accepted, in the main, the report as a true statement of fact, taking exception to the common charge that the seminary authorizes or has ever authorized professors under obligation to teach or promote the teaching of Presbyterian doctrine.

Rush Taggart of New York and George V. Massey, members of the sub-committee which investigated the seminary questions involved, spoke in favor of the adoption of the report.

The Assembly this afternoon adopted a resolution offered supplementary to the report of the Temperance Committee, condemning the Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst of New York for writing a letter to California which was interpreted as supporting the anti-prohibition party of that State, and all such letters written by any members under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly likewise were condemned.

REPUDIATE CHURCH COUNCIL

Southern Presbyterians Adopt Report Assailing Its Actions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 25.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church today adopted the report of its committee regarding the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. This report repudiates certain actions of the council and threatens the withdrawal of Southern Presbyterians unless the council in the future shall give greater regard to the principles for which the church stands. The report says:

"Whilethere are many things in the reports of the council which we approve and heartily indorse, there are actions taken which so do violence to the historic scriptural position of our church that we can do naught else than decline to accept responsibility for them and enter our protest. In some instances they are contrary to the doctrine of the separation of the church and the State, in others they deal with matters that are wholly extraneous to the recognized mission of the church on earth.

"The matters which we would disavow are such as these: The Federal Council suggests to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that they take steps at an early date to urge upon the Governments of the world the need of a universal treaty, providing that the signatory powers agree to enforce the observance of the agreement upon the nation that transgresses the treaty by immediate military intervention, and that steps be taken to secure similar action on the part of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States by appealing to the Pope."

Mention is also made of the demand for a vote on a constitutional prohibition amendment. In closing the report says: "In view of these facts your committee is forced to one of two conclusions—either that the Assembly should now sever its relations with the Federal Council or, that we postpone action with the hope that the said council may yet regard the principles for which our church stands, and we recommend that action be deferred for one year."

A Luncheon for Mary Mulqueen.

Miss Estelle Mulqueen gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, 43 West 85th Street, for her cousin, Miss Mary Mulqueen, whose engagement to Thomas Bertram Graham was recently announced. The souvenirs were little blue porcelain oil lamps, all of which were lighted when the guests sat down. The name cards were tied with pink ribbons to the lamps.

GET SOUVENIRS OF SUNDAY.

Fifty Will Stuff Pillows from the Sawdust Trail.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 25.—Souvenir hunters have already invaded the Billy Sunday tabernacle and as a result a guard has been placed on duty. A large part of the carpet on the platform from which Sunday delivered his sermons has been ripped off, and chips have been cut from the trail hitters' benches.

Fred Buse, the guard, was approached by a woman today who asked that she might have something by which to remember Billy, and when he gave his consent she picked up an old iron bar which was used as a brace for Sunday's pulpit. More than fifty people have taken bags of sawdust from the "sawdust trail" with which to make pillows.

MARRIED AT HOTEL SAVOY.

Miss Josie Levy the Bride of Eli Frankel—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Josie Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Levy of 129 East Eightieth Street, and Eli Frankel, took place last evening at the Hotel Savoy, the Rev. Rudolph Grossman, officiating.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon and lace, embroidered with orchids, and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Helen Levy, the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Cecile Kaskowitz and Amy Loeb, wore pink. Irving Levy was best man.

The young couple have gone West on their honeymoon.

Green-Townsend Wedding Plans.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Eleanor Rodman Townsend, daughter of Mrs. James Rodman Townsend of this city, and Horace Green, son of Mrs. George Walton Green of 127 East Thirty-ninth Street, which is to be celebrated on Friday afternoon, June 4, at 4 o'clock, in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

Miss Townsend will have the Misses Eloise P. Bloodgood and Elizabeth E. Reed as her attendants.

Walton Atwater Green of Boston is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers will include Harold M. Phelps Stokes, George Sanford Hornblower, Charles Coe Townsend, W. Thorn Kissel, Alan Newhall Mann, and Wheelock Bigelow of Fitchburg, Mass.

STONE—TURK.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Turk of 137 West 103d Street and Belmar, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Guion Turk, to Frederick Courtney Stone of this city, son of the late Rev. Morton Stone and Mrs. Stone of Taunton, Mass. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Dorothy Crawford Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lindsay Crawford of Four Winds, Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Crawford, to Harry T. Hamilton of Macozari, Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Hamilton was graduated from Yale in the class of 1904, and Miss Crawford from Vassar in 1911. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Reine Davies Hurt Acting in Movie.

Reine Davies, an actress, who in private life is Mrs. George W. Lederer, is recovering at her home, 924 West End Avenue, from an accident that occurred at Fort Lee last Friday while she was acting for a movie version of the play "Sunday." It was said last night that Miss Davies had been seriously injured, but that it was thought she was now out of danger. Miss Davies was riding a broncho and was thrown some distance when the animal bucked too realistically. She suffered internal injuries and two ribs were broken.

Greek Play Given at Piping Rock.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., May 25.—After two postponements Granville Barker's company appeared here in "Iphigenia in Tauris" in the natural amphitheatre near the Piping Rock Country Club this afternoon. About 1,000 persons were in the audience, when them motoring from New York and the surrounding Summer colonies. The proceeds were given to the Country Home for Convalescent Babies.

Suit Over Chaplin Statuettes.

A suit to enjoin the Art Novelty Company of 32 Union Square from manufacturing statuettes of Charles Chaplin, the moving picture comedian, was heard yesterday before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court. The Mark Hampton Company of 1,328 Broadway claimed the right to the statuette, and Theodore J. Hildebrecht, President of the Company, said in an affidavit that he had invested $50,000 in the idea. Judge Hough ordered Marshal McCarthy to seize a number of the Art Novelty Company's statuettes and hold them pending a decision of the suit.

Arrested for $2,000 Jewelry Theft.

William Falvey, 40 years old, a laborer, was arrested at his home, 60 East Houston Street, last night by Federal Agents Loud and Doran on a charge of grand larceny, and was locked up at Police Headquarters. According to the charge Falvey is suspected of having been implicated in the theft of $2,000 worth of jewelry consigned to the Racine Company, 37 Maiden Lane, which was stolen from the pier of a steamship line in Hoboken last week while in the custody of customs officials.

Police Gather In Stray Dogs.

In compliance with Commissioner Woods's order of Monday that all stray and unmuzzled dogs should be gathered up by the police, Captain Dominick Henry, in charge of the Lenox Avenue Police Station, ordered his men on their outgoing tour yesterday morning to bring in all stray dogs. Every now and then a patrolman strolled into the station with a dog under his arm or led by a piece of rope about his neck until the back room of the station was like a kennel. Up to 6 o'clock last evening sixteen dogs were captured.

Woman Unconscious at Phone.

Miss Bethune Grigor, 30 years old, a piano teacher, was removed unconscious from her apartment at 119 West Forty-first Street last night to Bellevue Hospital. Physicians were unable to diagnose her ailment. She was found unconscious in a chair with the telephone receiver in her hand. A note on the door read, "Not feeling well; come in." Upon a table was a half-empty glass of medicine, which was not identified.

Accused of Insulting Soldiers.

A man who said he was Richard Boyajiam, a "penman," living at 474 Third Avenue, was arrested at Union Square and Fifteenth Street last night. Artillerymen from Governors Island told the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station they mingled with a crowd surrounding Boyajiam who was making a speech on Socialism. They declared he pointed at them and said: "You ought to be ashamed to wear that uniform." For that they caused his arrest.

WANTED A PARTNER

Large plant, building and power, perfect condition, until recently operated as woodworking factory; located 250 miles from New York. Best shipping facilities. Ideal labor conditions. Could be quickly adapted to manufacture of products in abnormal demand as result of European war conditions. Owner desires associates with sufficient capital to equip and operate, and will contribute plant on equitable basis to enterprise. Address X 832 Times Annex.

AID HERE FOR WAR BABIES.

German-American Suffragist Would Sell Flowers for Funds.

There was great enthusiasm and many noted guests at the last dinner of the season of the German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party at Allaire's Scheffel Hall last night. Katherine Dreier, Chairman of the committee, presided.

Among the guests were Austrian Consul General von Nuber de Pereked and his wife; Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, Mr. and Mrs. Lothar Faber, Mr. and Mrs. Brock Putnam, Mrs. Edgar Hanfstaengl, Ernest Hanfstaengl, Dr. and Mrs. Max Toplitz, Mr. and Mrs. Nahan Franko, Dr. and Mrs. Henry J. Wolf, Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schoenstadt, B. Herman Ridder, Mr. and Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Rosa Sprunk, a number of Vassar girls, and a party of eight suffragists from Hoboken.

Mrs. Kruger Hamilton, one of the guests last night, said she had a plan to aid in caring for the "war babies." This is to follow an old Hungarian custom and have the women of this city sell flowers on a certain day in the cars, on the streets, and in the shops, the money raised to be forwarded to aid the war babies. Mrs. Hamilton and the women interested in the scheme with her are to visit the Mayor within a few days to ask for permission to carry out the idea.

Professor W. R. Shepherd of Columbia, whose wife is an active member of the committee, made his maiden speech for suffrage, and incidentally said no one could be a real American citizen unless he could sympathize with more than one side.

There was a suffrage talk in German by Mrs. Clara S. Laddey and recitations by Fred Wetzel. The hall was decorated with many American flags and a large "Vote 'Yes' November 2" banner over the speakers' table.

The committee is to have an outing and dinner at Coney Island during the Summer.

EX-JUSTICE EMLIN McCLAIN.

Iowa Jurist and Author a Victim of Apoplexy at 64.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 25.—Emlin McClain, former Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home here today. Ex-Justice McClain for the last two years had been Dean of the College of Law in the University of Iowa. He was born in Salem, Ohio, sixty-four years ago and was graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1871, receiving the degree of Ph. B., later receiving the degrees of A. B., LL. B., and A. M. He also received the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1891, and in the same year Findlay College also awarded him that degree.

He practiced law in Des Moines from 1873 until 1881, and then became Professor of Law at the University of Iowa until 1887. In 1900 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, of which he became Chief Justice in 1906, retaining this position until 1812, when he became Professor of Law at Leland Stanford, Jr., University in California.

Ex-Justice McClain was a member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association, and of the fraternities of Beta Theta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Delta Alpha. He was the author of many works on legal subjects and contributed articles on law and procedure to the American Encyclopedia.

Joseph Dixon Dead in London.

Joseph Dixon, a pioneer in the development of underground transit in this city, died recently in London, where he had been a resident for the last twenty years. With the late Alfred E Beach he organized the Beach Pneumatic Company, which later became the Broadway Underground Company of which he was superintendant, when it built 200 feet of underground on Broadway near Warren Street, more than forty years ago. He finally lost control of the enterprise and went to England. Mr. Dixon was born in England but became an American and lived here for thirty years. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

Miss Esther E. Burdick.

Miss Esther E. Burdick, for twenty years librarian of the Jersey City Free Library, and who had been an employe in the library for twenty-five years, died yesterday at her home, in Jersey Avenue, opposite the library. She was born in Brewster, Putnam County, N. Y., and in early life taught school and became connected for a time with the public library in Orange, Mass., leaving there to go to the library of the Union for Christian Work in Brooklyn. Following this she went to Jersey City.

Mrs. Alanson D. Brown.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Mrs. Alanson D. Brown, widow of a millionaire shoe manufacturer, died here today at the age of 58. Her husband died two years ago.

Mr. Brown left to his widow and children an estate valued at $7,300,000. Mrs. Brown was Miss Ella G. Bliss of Waltham, Mass., and was married in 1877. Her home was at 4,616 Lindell Boulevard, and her husband, who died in San Antonio, Texas, at the time of his death was President of the Hamilton, Brown Shoe Company, of which he was the founder.

Countess Chutkowski Dies at 96.

The Countess Angeline A. Chutkowski, widow of Count Ignatius T. Chutkowski, who came to this country in 1832 and served as an officer under General Harney during the Seminole War, died yesterday at her home, 411 West Fifty-seventh Street, in her ninety-seventh year. She was born in Bridgeport, Conn.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The resignation of S. L. Rothapfel as Managing Director of the Strand Theatre has been accepted. B. A. Rolfe, who is well known in theatrical circles, has been chosen to fill the post. Mr. Rolfe will assume his new duties June 5.

Bernard Granville, George White, and Helen Rook are among the additions to the cast of principals Flo Ziegfeld is assembling for his new "Follies."

A troupe of Egyptian acrobats are giving a performance in the Oriental Midway, one of the new features at Luna Park.

Douglas Fairbanks, who is appearing in vaudeville in the New Brighton Theatre this week, is to be starred next season in a new comedy by Rob Cooper Megrue entitled "Marriage by Second Sight." The play will be produced under the joint direction of Cohan & Harris and Selwyn & Co.

Ruth St. Denis has completed a nine months' tour of the West and has opened a school for dancing in Los Angeles.

Emma Calve will return to the Palace Theatre next week and sing a new repertoire of operatic selections.

The auction sale of seats for the Lambs' Gambol will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Hudson Theatre. Acting Mayor McAneny, Dudley Field Malone, Patrick Francis Murphy, Augustus Thomas, De Wolf Hopper, Wilton Lackaye, and Frank Tinney will be among the auctioneers.

A Wonderful Sale of Original Drawings by Foremost American Artists. Prices for Guaranteed Originals from 50 cents upward.

Dutton's

681 Fifth Avenue, New York

WILLIAM F. HANCOCK DIES.

Ex-Controller of New Jersey and Pottery Manufacturer.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—William F. Hancock of this city, a former Controller of New Jersey, died today at Brown's Mills, in his sixty-second year. His body will be brought here for interment. He was born in this city and at the time of his death was Vice President of the Trenton Potteries Company and President of the Acme Rubber Company.

Mr. Hancock began business in 1871 as a partner of the late Senator John Taylor, and joined with him and other business men of this city in building the Taylor Opera House, which has been the scene of many State conventions and important political meetings. He was also one of the founders of the Trenton Theatre.

Mr. Hancock was elected a member of the Trenton Common Council in 1888, and after serving as a delegate to several conventions, was elected Controller in 1894, and re-elected in 1902.

Obituary Notes.

ABRAM S. DEMAREST of Hackensack, N. J., died in the Hackensack Hospital yesterday following an operation. He was 63 years old. Mr. Demarest was New York representative of Edwin Butterworth & Co. of London, England, paper-stock manufacturers, for more than twenty years. He was a Mason and Elk, and two months ago received a forty-year membership jewel from the Odd Fellows.

EDSON GARRABRANT, former President of the New Jersey State Association of Master Plumbers, died on Monday at his home, 4 Conover Terrace, Orange, N. J., in his forty-fourth year. His widow and two children survive him.

HARRY S. MOUNT, 54 years old, a Supervisor of the General Post Office for twenty-five year, died on Sunday at his home, 2,157 Seventh Avenue.

THEODORE H. McDONALD, a former Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut, died at his home in New Haven, on Monday, in his fifty-fourth year. He started in life as a newsboy, and was one of the founders of The New Haven Leader, and was also connected with The New Haven Union. Mr. McDonald was active in politics, and for sixteen years was Chairman of the New Haven Republican Committee. He was also active in the National Guard.

Dr. FAYETTE H. PEACK, a friend of the late Vice President Sherman, died on Monday at his home in Utica, N. Y., in his sixtieth year. He was born in Mexico and was a graduate of Hamilton College and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

LUKE B. WHITE, 70 years old, of 403 South Second Avenue, Mount Vernon, died at his home yesterday. He was a boss painter and decorator. While in the civil war as a Corporal in the Eighty-fourth New York Infantry. He was a member of General Alexander Webb Post, No. 146, G. A. R., of New York City.

CHARLES HERWIN FLETCHER, an Exchange broker in Wall Street and son of the late Rev. Charles Fletcher, died from hardening of the arteries yesterday at his residence, 218 Ninety-third Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year.

ROBERT KELLY, 60 years old, a retired foreman stevedore, is dead at his home, 120 Summit Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Kelly was a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 2,153, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the Third Assembly District Democratic Club.

Mrs. FRANCES B. SPREER, wife of Moritz Spreer, proprietor of the Spreer Hotel at Syosset, L. I., died on Sunday from heart disease. She was 61 years of age and a native of England.

Mrs. ANNA CORTELYOU VAN PELT SHIELDS, widow of George Shields and related to a number of the old-time families of Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her son, 382 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush. Mrs. Shields was in her seventy-fifth year and one of the best-know residents in Flatbush.

Miss SARAH ELIZABETH WANDELL who died at her residence, 324 State Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, was a retired school teacher and formerly prominent in the affairs of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association. She was born in Hyde Park on the Hudson in 1835 and was a daughter of the late Captain Jacob Wandell, owner of several Hudson River boats. Miss Wandell for several years was a teacher in the New York Training School for Teachers.

Dr. JOHN H. McARDLE, a well-known dentist of Westport, Conn., who died on Monday, was born in Brooklyn forty-one years ago and was a graduate of the New York College of Dental Surgery. He was a relative by marriage of Cardinal Farley, and is survived by his widow and three children.

CHARLES H. BOYD, 72 years old, for many years employed by the shipping firm of Lampert & Holt, died at his home, 38 Henry Street, Brooklyn, on Monday.

ALBERT EDWARD GARTELMANN, 53 years old, in the hay and feed business and formerly active in Republican politics in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 1,866 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Gartelmann was a member of the old U. S. Grant Club, the Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Club, and was frequently a delegate to conventions. He was an Elder of the Lutheran Church of St. John, and left his wife and three daughters, all public school teachers.

Mrs. LEONORA MILLER, wife of Alfred G. Miller, a chemist, and a daughter of the late Alfred Wallett, died on Monday at her residence, 923 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

Mrs. CATHERINE K. HAVEMEYER, 43 years old, wife of Christian Henry Havemeyer, a retired business man, died at her home. 26 Pleasant Street, Brooklyn, on Monday.

GEORGE SCHMELZER, long prominent in German singing societies and a member of the Mohike Lodge of Odd Fellows and the New York Liederheim Singing Society, died from apoplexy on Monday at his residence, 55 Dennington Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., in his seventy-first year. Mr. Schmelzer was a native of Germany and had traveled extensively in that country and France before coming to New York.

LAWRENCE L. WELKER, a member of the firm of C. D. Bertine & Co., is dead at his home, 185 Stoothoff Avenue, Richmond Hill, in his sixty-fourth year. He left three sons and four daughters.

MAX DROGE, a music teacher and 'cello soloist here and in Cleveland, Ohio, died on Monday at his home, 236 West Ninety-fourth Street, in his fifty-third year. He was born in Germany, and after being educated in that country, Finland, Holland, and Russia, came to this country in 1880 and located in Cleveland. Nineteen years ago he came to this city and joined the orchestras of the Metropolitan Opera Company and the Philharmonic Society.

EDWARD W. MORGAN, winner of the light and heavy weight club swinging championships in 1884, died on Monday at his home, 256 Hamilton Avenue, Paterson, N. J. He was also one of the best junior and intermediate scullers in this country at one time. Mr. Morgan was 54 years old, and was born in Union Hill, N. J.

WALTER RUSH BYNNER, a real estate dealer of Lakewood, N. J., for twenty-five years

AMERICA BANKER TO SISTER NATIONS

Reserve Act, Mr. Warburg Says, Permits Discounts on Trade Between Other Countries.

VAST STORE OF IDLE GOLD

Federal Reserve Notes Will Assemble This for Financing Latin-American Needs.

BIG COMMITTEE ON SHIPS

Pan-American Conference Tackles Problem of Supplying Vessels for Expanding Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Important developments in two directions marked the second day of the Pan-American Financial Conference here. The importance of establishing a fast and frequent shipping service between the United States and southern ports was indicated by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury when he announced the appointment of an extraordinary committee to consider the subject. A speech by Paul M. Warburg of New York, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, in connection with the brief remarks made yesterday by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, was received as opening up a field for the financing of Latin-American countries under the Federal Reserve system.

Most of the standing committees appointed by Mr. McAdoo include only one member from each delegation. But the insistence of President Wilson yesterday that shipping facilities must be supplied had found such a ready welcome from the visiting delegates that this limitation was ignored. As announced by Mr. McAdoo the committee on shipping will include the entire delegations from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay; Dr. Vincente Gonzales of the Ecuadorean delegation, which came with a prepared statement on this subject, and seven representatives of the United States—E. N. Hurley, of the Federal Trade Commission; R. G. Rhett, of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Paul Fuller, Franklin Q. Brown, and J. G. White of New York; George W. Norris of Philadelphia, and Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago.

Secretary McAdoo announced that the Committee on Uniformity of Laws would consider the creation of an international commercial court to settle matters arising out of trade disputes.

Foreign Discount Powers.

One statement by Mr. Warburg attracted particular attention, as the fact was new to most of his hearers, even those familiar with the possibilities of the Federal Reserve system. Mr. Warburg referred to the generally known fact that member banks could accept and Federal Reserve banks could discount bills arising from the "importation and exportation" of goods. He then added the important statement that the Federal Reserve Board's counsel had advised it that this meant not only imports into the United States and exports from it, but trade between two foreign countries. In other words, American branch banks abroad could accept paper arising from local "exportation and importation" and have this paper rediscounted at Federal Reserve banks.

"We shall be in a position, therefore, to serve as bankers for our American sister republics," he said, "not only in their trade with us, but even in their trade with others."

Charles S. Hamlin, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in a speech preceding that of Mr. Warburg, pointed out that branches of national banks already had been authorized for establishment in Argentina, Brazil, Panama and other countries. Mr. Warburg said that he hoped legislation would be enacted still further encouraging these branches. He said it would be the duty of the Federal Reserve Board to establish discount rates low enough to allow American banks to compete with European institutions and to encourage Latin-Americans to transact business with bankers of the United States by giving "forward rates," that is, rates of discount announced in advance, perhaps cabled in advance by the Federal Reserve Board to the financial centres of the world.

Mr. Warburg pointed out that when the war began England, then acting as banker for the world, felt forced to ask for some of the vast sums due her, and that this request was reflected in varying degrees in countries that were in her debt. He spoke of the acute situation which resulted in the United States and elsewhere on this hemisphere and added:

"Had the United States enacted and put into operation three years ago its Federal Reserve system, not only could our country have weathered the storm without such far-reaching disturbances, but we should have been in position to save our American sister republics much loss and inconvenience.

Lesson from War Disaster.

"The chief lesson which all American nations, will have to learn from last year's experience," Mr. Warburg said later in his address, "is that it is unwise for the world to place its financial dependence upon any single nation; and, that those who can afford to do so, as, for instance, the United States, should from this time on adopt a policy of greater reliance upon their own resources. Those countries which cannot rely exclusively upon their own resources should adopt a policy of dividing the risks of financial dependence as evenly and widely as they possibly can.

"The United States may be profoundly grateful that just at this time its new banking system has been established. The day of the opening of our Federal Reserve Banks will mark the advent of our financial independence. We are now able to finance our own imports and exports by the use of American acceptances. More than that, we are in a position to finance the trade of other nations and to play, in this respect, the part of an international banker that has heretofore been played almost exclusively by England.

"We realize, of course, that it will be an arduous task to procure for our American acceptances the same standing in world markets as is now enjoyed by those of nations that have been in the field for generations past. It is difficult to change well established banking habits. We are well aware, therefore, of the fact that it will be necessary for this country to render the utmost possible assistance in order to facilitate a development so eminently desirable for the future protection of these large continents.

Assembling Our Idle Gold.

"The United States has a gold stock amounting to the phenomenal sum of about $1,890,000,000, of which, so far, only $300,000,000 in round figures have been concentrated in the Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Banks need only continue the process just begun of substituting Federal Reserve notes for the gold and gold certificates now in circulation in order to gain control of a vast additional financial power which now lies idle. We may confidently expect, therefore, to find ample means to handle this business by the simple process of perfecting our organization and assembling our idle gold.

"The vast powers of the Federal Reserve Banks will enable them to play a most important part, and they will do all they can to assist, in facilitating the growth of a truly American banking system, ramifying throughout our entire hemisphere. The policy thus outlined as applicable to individual transactions should also apply to corporate and government financing.

"There is no doubt of the vulnerability of any country if too large a volume of its securities be held in one other country. It is certain that the United States will be in a safer condition if, in the future, when placing the securities to be issued for the development of our own properties, we rely to a larger extent than in the past upon our own markets. It is important to state this principle emphatically, even though for the next few years to come it be not likely that Europe could act as a large purchaser of our securities. Indeed, it may well be expected that from now on the United States will not only have to rely largely upon its own resources for its internal development, but that we shall be called upon to provide means for absorbing the securities previously placed in Europe, but now returned to us.

Must Await Recuperation.

"Borrowing nations will have to husband their resources and move slowly in the further development of their capacities until the power of some of these warring nations to save shall have recuperated and European money shall again freely seek opportunities for investment abroad. Upon the degree to which destruction [due to the war] continues will depend the rôle we eventually shall have to play, not only with respect to our own affairs, but with respect to those of others. No doubt there will be a strong desire on the part of other countries, and particularly of the American nations, to ask of the bankers of the United States governmental and corporate credits. Some large foreign loans aggregating more than $200,000,000 have been recently placed as a beginning. Our country will be prepared to render very substantial service in this respect. We may state with confidence that the United States will prove a strong market, growing in importance from year to year, for the loans of those foreign countries with which we entertain intimate business relations.

"Europe has done much in developing both the northern and the southern parts of this hemisphere. European banks and bankers have been our stanch and loyal friends in the past. It would be unbecoming in us, and disloyal at the same time, were we to forget this or to attempt to profit from their misfortunes. But our own growth and development, and the unhappy fate that has overcome Europe, have combined to bring us to a momentous turning point in our economic history. Our own steadily increasing weight and Europe's relatively weakened condition mean that the new world must in the future lean less heavily on the old.

America's New Burdens.

"There is no difference of conservative opinion that the United States does not aspire now to take the place of Europe's leading financial powers. Our own field of operation is still too vast to enable us or to render it even desirable for us to become the world's banker at this stage of our own development. But the safety of all countries—and we include England among their number—demands that if again the latter should find herself forced to call upon her debtors for instant payment, there should be at least one country strong and independent enough to shoulder a substantial portion of the burden.

"It must be the aim of the United States from now on to move rapidly toward entire financial independence. It must be the aim of her sister republics so to divide the credits needed for their further development that the temporary breakdown of one creditor country will not seriously embarrass them. They will enjoy the greatest degree of safety in this respect if their creditor nations are geographically, politically, and economically separated from one another as far as possible, so that in case one should become involved the other may be expected to remain unaffected thereby. Though in normal times closely connected with Europe, the American continents ought to be so organized as to form a distinct unit in times of emergency—a union whose transportation and credit systems will remain unbroken even though all Europe should go to war."

For Pan-American Harmony.

The Americas for Americans, with a wall of inviolability that no European nation shall dare to violate, was the slogan sounded in a speech by Dr. Santiago Perez Triana, delegate from Colombia. He pictured the Prime Minister of an unnamed European nation, faced with the problems of overpopulation and restricted territory at home, working for the conquest of the untouched fields of the western hemisphere.

"There may be dark corners in the past history of this continent," he said, "but let us see that in the future our harmony is diaphanous, transparent and clear. Let the nations here represented in solemn and formal fashion make it manifest that none of them covets the territory of any other and that the homes and territory of each shall be sacred."

A. Barton Hepburn of the Chase National Bank of New York, who followed Dr. Triana, declared that he was glad to hear a representative of Latin America advance the idea that the Monroe Doctrine means America for Americans.

"That means," said Mr. Hepburn, "'Hands off' to the rest of the world so far as the establishment by any Government of a disturbing element."

Mr. Hepburn said that so long as the United States sent its Ambassadors to South America by way of Europe, and its commercial transactions were consummated through European banks, there could be little hope of progress or reciprocal success in dealing with those nations. Lack of ships and the failure of American business men to master the Spanish language, all have contributed to relatively poor trade relations, he said.

Mortimer L. Schiff of New York spoke of some of the things that the southern republics should keep in mind when seeking to find a market in the United States for their securities. He said short-term loans should be avoided.

Mr. Schiff opposed loans for armies and navies, declaring that "battleships and rifles are not good security." He said that each country should supply the money for its own "non-productive expenditures," and should restrict its foreign borrowing to purposes such as public works, railroads, and irrigation.

Secretary of State Bryan today gave a luncheon to the delegates from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador. Later, Senor Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, received the entire conference in honor of the 105th anniversary of his country's independence. The conference previously, by a rising vote, had approved sending a cablegram of congratulation to the President of Argentina.

Think Dead Woman a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 25.—Two detectives from the Bureau of Missing Persons, New York, visited Brigg's Morgue today and examined the skeleton and clothing of the young woman found buried at Rochelle Park last week. They endeavored to identify the body as that of a woman who lived in West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, and who disappeared in April, 1914, after trouble with a doctor. The underwear on the body here bears the mark "Queen."

Mayor Mitchel In Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, May 25.—John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York City, arrived here yesterday on his way to San Francisco to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

OUR TRADE BALANCE NEAR BILLION MARK

Is Greatest in the Country's History and Is Leaping Steadily.

GOLD TIDE FLOWS IN

But Comparison with Trade Figures Shows Europe Pays Much in Bonds and Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The digest by the Department of Commerce of reports from customs districts of imports and exports for the month of April shows a maintenance in volume of the trade balance that has been running in favor of this country since November last. According to the department's figures, the trade balance on merchandise transactions for the ten months ended April 30 is in excess of $851,000,000. The actual trade balance at this time, however, based on the department's figures for the trade statements for the weeks of May ended on the 22d, is $896,883,858—the largest by many millions ever known in the history of the country.

The gold imports in April were $16,203,028, making the total gold imports for the ten months beginning July 1, 1914, and ended April 30, $88,090,704. The comparison of this amount of gold with the exceptionally large balance of trade in favor of the United States affords an interesting field of study in connection with the absorption in this country of war credits. It would indicate that a large part of the payment for munitions of war is being made in bonds and imperial notes.

April imports amounted to $14,576,106, against $173,762,114 in April last year, and $146,194,461 in April, 1913. April exports were $94,656,761 above the best record made in April of any earlier year, being $294,470,196, against $162,552,510 in April, 1914, and $199,813,438 in April, 1913.

"Comparing April trade with the low points touched in August last," says the department's statement, "imports have increased 28.7 per cent. and exports 166.8 per cent. Of the April, 1915, imports, 63.6 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with 62 per cent. in April, 1914, and 52.6 per cent. in April, 1913.

"Comparing imports and exports during the ten months ended with April of the years named, imports have fallen from $1,572,114,602 in 1914 to $1,374,180,749 in 1915, a decrease of $197,924,943, or 12.6 per cent., while exports have risen $2,045,774,485 to $2,225,548,068, an increase of $179,773,583, or 8.8 per cent.

"It is probable that the export balance for the fiscal year ending June 30 next will exceed $1,000,000,000, or about $335,000,000 more than the former high record export balance recorded in the fiscal year, 1908. These are facts unprecedented in our commercial history. They derive, however, greater weight when it is considered that they include two months, July and August, 1914, in which the trade balance was temporarily against us.

"The change from conditions existing a year ago appears from the fact that whereas by reason of large imports of foodstuffs and reduced exports of them during April, 1914, an adverse trade balance of over $11,000,000 was then shown, there is this year in April a favorable balance of very nearly $134,000,000, a net change, as the record shows, in our favor of $145,000,000.

"April, 1915, imports of gold aggregated $16,203,028, against $3,460,424 in April last year, while April exports of gold were $813,706, compared with $407,386 in April, 1914. The nine months ended with April of the current year showed an export balance of $54,033,902; a fact wholly due to the large excess of exports over imports of gold in the period from July to November. Those months showed an aggregate export balance of $116,000,000, while the succeeding months to April 30 showed an import balance of $62,000,000 in the movements of gold."

DRUG MAKES THEM THIEVES.

Need of Cocaine Drives Young Men to Break Into Store.

Faced, they said, by the alternative of getting cocaine or going mad, two young men broke into the drug store of Abraham Adler, 87 Southern Boulevard, early yesterday morning. They were caught in the store by policemen, and in the Morrisania Court Magistrate Deuel held each in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury. They pleaded guilty.

The prisoners said they were Eugene Georgen, the son of a contractor at 880 Southern Boulevard, and Harry Drescher, a bank clerk of 1,038 Simpson Street. They met on Monday night in a downtown rendezvous, where they were in the habit of obtaining cocaine. There was none to be had, and so the two made an unsuccessful tour of other places. Both returned to the Bronx and were wandering about when they saw Adler's drug store. One climbed through the fan light of a side door and helped the other in. Neighbors saw them and notified the police.

Drescher up to six months ago worked for the Guaranty Trust Company, he said, but he was discharged when it was learned he was a drug victim. He lost several places in other banks for the same reason.

TENANTS JUST ESCAPE FIRE.

$10,000 Blaze Blocks Traffic in Madison Avenue 45 Minutes.

A fire which started in the apartment of Hyman Deutschman on the third floor of 21 East 117th Street yesterday afternoon did damage amounting to $10,000, blocked traffic on Madison Avenue for forty-five minutes, and forced the tenants on the upper floors to abandon their belongings and hurry to the street. Several had narrow escapes, as the dense smoke quickly filled the building. The police rescued several of the tenants.

The fire spread to the apartment of Mrs. Sophie Jaffe, across the hall, and badly damaged the apartments on the fourth and fifth floors. A number of persons who were afraid to go through the smoke-filled building made their escape by the roof.

It took the firemen an hour to get the blaze under control.

LASSEN PEAK NOW QUIET.

Some of the Fearful Ranchers Return to Their Farms.

REDDING, Cal., May 25.—Lassen Peak today subsided into its first period of quiescence since Thursday. The great canopy of smoke clouds which for days has hidden the peak, lifted and the crater was visible. Many of the ranchers returned to their mud-covered farms and damaged homes in the valley. The mud in all running water and the filling of wells prevented the return of livestock.

Trophy for Police Athletes.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger has offered a trophy to the athletic team of the precinct which excels in boxing, wrestling, basket ball, handball, and club swinging. The competition is to be held about the middle of June at Police Headquarters. The trophy, a silk flag, will go to the team scoring the most points in the contest.

Conscience Money Sent to Malone.

Collector Dudley Field Malone yesterday received an unsigned letter containing $15. The letter read:

"Dear Sir: As a matter of conscience, after having been to Confession, I hereby send you $15 which I believe I owe to the United States customs."

The money will be turned over to the Conscience Fund of the Treasury Department.

UPSETS TENEMENT LAW.

Owners Not Responsible for Tenants, High Court Decides.

Word came from Albany yesterday that the Court of Appeals had decided that the amendment to the tenement house law making owners of properly responsible for the character of the tenants was unconstitutional. The amendment provided a fifty-dollar fine for first convictions and a thousand-dollar fine for subsequent convictions. The Corporation Counsel was especially interested in obtaining the amendment. It was believed to be the only way of keeping disorderly persons out of tenements.

An action was brought against Mrs. Lucy A. McDevitt, in whose house at 326 West Forty-third Street lived Mamie Brown and Rose Howard. These women were arrested on July 23, 1913, convicted of being disorderly persons, and sentenced to prison. Then the Corporation Counsel began preparing a list of other persons who were arrested, the houses they lived in, and the owners of the premises. This list finally contained about 900 names of persons who could be prosecuted in case the proceedings against Mrs. McDevitt were sustained.

George B. Holbert and Herman Ackerman, counsel for Mrs. McDevitt, won the case for their client in the Municipal Court, and won similar victories in the Appellate Term and in the Appellate Division. Then the city carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which has just sustained the findings of the lower courts.

It was shown that the defendant had no knowledge of the character of the two tenants and that the rooms were rented to them by Tilda Frazee, the janitress, who testified that she made the usual inquiries. She swore that the Brown woman said she was married and that her husband was a waiter, and the Howard woman said her husband was employed at the Hippodrome. It was also shown that these two women were the only ones ever arrested on the premises. The brief of Mrs. McDevitt's lawyers said that the question involved in the appeal was whether a defendant could be made to pay a fine for a violation of an act of which she had no knowledge and could neither prevent nor control. The brief also said:

"If the Corporation Counsel is correct in his version of Section 109, all appellant would have to prove is that some person in the tenement house owned by respondent violated the section, and for that violation the State demands the sum of $50. No matter how innocent she or her agents might be, no matter what uncontrolled circumstances might exist, no matter whether she had or had not any knowledge, or could prevent or control it, she will be prevented from proving the same in her defense. She must silently bend her head to the interpretation of the Corporation Counsel and be made to suffer a punishment because she belongs to that despised class called tenement house owners. Such a procedure would be most arbitrary, and her day in court would be denied to her."

Mr. Holbert said yesterday that the law as it stood made it possible to take away a man's property without due process of law, and was therefore clearly unconstitutional, as the court had found. The opinion was written by Judge Cardoza.

DU PONT EXPLOSION AGAIN.

Fourth Blast Within Ten Days at Carney's Point Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 25.—One of the operating mills at the plant of the du Pont Powder Company, at Carney's Point, N. J., was wrecked by an explosion at 4:30 o'clock this morning. It was the fourth explosion at the plant within ten days. Five men were burned. P. Harry Williams was seriously burned about the body and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg. Bert Smith, James Anderson, Charles Gabriskia and Thomas Carr also were burned. All will recover.

Too rapid pressure applied to forty pounds of smokeless powder was an unusual reason given for the explosion. A small building in which the pressing was done was demolished, but the explosion did no further damage.

There have been rumors that spies were trying to blow up the plant because it was furnishing ammunition to the Allies, and extra guards have been stationed all around the place. A deep hole beside a wrecked building indicated, it is said, that dynamite had been used to cause a recent explosion, and sticks of dynamite are said to have been found in various buildings. Also it is reported a guard caught a man with fuses climbing over a high stockade that surrounds the plant.

Two men who said they came from Canada were dismissed recently on suspicion. They had been engaged in construction work, and inquired where the high explosives were kept.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.
LORAINE, St. Charles Place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced rates. Coach at trains. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

RALEIGH HOTEL
200 large, airy rooms, running water, private baths; elevator; ocean view; table and service unsurpassed. Special May and June rates. Booklet. H. J. Dynes.

HOTEL THEDFORD SIXTH AVENUE, overlooking ocean; suites, with bath; refined patronage; booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue, Favorite House. For Spring and Summer rests. Free Booklet.

RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.

Maine Woods
Come down and lose yourself for a few weeks in the REAL woods.
No other vacation like it.
10 Hours from New York
Canoe trips—fifty to several hundred miles, through the Great Wilderness. Camping on the shores of almost unknown lakes. Indian or white guides.
Permanent camps—fishing, exploring, eating wonderful camp cooking, and resting.

Summer hotels deep in the woods and lake country, but offering every summer sport and charming informal social life.
Send for Booklets
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Vacation Bureau
171 Broadway, Room 190, New York, N. Y.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R.
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The Ideal Tour
Is the Ideal Way to the Most Famous Resorts of America
A THOUSAND MILES THROUGH NEW ENGLAND'S SCENIC WONDERLAND
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL AT THE END OF EACH DAY'S RUN.
Illustrated Route Book or Large Map in Colors Free at 1,180 Broadway, or by Mail from
ALMON C. JUDD,
HOTEL ELTON,
Waterbury, Conn.

"Overlooking the Sea"
HOTEL PRESTON and Cottages
Beach Bluff, Mass.
OPEN JUNE 19TH
The appointments, service, and cuisine of Hotel Preston are as perfect as can be obtained by unlimited effort and expenditure.
Modern equipment, which includes long-distance telephone in every room.
An unusual combination of seashore and country scenery.
Surf bathing under deal conditions.
Personal management of J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.

Straitsmouth Inn,
ROCKPORT, MASS.
OPEN MAY 28. Directly on the rocks at the extreme end of Cape Ann. Every room has an ocean view. Always cool. Suites with private bath. For rates and particulars address E. S. WILKINSON, Prop.

THE HARBOR VIEW
East Gloucester, Mass.
Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court.
Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
W. F. OSBORNE.

Marblehead, Mass.
THE ROCK-MERE
Hotel de Luxe Opens May 29
Faces all the Yachting
BOOKLETS G. H. BRACKETT
FREE BOATS and CANOES.
Lake Sunapee, Special Offer. The Outlook, George's Mills, N. H.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF."
Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.

Special Rates Over Decoration Day.
ISLESWORTH
American and European Plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company

MISCELLANEOUS.
"Two to Fifteen Day Tours."—Booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.
Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 6c.
LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1133 Broadway, New York.
To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 B'way.

RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.

Mountain Breezes and Summer's Sunshine Await You at
WAUMBEK
and Cottages, Jefferson, N. H.
If you wish a rare summer treat, if you are particular about where you send your family, you will revel and delight in the myriad of pleasures which beckon to you here.
Located on famous scenic auto routes; eighteen-hole sporty golf course. Make inquiry about it and you will be more than ever convinced that it is the "ideal" summer place for you and yours.
CHARLES V. MURPHY, Lessee,
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
Until June 1st

WHITE MOUNTAINS
NEW PROFILE HOUSE
TWENTY COTTAGES, OPEN JULY 1ST.
Catering to those who wish a Summer Home in a resort favored with a clientele of the highest order. ON IDEAL TOUR. Fine Garage. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing.
C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres. Booking Office, E. R. RICH, Hotel Vendome, Boston, or 1,180 B'way, New York. Tues., Weds., Thurs. Phone, Mad. Sq. 4748.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
Russell Cottages
Kearsarge, N. H., Open May 29.
NEAR MT. KEARSARGE. Steam heat; fine walks and drives, good livery. Automobiles for pleasure tours. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.
GEO. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

Tour New England Now
Perfect Roads! Magnificent Scenery!
Bracing Air! For Road Map, address WM. M. KIMBALL, Sec'y, N. E. Hotel Ass'n, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

Mt. Madison House
GORHAM, N. H.
"At the Gateway to the White Mts."
Rooms en suite, with private baths, electric lights, etc. Eight miles from base Mt. Washington. Capacity 200. Garage and repair shop. Booklet and rates on request.
C. A. CHANDLER, Prop.

BRETTON WOODS
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
The Mount Pleasant Open June 16 to Oct. 1.
RALPH J. HERKIMER, Mgr.
The Mount Washington Open June 18 to Oct. 15.
D. J. TRUDEAU, Mgr.
For Booklet and Information Address 243 5th Ave., New York.

THE GRISWOLD
EASTERN POINT, NEW LONDON, CT.
Finest Summer Resort Hotel in America.
2½ hours from New York or Boston. Open June 16 to Sept. 15. H. D. SAXTON, Mgr. 395 5th Ave., Room 1402. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9057.

MERRILL HALL AND COTTAGES,
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.
OPEN JUNE 12. Entirely rebuilt and made attractively new. Most inviting resort for a Summer vacation. Exclusive surroundings. Excellent table. Fine, airy rooms. Rooms single or en suite, with private bath. Rates moderate. BUELL & CROSBY.

MARSHALL HOUSE York Harbor Maine
On the Beautiful Maine Coast
OPEN JUNE 26.
Extensively remodeled and improved. Elevator, private baths. All conveniences. Bathing, boating, golf. Good roads, garage.
FRANK D. MARSHALL, Prop.

OTTAWA HOUSE,
CUSHING'S ISLAND,
PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.
Open June 24. Seashore and country combined. Cap. 250. Booklet. E. W. BOYCE CO., Prop.

500 IDEAL SUMMER RESORTS
Handsomely Illustrated Brochure
with information regarding summer resorts in Vermont and on Shores of Lake Champlain, with hotel, farm and village home accommodations, sent on receipt 4c. stamps for mailing. Address No. 5, SUMMER HOMES, 386 Broadway, New York.

Equinox House OPEN JUNE 12
MANCHESTER-IN-THE-MOUNTAINS, Vermont. N. Y. Office, The Lorraine.

HYDE MANOR, Sudbury, Vt. Capacity 250.
In the Lake Region.
Established 1901. Golf. Orchestra.
Write for Illustrated Booklet.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
HOTEL ALBRACCA SUPERB VIEW OF ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Seashore and country combined. Garage. Booklet and terms on request. BAKER & BAKER.

RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.

For a Delightful Early Spring Outing come to
The Bethel Inn
Bethel, Maine.
An Inn of Comfort.
Every Convenience. Hot-water heat and open fires.
Trains from New York at 9:40 P. M. to Portland, Me., and thence to Bethel via Grand Trunk.
Booklet on request.
A. W. WEEKS, Manager.

OSWEGATCHIE Cottages and Bungalows
WATERFORD, CONN.
TWENTY MINUTES ON TROLLEY FROM NEW LONDON, CONN.
Combination seashore and country; fine salt bathing, sailing, canoeing, driving, tennis; no mosquitoes; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm. Beautiful New Casino, dancing afternoon and evening under the direction of Mr. William Pitt Rivers of Brooklyn, N. Y. Music by Jacobs' Orchestra. Open June 10th. Send for booklet.
S. B. MANWARING, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Cataract House
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENNA.
Capacity 200; elevation 1,600 ft.; leading family hotel with moderate rates; dry, salubrious air; cool nights; 32nd season; no mosquitoes or malaria.
DECORATION DAY EXCURSION.
Annual excursion Decoration Day and July 4th, 2 to 3 days, $5 from N. Y., including R. R. and Pullman tickets.
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.
Dancing, billiards, bowling, cement and clay tennis cour

BUSINESS MEN LAUD WILSON'S WAR STAND

His Policy Indorsed by Convention of National Association of Manufacturers.

BIG TRADE CHANCE FOR U. S.

Factory Owners Asked to See That "Made in America" Stands for Quality and Honorable Methods.

President Wilson's attitude in the crisis due to the war was enthusiastically indorsed yesterday by the National Association of Manufacturers at its twentieth annual convention in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Led by their President, Colonel George Pope, the members were unstinting in their praise. There was generous applause when Colonel Pope said:

"I would be remiss to a sense of patriotism if I failed on this occasion to express my personal admiration for the impressive conduct of the President of the United States in connection with the European war.

"Grave and novel questions of international law have constantly arisen, but, with dignity of mind, firmness of grasp, strict adherence to the principles of truth and neutrality, President Wilson has justly merited the approval of all thoughtful citizens in his conduct of these delicate international negotiations."

Colonel Pope then quoted as follows from a letter he had sent to President Wilson as the representative of the association:

"I therefore wish to assure you of the sympathy and steady support of this association in your energetic efforts to protect the rights of this country as a neutral nation in holding the belligerents on both sides to a strict accountability."

Industry's Nerves Kept Tingling.

Of the business situation in general Colonel Pope said:

"The great European war, coming so suddenly after a long period of serious depression in manufacturing interests in the United States, was a stunning blow to some of us optimists who were looking forward confidently to an early improvement in our industrial affairs.

"Changes in tariff schedules, the entrance of a new administration, the adjustment of new policies, created both attention and hesitancy. New principles of legislation had been enacted by Congress as part of the policy of the administration. Coupled with the necessity of adjusting our business affairs to this new policy and legislation came the sudden European conflict. Small wonder is it that the sensitive nerves of industry have been tingling.

"We shall, I hope and believe, emerge as a nation with enhanced prestige, strength, and independence. Our markets must of necessity be patronized to an extraordinary extent by the nations of Central and South America, as well as the European countries, but we must be alert to meet this emergency and in a position to deliver promptly the commodities demanded of us. 'Made in America' should mean quality, courtesy, and honorable methods."

Minimum Wage Laws Opposed.

The association went on record as opposed to the establishment of a minimum wage by legislation, and indorsed vocational education.

John Trix, President of the American Injector Company of Detroit in speaking of the opportunity for the increase of American trade in the Orient and South America, cited the methods the Germans used to obtain economy and efficiency in face of a situation which they knew would demand that they pit their resources and industries against the world. By supplying tea to their workers, the German employers, said Mr. Trix, had cut down the consumption of beer 50 per cent. in the last ten years, and had increased the men's efficiency.

It was the consensus of those who discussed the extension of America's trade in the Far East and in South America, that opportunity was knocking at the door. Special emphasis was laid upon the situation as it concerns China and Japan. A proposition to have various firms join in maintaining one agency in certain districts abroad was favorably received.

The Committee on the Legislative Minimum Wage, of which F. C. Schwedtman was Chairman, took a definite stand against such legislation and rendered a preliminary report which was unanimously approved.

Bay State Wage Law Cost Men Jobs.

One part of the report read:

"An investigation of what has become of the workers discharged from the Massachusetts brushmaking industries because of their inability to earn the minimum wage, (an investigation conducted by the National Association of Manufacturers in co-operation with the United States Commission on Industrial Relations,) showed that 67 per cent. of the workers so discharged were still unemployed at anything at the end of February, 1915, thereby verifying what had been released shortly after the new law went into effect in August, 1914."

The report favoring industrial education was presented by H. E. Miles, Chairman of the committee, and adopted. Mr. Miles spoke of the advantages of broadening such a system, and said it was a good thing to get the sons of the rich man and of the poor man working together in the shop, although the rich man's son might never be called upon in after life to do much with his hands.

Banking and Currency Laws Praised.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported, in part, as follows:

"The banking and currency reforms have unquestionably improved our financial system and they have been timely because our economic evolution has been unexpectedly altered by the European conflict. The war suddenly closed the money markets of Europe, and were we not today in a position to dispense with them altogether we would have suffered enormously because of the shutting off of financial supplies without warning."

Walter Drew, general counsel of the National Erectors' Association, said he admired Chairman Walsh of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations because he came out in the open and said that he opposed the National Manufacturers' Association, and in that way minimized the effect of his action.

A memorial service was held for David M. Parry, President of the association from 1902 to 1906.

The convention will be closed this evening with a dinner, at which the speakers will be ex-President Taft and Warren G. Harding. Mr. Taft's subject will be "The Clayton Act and Other Things."

An exhibition devoted to industrial education is being held in the Colonial Room in connection with the convention.

EXPORTS STILL HIGH.

Those from This Port Last Week Were Over $24,000,000.

Exports at this port in the week ended May 22 were slightly in excess of the week before. The Custom House report issued yesterday gives their value as $24,175,030, compared with $24,071,218 the week before and $24,532,245 in the week before that. In the same week a year ago the outward shipments amounted to only $14,455,382. Total exports from this port to date for the present year aggregate $536,509,663, against $399,668,944 the corresponding period of 1914.

England's purchases shipped out of the port last week totaled $5,900,871, a reduction of about $800,000 compared with the preceding week. France took merchandise worth $4,817,127, Italy being next with wheat and other supplies manifested at $2,096,346. Exports to the Netherlands totaled $1,704,212. Shipments to Denmark and Sweden, which have been sagging of late, again jumped to abnormal proportions last week, due, it was thought at the Custom House, to the imminence of Italy's participation in the war. Merchandise for Sweden totaled $1,830,225, while Denmark's share was valued at $855,971. Shipments to Norway had a value of $51,837, or about one-twentieth of the weekly ratio up to a month ago. Supplies for Russia direct were valued at $800,751, while those shipped via Vladivostock totaled $1,004,531.

British supplies for Egypt had a value of $80,950. Exports for the week to Brazil amounted to $401,721, and to Argentina, $311,733. Cuba took merchandise worth $739,906; Spain, $350,876, and Portugal, $386,416. Exports of domestics and cotton duck were comparatively light in the week, totaling $529,361 for domestics and $47,335 for duck. Cuban purchases of domestics amounted to $74,178, China being next with $55,558. The British War Office took cotton duck manifested at $21,419, that being the largest single shipment to any place.

RUSSIA'S TRADE EXPECTED.

After the War United States May Get Germany's Share.

Scott R. Hayes, son of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes, who arrived on the United States from Copenhagen, bringing with him a sealed canvas pouch bearing the stamp of the Russian Government and addressed to the Russian Ambassador at Washington, said yesterday that he had been touring Denmark and Russia in behalf of American trade after the war. The Russian merchants, he said, are expecting that the United States will take over the trade held by Germany before the war.

Leon E. Brokman, representing the Russian Sun and other papers published in Petrograd, also arrived on the United States, and said he had come to determine the feeling in this country in regard to trade with Russia after the war. He also said that Russia was anxious to transfer her German trade to the United States and that he intended to visit the leading cities of this country to confer with commercial bodies and manufacturers.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS

$200,000 JEWELRY STOCK

—OF—

BAUMAN JEWELRY CO. OF CHICAGO.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,

will sell, commencing

FRIDAY, May 28th, 1915,

At 10:30 A. M.,

At 539 BROADWAY, New York City.

GOLD JEWELRY

Finest line ever offered, including gold mesh bags, vanity cases, pins, rings, lavallieres, bracelets, etc.

STERLING SILVER

Flat and hollow ware, novelties, and large pieces.

DIAMONDS

Consisting of platinum-mounted and single stone ranging from ¼ to 5 karats, in unusual quantities.

WATCHES

A large line of high-grade watches, such as Howards, Hamilton, Gruens, etc.; repeaters, stop watches, etc.; also an exceptionally fine line of ladies' bracelet watches.

To be sold absolutely without limit or reserve.

By order of

FRANKLIN N. WOOD, Trustee.

Exhibition TO-DAY, MAY 26, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.

520-522 Broadway

(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring) Near Spring St.

Today, Wednesday, May 26, 10:30 A. M.,

Special Peremptory Auction Sale

SEASONABLE AND HIGH-CLASS

Clothing

For Men, Youths, and Children, Consisting of

Men's and Youths' Suits, Trousers, Children's Knicker Suits,

KNEE PANTS, ODD COATS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS,

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICIAL NO. 1 WILLIAM ST.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1915,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the

EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS, &c.

10 shs. Cripple Creek Central Rway. common.
12 shs. Cripple Creek Central Rway, prefd.
$1,500 Idaho Irrigation Co., Ltd., Adjustment Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1926.
$9,000 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. (Des Moines, Iowa,) 4½ p. c. Deb. Bds., 1919.
$4,000 Western New York Farms Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1926.
20 shs. German American Insurance Co.
25 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Valley R. R.
50 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R.
25 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R.
97 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
491 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
4 shs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. common.
6 shs. Pennsylvania R. R.
4 shs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. common.
2 shs. Minn., St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie Ry. common.
3 shs. Minn., St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie Ry. prefd.
6 shs. U. S. Steel Corp. prefd.
1 sh. Fulman Company.
10 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
2 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. prefd.
11 shs. Fulton Trust Co.
5 shs. People's Bank.
6 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
1 sh. Natl. Butchers & Drovers Bank.
1 sh. Mechanics & Metals Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
6 shs. Gas Engine & Power Co. & Chas. L. Seabury Consolidated.
4 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
9 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
4 shs. Dayton Power & Light Co. of Dayton, O., common.
$1,000 John Stephenson Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1926.

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.

4 shs. Bar Harbor Water Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

10 shs. Cosmopolitan Bank.
5 shs. Childs, Restaurant Co. common.
$1,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 6 p. c. Note, due May, 1916.
25 shs. Stanford Manufacturing Co.
6 shs. Eureka Pipe Line Co.
8 shs. New York Transit Co.
15 shs. Buckeye Pipe Line Co.
44 shs. Security Bank.
$300 N. Y. Realty Owners, Inc., Reg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
1 sh. Orson Automobile Co.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats Zeitung.
100 shs. International Type Setting Machine Co. prefd.
100 shs. International Type Setting Machine Co., common.

100 Customers in a Single Morning

Miller & Karduner, Manufacturers of Cloaks and Suits, 37 West 28th St., add one more to the large number who have found the "Buyers' Wants" column of The New York Times the best publicity force for selling merchandise. They say:

The "Buyers' Wants" column on your Business Page has brought us more than the desired results; our callers numbered over 100. We wish to say that we think this column to be the best advertising medium for the cloak and suit business in the city.

"BUYERS' WANTS" will help you in your business. It costs so little to try.

45 Cents an Agate Line.
Count Six Words to the Line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

What Does Not Constitute a Manifest Clerical Error.

A. De Llagre & Co., lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a claim that allowance should be made for a clerical error in invoicing woolen goods. The firm asserted that a value greater than the actual market value was used in liquidating the entry through this clerical error. The notations placed upon the invoice by the Appraiser show that the merchandise was listed on the invoice by the yard while the unit price was per meter. Judge Hay ruled that an examination of the papers that were before the Collector at the time of reliquidation failed to reveal a "manifest clerical error" within the meaning of the tariff law.

The board took adverse action on a number of protests relating to importations of fish of various kinds packed in tins or barrels. Claims overruled included Hensel & Co., S. H. Locatelli, Poleti Coda & Rebecchi Brothers, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., and Meyer & Lange, New York; Mikado Trading Company, North American Mercantile Company, F. F. G. Harper & Co., and others, San Francisco; Wilber S. Hopkins, Von Bremen Asche & Co., and Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago and New York.

E. M. Gualdi & Co., imported containers of merchandise under the Tariff act of 1897. They were assessed for duty at the same ad valorem rate as their contents, and were claimed to be free of duty as usual containers. Judge Somerville upheld the contention and ordered a reliquidation of the entries.

Several reappraisements of Japanese merchandise were made yesterday. It was decided that pearl buttons from Winckler & Co., Kobe, were properly dutiable on the basis of 3.88 yen per great gross, and not at 29 yen per 100 gross as entered. Judge Howell decided that the customs officials here erred in raising values on paper parasols and plain silk fans shipped to this country by T. Monzonic, Yokohama.

Judge Waite sustained many of the advances imposed by the New York officials on decorated earthenware articles shipped to this country by Tajimi Boyeki Goshi Kaisha, Nageya. The goods included a great variety of cups, saucers, hanging vases and other articles of a useful or decorative character.

FAR WEST IS PROSPEROUS.

L. M. Boomer Reports Business Is Good in California.

L. M. Boomer, General Manager of the Hotel McAlpin, got back yesterday from a tour around the rim of the United States to the Pacific Coast with encouraging reports of business in the Far West, with the exception of the northern part.

"General business about Los Angeles and San Francisco seemed very good," he said. "Up in Portland and Seattle conditions appeared to be somewhat depressed, due, I was told, largely to war conditions. Certainly, to Americans who have never seen their own country the present is a wonderful opportunity to see it at its best."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Twenty-six companies incorporated today had aggregate capital stock of $440,000. They included:

American-Mexican Ramie Co., New Rochelle, textile, fibres, $250,000; E. W. Davidson, E. F. Dreden, G. W. Schlichten, Pasadena, Cal.

The Crandall Corp'n, realty, brokers, managerial, $10,000; W. C. Young, A. H. Favour, A. Hivac, Jr., 43 Cedar St.

Auto Utilities Corp'n, auto construction materials, quarrying stone, realty, contracting, $25,000; F. B. Wood, T. C. O'Connor, A. H. Rorer, 1,902 Broadway.

Newark Antline Co., chemicals, brokers, buying, selling agents, $25,000; G. H. Wyckoff, H. M. Brown, J. W. Davis, 149 Broadway.

C. H. Weeks Nursery Co., agricultural and horticultural operations, livestock, implements, $15,000; F. N. Greenlaw, Mabel S. and C. H. Weeks, Lyons.

S. First Building Corp'n, Brooklyn, realty, contracting, construction, operate hotels, restaurants, apartment houses, $10,000; S. G. Cohn, J. Brown, H. P. Linton, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Feinberg & Fastenberg, clothing, $10,000; A. and L. Feinberg and Hyman Fastenberg, 1,967 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Altman Estates, realty agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; A. Josephsson, J. D. Taylor, F. Altman, 47 West 34th St.

Jeffs Fashion Co., dry goods, clothing, $10,000; R. and E. H. Jeffs, L. W. Fellows, 31 Union Square.

Cubé Mixer Manufacturing Co., Bronx, machines, manufacturing, concrete mixing plants, mortars, $10,000; J. Hegh, A. J. and A. Cahn, 301 East 149th St., Bronx.

Riteweb Manufacturing Co., Millbrook, underwear, $10,000; J., H. R., and M. Rosenstein, 150 West 25th St.

A. F. Melillo, Inc., printer, binder, engraver, electrotyper, $7,500; Pasquale Sciarra, H. M. and A. F. Melillo, 101 West 86th St.

Wansch, Farina and Cawein, wearing apparel, tailoring, $5,000; J. Cawein, C. Giacomarra, J. Kohrman, 81 East 125th St.

The Living Movie Co., Inc., theatrical, stage producing, moving pictures, $5,000; J. Rosen, A. S. Lewis, T. Howard, 447 East 174th St.

L. Gately Real Estate and Construction Co., Freeport, $5,000; J. E. Hart, M. A. and A. L. Gately, 32 Lena Av., Freeport.

Cary Chemical Co., Elmira, drugs, liquors, wines, foods, teas, merchandise, $5,000; W. J. Corwin, T. C. Gerity, B. F. Cary, William and 30th Sts., Elmira.

Spitler Puncture Plug Co., auto, bicycles, motors, supplies, $4,000; J. Spitler, T. N. Tull, J. B. Dulany, Hotel Anderson.

Hertz Construction Co., building construction, $5,000; B. E. Frankenburg, F. L. Williams, A. Thorne, 115 Broadway.

Authorization: Beaton & Cadle Manufacturing, Southington, Conn., steam fitters specialties, $100,000; represe., E. H. Warner, 294 Water St., New York.

Capital increases: Kalamein Co., New York, $20,000 to $25,000; Aero Waist Co., New York, $15,000 to $90,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Pick & Wohlgemuth Co., Manhattan; Kirkland Canning Co., Utica.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 25.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

Stuyvesant Theatre Co., Kingsland, to conduct theatres, amusements, &c., $5,000; incorporators, Robert A. Connolly, Martin F. Connelly, Edward J. Tierney, (no address.)

Dr. Hassler's Sanitarium, Belmar, to conduct sanitariums, $25,000; M. H. Schantz, Harriet Hassler, J. W. Hassler, all of Belmar.

Emil A. Kern, Inc., Newark, patent attorneys, engineers, &c., $50,000; Emil A. Kern, Albert Schurr, Fred Scherer, all of Newark.

Crankless Freezer Company, Newark, to manufacture freezers, $125,000; Julian B. Flinger, Henry Coyne, Emanuel L. Kann, all of Newark.

Audit Company of New Jersey, Jersey City, general auditing business, $5,000; Louis N. Vause, George W. Vause, Hans P. Freece, all of Jersey City.

Boulevard and Third Street Apartments, Bayonne, real estate, building, &c., $25,000; John P. Finley, Edward C. Berger, John O. Devlin, all of Bayonne.

Cortland Tire and Rubber Co., Belleville, to manufacture rubber goods, &c., $100,000; Herbert C. Hardman, Belleville; George C. Steele, Belleville; Walter B. Hopping, Montclair.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Unsettled Wed.; probably showers in w. Thurs. cloudy; moderate n. e. to e. winds on the coast.

S. Car. and Ga.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, except s. w. and s. over n. w.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate to fresh s. to s. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Wed.; cooler in n. and w. Thurs. fair.

Utah—Fair Wed.; warmer in s. Thurs. fair.

Okla.—Fair, continued warm Wed. Thurs. thunder showers and cooler.

Ark.—Fair Wed. Thurs., fair, except probably showers and cooler in n. w.

Tenn.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers in e. Thurs., fair.

Ky.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., unsettled, probably showers.

Ohio—Thunder showers Wed.; cooler in n. Thurs., unsettled; moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., unsettled, probably showers; moderate shifting winds.

Ill.—Fair Wed., preceded by showers in n.; cooler in n. e. Thurs., showers; moderate shifting winds, mostly n. e. over n. e.

Lower Mich.—Showers Wed. Thurs., unsettled; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed.; showers in e. Thurs., cloudy; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Wis.—Showers Wed., except fair in n. w. Thurs., fair in n., probably showers in s.; moderate e. to n. winds.

Minn.—Showers Wed., except fair in n. e. Thurs., fair; moderate n. winds.

Iowa.—Cloudy Wed., showers in n. w., cooler in extreme w. Thurs., showers and cooler.

Mo.—Fair Wed., warmer in e., thunder showers and cooler at night or Thurs.

N. Dak.—Showers Wed. in w. and Wed. or Wed. night in e. Thurs., probably fair.

S. Dak.—Showers Wed., cooler in cen. and e. Thursday, probably fair.

Neb.—Thunder showers and cooler Wed. Thurs., probably fair.

Kan.—Fair, continued warm Wed., thundershowers and cooler at night or Thurs.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED at once for cash, job in WAISTS and DRESSES. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

BUYERS WANT LINE on ready-to-wear specialties before going New York; no time there; send photos. J. M. Dickson, Wholesale Photo Manufacturer, 82 Union Square, New York.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. M. J. Birnbaum, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

OPEN FOR good suits, skirts, dress lines; commission basis. Have Chicago office. Joseph Benzion, 12 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE looking at ladies', juniors', and children's coats, suits, and dresses. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

LOOKING at samples snappy styles ladies' cloth coats, $2.75 to $9. Call between 9:30 and 4 o'clock, 28 West 27th St., third floor.

JOBBER BUYING better grade ladies' and misses' coats and suits. Daily, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., 147 West 25th St., fifth floor.

JOBBERS will look at ladies' Fall suits and coats. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

JOBBER will look at juniors' and ladies' Fall suits between 3 and 5 P. M. today. Eighth floor, 45 West 20th St.

HARRY FRANK, exclusive jobber, 153 West 27th St., now looking at Fall coats and suits. Call all week.

JOBBER looking at better grade Fall coats, all week from 9 to 5 P. M. 16 West 25th St., fourth floor.

LOOKING ON FALL SAMPLES ladies' suits and coats this week. 131 West 28th St., fourth floor.

JOBBER READY TO PLACE ORDERS for Fall coats and suits. 452 6th Av., sixth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week from 9 to 12 A. M. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

WANT all wool Spring fancy coating, suitable for cheap balmacaans. X 334 Times Annex.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' Fall coats. 153 West 15th St., fourth floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL COATS all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week. Ninth floor, 145 West 29th St.

RELIABLE SHIRT MANUFACTURER wants contractor to make 300 to 600 dozen medium-priced shirts steady per week; only those accustomed making that grade work need reply; references required. W 127 Times.

SUBCONTRACTOR WANTED to call with smart Fall coats and suits from 9 to 4, at 28 West 27th St., tenth floor.

TO CLOSE 100 suits, 100 coats; very desirable. J. P. Slater & Co., 114 West 28th.

WANTED.—Skirt sub-contractors with Fall lines, 12 West 27th, 18th floor.

LOT LADIES' SERGE and Shepherd check wool dresses to close; attractive price for all or part lots. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 34 West 27th St., City.

350 SNAPPY coats to close out. L. F. Sturm, 48 West 35th St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!

We have 275 Summer dresses in dainty styles ready to deliver at a reasonable offer. Whoever comes first will get the bargain. Do not miss this opportunity. Sol Shapiro Mfg. Co., 116 West 29th St.

WE have for sale crepe meteor, crepe de chine, poplin, chiffon, georgette, foulard, imported and domestic cotton goods, velveteen serges, etc., from estate of D. Basin, care of Dixie Dress & Waist Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

500 DOZEN GIRLS' red and blue rain capes to close out; will sell small quantities. Atlantic Raincoat Co., 2,628 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

VERY GOOD job of misses' and ladies' coats and suits at $2 apiece; cash basis only. Schneider & Katz, 25 West 15th St. Chelsea 6138.

JOB OF 50 dozen petticoats, messaline and taffetas, regular $24; will sell 60c. on the dollar. R. R. Co., 32 Greene St.

WE have taffeta, net, crepe meteor, and crepe de chine dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress Company, 134 West 37th St.

WE HAVE JOB of mohair and cotton bathing suits and bloomers to sell out at $10.50 a dozen. Bederick Waist Co., 159 West 25th St.

WE HAVE SMART NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES FOR QUICK DELIVERY. DICKER & GINSBERG, 142 WEST 26TH ST.

PURE silk knitted coats; quick delivery; samples on request. Stark Knitting Co., 40 East 21st St.

WANTED.—Work for 30 surplus machines; exact finish. W 170 Times.

CONTRACTOR with 14 machines wishes to connect with dress manufacturer or jobber. M. Feldman, 35 West 21st St.

MERCHANDISE EXAMINER.

A LARGE MERCHANDISE ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED MERCHANDISE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE EXAMINING ROOM. THIS MAN MUST HAVE HAD A WIDE EXPERIENCE IN ALL LINES OF LADIES' MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEARING APAREL. HE MUST HAVE EXECUTIVE ABILITY, GIVE NAMES OF ALL FORMER EMPLOYERS, AGE, AND PRESENT EMPLOYMENT. DO NOT ANSWER UNLESS YOU HAVE HAD THE NECESSARY EXPERIENCE. X 331 TIMES ANNEX.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3⅛@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday....3⅛@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

India's Cottqn Crop Gains.

According to a report of Consul General James A. Smith, who is stationed at Calcutta, the total area under cotton in India for the 1914-1915 season is 24,632,000 acres, or nearly 2 per cent. less than the revised figures showed last year. The total estimated yield, he says, is 5,232,000 bales of 400 pounds each, or 3 per cent. more than in 1913-1914.

Hard Coal Trade Is Dull.

"In the anthracite trade midsummer dullness has arrived about a month ahead of time," The Coal Trade Journal will say today, "most of the companies operating only three days last week, which represents a degree of restriction not usually put in until some time in July. The early subsidence of the demand is largely a reflection of the general business depression, as the public is not doing a normal amount of bin filling, the prevailing idea being to wait until coal is needed before buying it." The further says that, aside from the steady export trade it is inluminous, there is little of interest in that end of the market.

Buy When the Need Arises.

The "higher price" and "threatened scarcity" arguments do not hold much sway with either the men's wear or women's wear manufacturers these days, according to one factor in the piece goods market. Whenever he attempts to warn his customer that his order should be placed earlier or he will have to pay more later on, the buyer generally shakes his head, cancels if he was going to cancel, or purchases very sparingly. As time goes on, this man said, the argument of price will be used less, for his experience with the garment trades has been that they are willing to pay any price for what they want only they must want it. The early season business, he explained, cannot be purchasing for immediate needs and that is why the buyer is little influenced by scarcity and price arguments.

May Reach an Understanding.

Although those who were actually connected with the operation of the protocol in the coat and suit trade do not think the chances of an understanding between the employers and the labor organization are very good, there are several "outside" interests who have followed the situation closely who are using their influence to prevent the break from becoming final. While most manufacturers openly condemn conditions that existed under the agreement, as one man put it, "these conditions were a far cry from those the industry labored under before." The memory of the manufacturers, he said, is a short one if they cannot recall the chaos before the agreement was established. "Every manufacturer," he added, "thinks he can get the better of the next one under an 'every man for himself' policy, but every house and the industry as a whole loses."

To Help Sale of Wash Goods.

Following the plan which was put into operation some time ago to help the sale of dress goods in retail stores, the same manufacturing concern has applied the idea to wash goods departments. The retailer in co-operation with this house has on display in the wash goods department several styles made from materials which the customer may select. The retailer then sends on the goods to the manufacturer to be made up, charging the customer only the price of the material and the cost of manufacturing the dress. In this way the sale of wash goods is helped out to a very fair extent, and the patron of the store has a whole range of goods to select from, whereas her choice of material in the ready-to-wear department would be restricted. One store is sending in an average of fifteen orders a day, and the idea will probably spread in the same way as did that of the semi-made suit.

When New Brands Will Appear.

One of the best-posted men in the jobbing trade predicts a new crop of brands, or "tickets," on all sorts of cotton goods in which color enters, as soon as the coal tar color stuffs in this country are reduced to a point that will force the general use of the so-called fugitive colors. In his opinion, many of the mills will be unwilling to risk ruining the reputations established by well-known brands, after many years' use of absolutely fast colors, by using more or less unstable dyestuffs in them, and for this reason will bring out new "tickets." This action will be forced, he contends, by the unreasonable attitude the average consumer, especially women, will take toward goods that are not fast color. In this attitude the consumer will be backed up more or less by the retailers. With many of the latter, who should be well posted, doubting very much that there is a scarcity of coal tar colors, he says that consumers can hardly be relied on to accept reports of the shortage in full faith.

For More Foreign Trade.

Stanley H. Rose, Acting Commercial Agent in charge of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, room 409, Custom House, has been advised by Bartley F. Yost, American Consular Agent at Almeria, Spain, who is at present on leave of absence in the United States, that he will shortly be in New York City and be glad to confer with firms interested in the import of esparto grass and pulp. Mr. Yost may be addressed care of the Bureau at the Custom House.

P. Edw. G. Van der Veken, representing the firm of Raymond Janssen, Montevideo, Uruguay, has returned to this city for a short stay after visiting Chicago. Mr. Van der Veken is interested in purchasing window glass, glasses, glass tiles for paving and roofing purposes. These lines were formerly obtained from Europe. He will make his headquarters while here at the Bureau's offices.

Dress Linens Still Lead.

The demand for colored dress linens generally is the dominating feature of business in the linen branch of the dry goods trade at present. Goods continue scarce and high in first hands, and there really is little change in the situation since the last report. Because of the way first hands are fixed for these goods, it is said that the cutting-up trade is going after them to the jobbers whose stocks are also low. But the latter are said to be not very anxious to sell to them for several reasons, the chief one being that they want to take care of the retailers, who are far and away their best customers under normal conditions. Another reason is that the retailers seem less disposed to haggle over prices and more willing to accede to the ruling in many houses that only full assortments of colors can be bought. The average cutter, it is said, insists on buying only the colors that everybody wants, regardless of how badly the seller gets "stuck" with the less wanted shades. In the primary end of the market, business on household linens shows no great activity.

Burlap Prices Still Mounting.

Burlap prices continue to advance in this market as a result of the sustained demand for practically all classes of spot goods, which are scarce. With a sharp restriction in tonnage because of the unsettled conditions produced by the war, comparatively small amounts of this merchandise are coming forward from Calcutta, and the prospects that this situation will show no change for some time to come are so marked that they are imparting a further bullish tone to the market. Because of the limited quantity of goods afloat or available in this market, a good deal of the business being done in them at the moment is comprised of re-sales. Spot goods are now held, according to one of the prominent men in the market, at the highest prices in the last twenty years or more. Yesterday these prices were quoted on forty-inch goods: 7¼-ounce, 6.50 cents; 8-ounce, 6.75 cents; 10-ounce, 7.40 cents, and 10½-ounce, 7.55 @ 7.60 cents. The wider constructions are also firmer than for some time. Jute was said to be held in Calcutta around 22 pounds, 10 shillings per long ton, cost, insurance, and freight, this city.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

While a better inquiry was reported in the local gray goods market yesterday, there was no great amount of business done from all accounts. Buyers do not seem willing to take spot or near-by goods, unless they need them badly, at the prices the mills ask for them, and they are also bidding low on goods to come. This is especially true of printcloths; but most of the mills are in a pretty well sold up condition and can afford, for a while at least, to let the market drag so far as orders are concerned. There was quite a little inquiry yesterday on 39-inch 56-44s for delivery up to Sept. 1, most of the bids being 3 5-16 cents. That was said to be the best price on them for any delivery, though on Monday it was possible to buy limited supplies of spots at 3¼ cents. While the mills were said to be more or less willing to take 3 5-16 cents for shipments through July, the best August price heard was 3⅜ cents. More firmness on 39-inch 72-76s was in evidence in some quarters of the market, several mills asking at least 5 5-8 cents yesterday for them for delivery in July, August and September. On sheetings and osnaburgs for the bag trade there was a fair inquiry and some business. Specialties, fancies and fine-yarn goods had a good day. Spot prices on staple print-cloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	*3¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4¼c	27-inch, 80-80s	3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN—Zollinger-Harned Co.; C. R. Harned, carpets; Breslin.
ATLANTA—L. & L. Manufacturing Co.; I. Lipshutz, manufacturers' wash dresses, skirts; Broadway Central.
BERWICK, Pa.—Berwick Stores Co.; F. W. Bush, clothing; 16 East 33d; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, Fall suits; 144 W. 25th; 12th floor.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Bros. & Co.; N. Liberies, piece goods; 840 Broadway; Netherland.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 35th 4th Av.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE—Oriole Department Store; M. Gundersheimer, muslin underwear; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Hirschman & Kohn; L. Hirschman, manufacturers' neckwear, suspenders; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wells, Fall suits; 148 West 25th.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; W. I. Wood, leather goods, millinery, neckwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Crown Neckwear Works; D. J. Parker, manufacturers' neckwear; Grand.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; F. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. H. Collins, piece goods; Breslin.
BOSTON — Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. Tufts, laces; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; basement, dry goods, men's furnishing goods, knit underwear, hosiery gloves; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Silberman, wash skirts, bathing suits; Mr. Thompson, corsets, kimonos; 383 West 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. K. Houghton, representing; J. A. Houston, furniture; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. Colklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists; L. S. Rost, silks, velvets; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; L. F. Hill, house dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, domestics; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; N. Mendelson, furs, goods, hosiery, knit underwear, umbrellas; W. J. Hillard, laces, neckwear, veilings, embroideries; 432 4 Av.
BOSTON—W. & J. Bacon Co.; F. Kranson, men's furn. goods; 1,138 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mrs. C. B. Henry, waists; Miss Hurtibee, tailored suits; F. C. Kemball, costumes; Mr. Brady, rugs; Mr. Hitchcock, men's clothing; Mrs. Roberts, boys' clothing; W. N. London, leather goods; Mr. Ruggles, representing; Miss Daly, waists; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; T. Moffatt, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. Mutter, domestics, wash goods, blankets; Prince George; H. G. Heckel, furniture; 18 W.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Commercial & Travellers Letters of Credit

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BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
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at prices
Between 96 and 101

maturing in from two to seven years. Issued by strong Public Utility Companies, backed by abundant property value and earning power from three to twenty-two times their interest charges, are listed in our current Circular No. 162, which will be sent on request.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
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Analysis

We have prepared an exhaustive analysis of the situation as it appears today of one of the largest Railroad Systems in the United States, giving status of its various securities. Copy will be sent on request. Ask for "Service Letter T."

W. C. Langley & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City

New Municipal Issue

We have recently purchased an issue of Ohio bonds which will yield the investor an income of 4.60%.

The assessed valuation of taxable property for 1914 was $30,696,272. The total bonded debt is less than 1% of the assessed valuation. Population, 1910 census, 35,396.

In our opinion these bonds offer a very attractive investment opportunity. They are exempt from the Federal Income Tax and are eligible to secure Postal Savings Bank Deposits.

Write us for Circular No. 1208.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

$100,000
Lakewood, Ohio
5% Bonds
Due $5,000 Each Year, 1917 to 1935

Financial Statement
Assessed Valuation..... $40,639,260
Total Net Debt..... 1,617,845

Population About 25,000.
Price to Yield 4.55%
Further Details Upon Request.
Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

City of Albany, N.Y.
Reg. 4 1/4s
Due serially June 1918 to 1935 and June 1955
Tax Exempt In New York State
Prices to yield 4.20%
Estabrook & Co.
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GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANIES
Are the safest place for investment funds today
Send for "Bond Talk 'T'" telling why
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115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Albany — Philadelphia

Long Island R. R. Ref. 4s, 1945
Chi., St. L. & N. Orl. 1st 5s, 1951
Mich. Cent.-D. & Bay City 1st 5s, 1931
Ala. & Vicks. Ry. 1st Con. 5s, 1921
MEGARGEL & CO.
35 Pine Street — New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Falls Further Into Dullness; Prices Lower—Year's Credit Trade Balance.

Perhaps it was because reports had named today as the probable time for the transmission of Germany's reply to President Wilson's note that the stock market, after a moderate degree of activity at the opening, came yesterday practically to a standstill. Or it may have been merely that traders had come to regard as futile any further effort to base present market action on the possible contents of Germany's reply and the effect which that reply may exert on sentiment, market and other. So far as yesterday's trading disclosed any specific motive, it indicated a prevailing disposition to readjust the market position after the expansion of recent days in the position of certain stocks, particularly of the "war stocks." It was among these that the largest declines among the active issues were recorded.

There are so many good reasons why Germany's reply should be favorable that there has been no warrant for market operations based on an assumption that the reply to our note will be unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the importance of avoiding anything which would add to the financial community's embarrassment should the unexpected in this matter happen has been sufficient reason for the prevailing feeling in banking circles that the situation, as a whole, would be best served by a period of market quiet. The tendency for several days past has been clearly in that direction.

Reports from London received in the financial district yesterday afternoon indicated that Germany's reply would not be delivered till the end of this week at the earliest. That suggests a prolongation of uncertainty over the matter which is uppermost in the minds of most of those who have occasion, from whatever point of view, to relate the course of financial affairs to expected events. But in this connection there seems sufficient reason for assuming, moreover, that the situation growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania will not be definitely cleared up by Germany's reply to our note. Practically every report which has gained circulation regarding the character of the German reply has indicated that it would not be a clear-cut acceptance of our position, but would be couched in such terms as to call for further exchanges between this Government and Germany. Such a situation would necessarily delay the complete solution of the question, even though Germany's first reply made the final outcome fairly clear. That is a possibility which the market has to take into consideration, and it offers a further explanation of the disposition shown yesterday to let trading drift further into idleness.

It seems clear that the foreign exchange market has not felt the full effect of the extraordinary excess of exports over imports, and yet the firmer tone of the exchange market, after the decline a few days ago to a new low level, is in part explained by the fact that the excess of exports so far this month has fallen considerably below the figures attained in the earlier months of the year. The task of supporting the sterling exchange market, if it is being supported as Wall Street supposes, is rendered all the easier by that fact. Even at the reduced rate at which exports are now exceeding imports, our merchandise credit balance this fiscal year promises to reach a full billion dollars. A figure has already been set far above any previously attained. Today the problem is not connected with the sale of goods, but with the method of obtaining payment for them. In part, that is our problem, as well as our customers', but it is chiefly theirs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
	Days.			
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5½
Kansas City	4	4	5	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	1½	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜
90 days	2⅜@3
4 mos	3 @3¼

5 and 6 mos... 3¼@3½
8 and 9 mos... 3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3½
60 to 90 days	3½@4
4 months	3 @3½
6 months	3½@4

Other Names.

4 months	4
6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.75⅞	$4.74¾	$4.75⅞
Cables	4.78⅛	4.73⅛	4.78⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78⅞	$4.78⅛
Paris	5.42⅝	5.41⅞
Berlin	.83	.83⅛
Austria	..	.83⅛
Russia	..	15.90
Switzerland	..	46.12
Scandinavia	5.28½	5.29¼
China—	26.10	26.18
Hongkong	44.45	44.30
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	....
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39⅛	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Italy	5.84	5.83½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	24.70	25.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days
$4.75⅜	$4.74¼	$4.75¼	$4.74⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $249,290,954; balance, $17,651,530; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $234,898.

The local banks have lost $3,678,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 10c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d up 1-16d; New York, 49⅞c up ⅛c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.72	70.37	70.46	— .26
Industrials	65.37	64.11	64.49	— .68

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 18	66.74	66.07	66.25	— .72
May 19	66.80	66.28	66.53	+ .28
May 20	67.31	66.45	66.92	+ .39
May 21	68.00	67.06	67.67	+ .75
May 22	68.35	67.90	68.29	+ .62
May 24	68.99	67.35	67.94	— .35
May 25	68.04	67.24	67.47	— .47

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.47
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	78.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	67.47
Year 1914	79.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.36
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10	68.04
Year 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.80
Year 1911	84.11	Jan. 26	66.57	Sep. 25	77.60

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	262,166
Same day last year	76,750
Year to date	50,065,469
Same period last year	33,685,300
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.47 — .47
Same day last year	69.00 — .11

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
84	95	24	Adams Express	84	84	84	84	....
34½	34¾	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	35	35½	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
16	16¼	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16¼	16¾	16	16	+ ½
65¾	66	6,400	Amal. Copper	66¾	66¾	65⅞	65⅞	— ¾
51½	52	200	Am. Agri. Chem	52	52	52	52	....
45⅝	45⅞	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	46¼	46⅜	45¾	45⅝	— ⅛
148	149	100	Am.B.S. & F. pf.tr.	149	149	149	149	— 1
36⅞	36⅞	8,900	Am. Can	36⅝	37¼	36⅜	36¼	....
96½	97	100	Am. Can. pf	97	97	97	97	— ½
51	52	1,000	Am. Car & Found	51¼	51⅝	51	51⅛	— ⅛
109	113	100	Am. Car. & F. pf	111½	111¼	111¼	111½	— ½
93½	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+2¾
29	30½	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	29	29	29	29	— 1
29	30½	100	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	30	30	— ¼
10¼	11	100	Am. Linseed	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
47⅞	48	3,400	Am. Locomotive	49½	49⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
65⅝	66	1,900	Am. Sm. & Ref	67¼	67⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— 1⅝
102½	102¾	200	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	....
104	106	100	Am. Sugar Ref	108¾	108¾	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
118¾	119½	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	119	119	119	119	....
226	228	200	Am. Tobacco	226½	226½	226	226	— 2½
107½	108½	300	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	— ¼
83¼	84⅞	48	Am. Woolen	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	....
9½	11½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
31¼	31½	4,300	Anacon. Copper Co	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
99¼	99⅝	1,100	At., Top. & S. Fe	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99½	— ½
48¾	48½	2,000	Baldwin Locomo	50	50⅝	48¼	48¼	— 1½
100	101½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	....
72⅛	72½	200	Balt. & Ohio	72¼	72¼	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅜
1	1⅛	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
139½	140	300	Bethlehem Steel	138	139	138	139	— 1
111	113	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	111⅝	112	111¼	112	+1
86¾	87¾	100	Brooklyn R. T	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
124	130	100	Brooklyn Un. Gas	126	126	126	126	— 1
70¼	70¾	3,000	Butte & Superior	69⅝	71	69½	70¼	+3¾
38½	39	200	Cal. Petroleum pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
56	60	6	Canada Southern	56	56	56	56	....
159¼	160	700	Canadian Pacific	160¼	160⅝	160	160¼	— ½
36½	37	500	Cen. Leather Co	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
102¼	103	100	Cen. Leather Co. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	....
39⅞	40⅝	1,400	Ches. & Ohio	40⅝	40⅞	39½	40	— ⅝
27⅝	28	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
88½	88¾	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	89¼	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	— ¾
125¼	125	100	Chi. & Northwest	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	12,900	Chi. R. I. & Pac	18⅝	18½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
44⅞	44¾	4,600	Chino Copper	44½	45½	44⅝	44⅝	+ ½
25	30	10	C., C., C. & St. L	30	30	30	30	....
55	58	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ½
20½	30	5,250	Col. Fuel & Iron	32½	32½	30	30	— 2¼
123½	125	200	Consol. Gas	123½	123½	123½	123½	....
56	63	200	Continental Can	58½	59	58½	59	+ ½
29¾	29⅞	30,150	Crucible Steel	30¾	32⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— 2⅛
88¾	90	380	Crucible Steel pf	90	90	89	89	— ⅜
67	69	400	Cuban Am. Sugar	70½	70½	67	67	— 3
99½	100½	100	Cuban Am. Sug. pf	100	100	100	100	+1
402	415	100	Del., Lack. & West	404	404	404	404	—18
12	14	100	Den. & Rio G. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ½
16	16¼	1,800	Distillers' Securities	16	16	16	16	— ½
25½	25⅞	1,600	Erie	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
40	40¼	100	Erie 1st pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
24	25	300	General Electric	151	151	151	150½	— 1
98½	99	100	General Motors pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ½
42½	43	1,900	Goodrich, (B.F.,) Co	44¼	44¼	42¼	42¼	— 1⅝
100	101	100	Goodrich pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ½
116	117	400	Great Northern pf	116½	116½	116	116	— ¾
31½	32	300	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P	32½	32½	31½	31½	— 1⅛
59¼	59⅝	3,100	Guggenheim Explor	59	60⅜	58⅝	59⅜	....
105½	106½	100	Illinois Central	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ¾
29⅝	30	700	Inspiration Copper	29⅝	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
20	20¼	4,000	Inter.-Met. v tr. ctfs	20¼	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
69	69¾	1,000	Inter.-Met. pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	....
94	95	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	94¾	94¾	94	94¾	+ ⅜
67	75	200	Int. Harvester Corp	66⅝	67	66⅝	67	+7
25¼	25⅝	800	Kansas City South	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
44	45½	200	Lackawanna Steel	46	46	45	45	— 1½
140	141	400	Lehigh Valley	141¼	141¼	141	141	....
169	170	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	169	169	169	169	—1
79	83	300	Mackay Cos	79	79	79	79	—1½
41¾	42¾	1,700	Maxwell Motors	42	42¼	41⅞	42	+1
84	85	1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84⅞	84	84	+1
34½	35½	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	35	36⅛	35	35	....
69	69½	3,100	Mexican Petroleum	71¼	71⅝	69¾	69	—1⅜
25	25¼	100	Miami Copper	25	25¼	25	25	— ⅝
15	15	10	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	....
125	125	100	M., St.P. & S.M.pf	125	125	125	125	....
40	40	40	do., odd lots	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	....
400	400	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
2,900	3,000	2,900	Missouri Pacific	12¼	13¼	12¼	12½	+ ½
200	102¾	200	Montana Power pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	....
119	121½	100	Nat. Bis. Co. pf	119	119	119	119	— 2½
15	16	1,600	Nat. En. & S. Co.	15½	16¼	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
81	86	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	82	82	82	82	+1⅞
60¼	61	700	Nat. Lead Co	62¼	62¾	60½	60⅝	—1⅝
84⅛	85½	100	N. Y. Central	85½	85¾	85⅛	85⅛	— ½
62⅜	65	100	N. Y. N. H. & H	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅞
103½	104¼	100	Northern Pacific	104	104	104	104	— ⅞
22¾	22¾	100	Pacific Mail	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
30	31½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	31	31	31	31	+3
10	10	10	Penn. R. R	107	107	107	107	....
100	107	100	Pittsburgh Coal	22½	22½	22½	22½	....
1,900	1,900	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	45⅞	45⅞	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
122	122	100	Pullman Co	153	153	153	153	— ¾
600	600	600	Railway Steel Sp	31½	31½	30	30	—1
1,050	1,050	1,050	Ray Con. Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½	+ ⅛
9,400	9,400	9,400	Reading	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
20,200	20,200	20,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	143¼	143¼	142¾	142¾	— ⅝
2,900	2,900	2,900	Rep. Iron & S. pf	29	31¾	29	31¾	+ ⅛
200	200	200	Rock Island Co	87	89	84	84½	—1½
1,400	1,400	1,400	Rock Island Co. pf	....	....	....	84½	....
300	300	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co	....	....	....	43	....
100	100	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
450	450	450	St. Louis & San F	13½	13½	13½	13½	....
20	20	20	Seaboard Air Line	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Seab. Air Line pf	13	13	13	13	....
100	100	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅞
1,100	1,100	1,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	138	138	136	136	— ½
1,100	1,100	1,100	Southern Pacific	34	34½	33	33	—1
200	200	200	Southern Railway	88	88⅝	88	88¼	— ⅛
100	100	100	Standard Milling pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
800	800	800	Studebaker Co	68⅞	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞	—1⅛
100	100	100	Studebaker Co. pf	67	67	65	65½	—1½
1,600	1,600	1,600	Tennessee Copper	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ½
100	100	100	Texas & Pacific	34	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ¾
100	100	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
100	100	100	Twin City R. T	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ½
100	100	100	Union B. & P. Co	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ½
9,800	9,900	9,800	Union Pacific	140¾	141	139¾	140	+ ¼
100	100	100	United Rys. Inv	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
100	100	100	U. S. Cast Iron & F	126¾	126¾	125⅞	126	— ½
400	400	400	U. S. Rubber	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
33,400	33,400	33,400	U. S. Steel	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	—1⅛
600	600	600	U. S. Steel pf	54½	54½	53⅞	54⅛	— ⅜
10,600	10,600	10,600	Utah Copper	106⅝	106⅝	106	106⅜	+ ⅜
100	100	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	65	65⅝	64¾	65	....
100	100	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
100	100	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	97	97	97	97	....
3,992	4	3,992	Wabash	38	38	38	38	—1
3,500	3,500	3,500	Wabash pf	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	Wells Fargo Exp	90	90	90	90	....
900	900	900	Western Union Tel	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
25,800	26,000	25,800	Westingh. E. & M	96	96	92¾	93⅜	—2⅝
100	114	100	Willys-Overland	115	115	115	115	+1
10	121	10	Woolworth pf	121	121	121	121	....

9,400

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 24.	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$575,682	$13,370,023	$187,661,559
Int. rev., prd.	365,754	21,963,130	292,704,527
Corp. inc. tax	174,999	2,298,686	15,515,561
Miscellaneous	451,788	4,462,279	62,306,147
Total rec'ts	$2,067,821	$42,114,102	$557,991,196
Expenditures	2,528,276	47,308,235	495,402,691
Deficit	$460,471	$5,194,133	107,416,995

CROP OUTLOOK HOPEFUL.

U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Gets Reports from West and South.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has summarized replies received from mortgage representatives, attorneys and financial correspondents in forty-four cities in the West and South in response to queries as to the crop promise and the effect of the European war. The general situation outlook in the Southeast is stated as encouraging and hopeful; in the Southwest sound and good. The Pacific Northwest shows improvement and an encouraging outlook. In the inter-mountain country conditions are called better, while in the North Central and Middle West greater prosperity is anticipated.

"To sum up the entire situation, crop conditions might be termed very good, while the financial situation is satisfactory," the report says. "The effect of the establishment of the reserve bank system is reassuring. The war has brought about conditions which, generally speaking, are adverse, but has induced stimulation along certain lines. The real estate situation is quiet, but while loanable funds are abundant, there exists a relatively small demand from desirable borrowers."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17½	17	17⅛
Atlantic Refining	535	560	555	560
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg	705	720	705	720
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Cres. Pipe Line	89	41	39	41
Eureka Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Galena S. Oil pf	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil com	135	140	135	140
Illinois P. L	129	134	129	134
Indiana P. L	94	96	94	96
National Transit	31	32	30	32
N. Y. Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern P. L	94	97	94	97
Ohio Oil	137	139	137	139
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co	87	92	87	92
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce O. con. 6s, '24	77	79	77	79
Prairie O. & G	310	315	310	315
Prairie P. L	127	129	129	130
Solar Refining	230	255	230	255
Southern P. Line	208	212	206	210
South Penn Oil	276	278	275	278
So. W. Pa	104	107	104	107
Stand. Oil of Cal	281	283	282	285
Stand. Oil of Ind	415	418	415	418
Stand. Oil of Kan	332	340	335	340
Stand. Oil of Ky	247	250	245	250
Stand. Oil of Neb	310	320	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. J	397	400	397	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y	184	186	183	185
Stand. Oil of Ohio	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	105	115	105	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	204	208	205	210
Washington Oil	33	35	33	35

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was dragging lower virtually throughout the day. There was no great pressure upon the list, but sentiment appeared to be less optimistic. A good deal of trading interest continued to concentrate around the "war order" stocks, but the activities in them was at the expense of prices.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Alaska Gold	35½	35½	35½	35½
3,420	Amal. Copper	66⅝	66⅞	65¾	65⅞
632	Amal. Cop. rts.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
70	Am. Beet Sugar	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾
970	American Can	36	37⅛	36	36⅛
110	Am. Car & F	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51½
380	Am. Locomo	49½	49½	47⅝	47⅞
110	Am. Smelting	67¼	67¼	66	66⅜
90	Anaconda Cop	31⅞	31⅞	31¾	31¾
10	Brooklyn R. T.	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼
20	Canadian Pac	160	160	160	160
10	Ches. & Ohio	40⅝	39⅜	39	39⅛
1,070	C., R. I. & P	18¼	19⅜	17⅝	17⅝
240	Chino Copper	44⅝	45¾	44¼	44½
960	Col. Fuel & I	32	32½	30	30
2,410	Crucible Steel	81	82	79¾	80
100	Dist. Securities	18⅜	18⅜	16	16
40	Erie	25⅝	26⅝	25¼	25½
20	Goodrich Co	43	43	43	43
410	Inter.-Met.	20¼	20¼	20	20
360	Mexican Pet	70	70	66¾	68¾
20	Mo., Kan. & T.	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
380	Mo. Pacific	12⅜	13¼	12¼	12½
10	Nat. Lead	61	61	61	61
10	Pitts. Coal	22½	22½	22½	22½
140	Press. Steel Car	45	45	44¾	45
4,960	Reading	143½	143¾	142¾	142¾
2,110	Rep. Iron & S.	29¾	31	29¾	31
80	Southern Pac.	88½	88¾	88	88
50	Tenn. Copper	33½	33½	33½	33½
2,100	Union Pacific	136⅝	136

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Stock Market Observations

SEND FOR CIRCULAR A-290

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Anaconda-Amalgamated Situation

We have just issued a careful review of the Anaconda-Amalgamated situation, showing the exact position the company will be in after the readjustment, and also indicating the intrinsic value of the new Anaconda stock. A few copies of this analysis are available for the first inquirers.

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WANTED
50 United Gas Electric 1st Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
50 New River Com. & Pfd.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
12 Childs Restaurant Pfd.
50 International Agric. Corp. Pfd.
25 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Celluloid Co.
100 Art Metals Construction Co.
25 Regal Shoe Pfd.

FOR SALE
10 Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
10 Amer. Brass Co.
25 Grand Rapids Indiana Ry. Co.
2 Sterling Dyeing & Finishing
50 Pratt Whitney Pfd.
25 Dartmouth Mfg. Co.
50 Art Metals Construction Co.
25 International Textbook Co.
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435 RECTOR 67 EXCHANGE PLACE

Central Pacific Ref. 4s.....1949
C., M. & S. P. (C. P. W. Div.) 1st 5s. 1921
Japan. Gov. 1st & 2d Series 4½s. 1925
Louisville & Nash. Gold 5s....1937
L. & N. (St. Louis Div.) 3s....1980
Northern Pac. Gen. Lien 3s....2047
Northern Pac. Prior Lien 4s....1997
Standard Milling, Com. & Pfd.
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Our books are audited by Messrs. Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, certified public accountants, for the protection and information of our clients.
Send for Our Weekly Market Letter 43 on Stocks. Free for Asking.

Den. Gas & Elec. Gen. 5s, 1949
Den. Gas & E'c. 6% Notes, 1917
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Williams, Dumbar & Coleman
49 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover. N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Move Within a Narrow Range in a Fairly Active Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 190,067 shares of stock and $6,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 44,089; railroads, 3,900; oils, 1,163 and mining, 140,935; rights, $9,000. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Alliance Film..	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,050	Am. Zinc	47	47¼	46½	46⅞
1,100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.....	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b'r.	16¼	16¼	16	16
100	Burns Bros....	66½	66½	66½	66½
11,000	†Car, L. & P..	1½	3⅝	1½	3
10	†Cramp Ship...	38½	38½	38½	38½
400	†Elec. Boat....	82	83	80	80½
100	†Elec. Boat pf.	100	100	100	100
520	Emerson Phon.	11¼	11⅝	11	11⅜
600	†Int. Motors...	15¼	15¾	14	14⅜
350	†Int. M. pf....	32⅜	34	32⅜	34
64	K. S. T. new 1st pf.....	82¼	83½	82½	83½
1,325	Manhat. Tran..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	N. Y. Transp..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	†PyreneMfg.Co.	10	10	10	10
1,500	Corp. of R.&I.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	Sterling Gum...	2½	2½	2½	2½
10,300	U. C. S., new..	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9⅜
1,000	U. C. S., new, pf.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
100	†U.C.S.Co.,Am.	97½	97½	97½	97½
2,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
5,000	†World's Film.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	Anglo-Am. Oil	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
15	Buckeye P. L.	102½	100½	100½	— 2
3	Crescent P. L.	39	39	39	— 1
37	Gal.-Sig. Oil.	155½	153	155	..
400	†Inter. Pet....	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
10	Nat. Transit..	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
1	†Ohio Oil	138	138	138	..
5	Pierce Oil	12½	12¾	12¼	..
48	Pr. Oil & Gas.	315	310	312	..
10	Prairie P. L..	127	127	127	— 1
20	S. P. Oil....	275	274	274	— 2
17	South. P. L..	210	208½	208½	+ 3½
80	St. O. of Cal.	283	282	282	..
1	St. O. of N. J.	396	396	396	— 3
15	St. O. of N.Y.	184	184	184	+ 1
1	St. O. of Ohio.	425	425	425	— 1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,000	Am. Cop. rts..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

RAILROADS.

1,000	Int. con., w. i.	24	24	23½	23⅝
600	L. c., pf. w. i.	76	76	74½	74⅝
700	Wabash, w. i.	13½	13½	13½	13½
300	Wab., pf. (a)..	42⅜	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛
1,300	Wab., pf. (b)..	22½	22½	21¾	21⅝

MINING STOCKS.

100	†Alaska Jun...	13½	13½	13½	13½
2,800	†Alt.-C. M. Co.	90	90	85	88
7,600	†*Atlanta	34	34	32	32
24,000	†*Big Cotton...	8	9	8	8
17,000	†*Booth	54	54	50	52½
100	Braden Copper	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,000	*Can. G. & S..	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	*Caribou Cob..	48	48	48	48
5,500	*Cashboy	9	9	9	9
100	†Chile Copper.	19	19	19	19
1,100	Con. Ariz. S....	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	Con. N.-Utah.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Dome Mines...	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3,700	†*Emma Cop..	33	33	30	31
1,600	†*Genesee Cop..	42	43	42	43
135	Goldfield con..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10,500	†*Goldfield M.	24	26	22½	25
500	*Gold H. M....	23	23	23	23
1,000	*Great Bend...	10	10	10	10
200	†Iron Blossom.	70	70	70	70
20,800	Jumbo Ext..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†*Kewanas	16	16	16	16
1,000	*Lone Star....	8	8	8	8
2,000	*Mck.-Dar....	31	31	28	28
800	New Ut. Bing.	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾
4,600	†*Oro	9	9½	8	8½
500	†Sand. Kend..	8½	8½	8½	8½
3,000	†*Sells	27	27	27	27
1,000	†*Silver Pick..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	Stand. Sil. Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
500	*Temiskaming..	35½	35½	35½	35½
200	Ton. Belmont..	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,000	*Ton. Cash Boy	8½	9	8½	9
800	Ton. Ext.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	*Ton. Jim B..	88	83	82	82
3,000	*Ton. Merger..	40	40	36	38
300	Ton. Mining...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Ton. of Nev..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
7,000	Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½
500	Tuolumne C....	½	½	½	½
5,300	†*Wasatch	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	*W. E. Con....	75	76	75	75
2,700	W. E. Ext.....	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$6,000	†Chile Cop. 7s.	114	114	113½	113½

Note.—Monday 650 Pyrene Mfg. sold at 10.
*Sell cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡Ex div.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 25. Bid.	Asked.	May 24. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper..	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Int. Merc. Marine...	¾	1	¾	1
Int. Merc. Mar. pf...	5	5¼	5	5¼
Int. Steam Pump	2	3	2	3
Int. Steam Pump pf. ..	20	..	20	..
Inter. Rubber.....	7	7¼	7	7⅛
Kelly Spgfd. Tire....	127	130	127	130
Kelly S.T. new 2d pf.	115	130	115	130
Leh. Val. C. S. Co...	160	170	160	170
Marconi of America..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
McCrory Stores Corp.	50	55	50	55
Riker & Herz., new...	5½	6	6	6½
Sterling Gum.....	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Tobacco Products....	52	57	52	57

MINING STOCKS.

C. O. D. Cons.....	5	6	5	6
Dia. Bl. B., asst. pd.	3	4	3	4
Goldfield Cons.....	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1½
Greene-Cananea	27	29	28	30
Kerr Lake.....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
La Rose Con.....	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Nevada Hills.....	20	23	21	23
North Butte Devel...	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tularosa.....	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
White Knob Cop. pf.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Yukon Gold Mines...	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s 190	200	190	200	
West. Pac. 5s, flat...	32	34	32	34

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	101½	102½
American Light & Traction.....	322	326
American Light & Traction pf....	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power.....	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	55	59
*American Gas & Electric.....	90	92
*†American Gas & Electric pf....	47	49
American Power & Light.....	63	66
American Power & Light pf.....	80	83
American Public Utilities.....	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.....	62	65
Amer. Water Works & Elec....	7	9
Amer. W. W. & El. partic. pf..	18	22
Amer. Water W. & Elec. 1st pf...	61	65
Cities Service.....	52	55
Cities Service pf.....	57	59
Colorado Power.....	19	20
Colorado Power pf.....	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	50	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L., pf....	79	82
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929..	90	91
Dayton Power & Light.....	32	37
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	84	89
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.....	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	61	68
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	70	75
Empire District Electric 5s pf...	50	60
Federal Light & Traction.....	15	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	58	62
Gas & Electric Securities.....	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power..	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf....	50	55
Northern States Power.....	28	30
Northern States Power pf.....	84	85
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	46	47
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	83	85
Republic Railway & Light Co....	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf....	65	68
*Southern California Edison.....	73	76
Southern California Edison pf....	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	6½	7⅜
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	25	27
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power.....	7	9
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.....	29	32
United Light & Railways.....	44	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	70	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	68	72
Utah Securities.....	14	16
Western Power.....	14	16
Western Power pf.....	57	60

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

Atlas Powder Co.
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WE OFFER
Consol. Traction of N. J.
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat. St. Ry. 4s
Orange & Passaic Valley 5s
Hudson County Gas Co. 5s
Bergen Turnpike 1st Gtd. 5s
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Members New York Stock Exchange
Phone 6037 Broad **12 Broadway, N. Y.**

FREE CHECK COLLECTION.

Federal Reserve Bank Members Will Start Next Tuesday.

The free check collection system on which the New York Federal Reserve Bank has been working for several weeks will be inaugurated next Tuesday. A circular which will be sent to the member banks today will announce the names of the institutions which have so far agreed to forego the usual exchange charges on checks drawn upon other members of the intra-district collection system.

At the outset the system will be used by seventy banks, and the officials of the Reserve Bank expect most of the others to join after the experimental stage has been passed. It is understood that a number of the institutions in Northern New Jersey which will enter the New York District on July 1 had signified their intention of joining the free collection system being established by the Philadelphia bank, and it is thought that these banks will accept the optional clearing plan when they are transferred to New York.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100¼	101⅛	3.44
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	100½	5.93
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	99	99¾	6.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98½	99	6.20
City of Moni.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98	99	5.25
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	96	98	7.15
Germ'n Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	..	98¼	8.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Norway Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	99⅝	5.85
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	95⅜	96¼	6.45
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1920	94¾	95¼	6.20
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	100	6.00

Company Issues.

Am. Loco....	5	July, 1916	100	100¼	4.55
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100⅝	4.15
Anacon. Cop..	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99	5.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	97⅜	98	5.25
B'klyn R. T..	5	July, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.10
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103¼	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90	90¼	7.90
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.10
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
Con. Power..	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Con. Gas, B..	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C., P. R. & L.	5	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R....	5	Apr., 1916	98⅝	99¼	6.00
Erie R. R....	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99⅝	6.05
Gen. Rubber..	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	4.60
Hav. El. Ry..	6	June, 1915	98¾	99½	6.25
Hocking Val..	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101¼	3.40
Int. Harv....	5	Feb.15,'18	98¾	99¼	5.20
Lack. Steel...	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100⅞	3.40
Lou. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific..	6	June, 1915	86	87	..
Mon. T. & P..	6	Apr., 1917	98	99¼	6.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94½	95¼	6.80
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅞	2.90
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	4.93
North. St. P..	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry..	5	Feb., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	98	99	5.70
Sulz. & Sons..	6	June, 1916	99	99½	6.50
U. S. Smelt..	5	June, 1918	96	97	6.10
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'18	95½	97⅛	6.10
United Fruit..	6	May, 1917	100¼	101⅛	5.20
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	97¾	98⅝	5.45
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	98	98½	6.30
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	3.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1915	98	99	6.50

N. J. R. R. J. Canal Co. Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 25.—The stockholders of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company held their annual meeting here this afternoon and elected the following Directors: Henry W. Green of Trenton, Thomas Oakes of Bloomfield, Samuel S. Dennis of Newark, J. William Clarke of Newark, Bayard Henry of Philadelphia, Henry L. McKean of Philadelphia, J. B. Bedle of Jersey City, M. Taylor Pyne of New York, R. Dale Benson of Philadelphia, J. R. Roosevelt of New York, Charles H. McAlpin of Princeton, and William Stort Miller of New York.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Three road	$954,648	+$338,929
Four roads.....	1,889,480	— 95,139
Total (7 roads).....	2,844,328	— 56,210

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for

April—	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	11,137	10,961	10,775
Gross	$9,635,319	$9,279,413	$9,408,981
Net after tax..	2,826,754	2,980,443	2,906,615
10 mos. gross..	98,111,666	$2,958,615	98,907,424
Net after tax..	30,258,755	26,982,817	29,359,751

BALTIMORE & OHIO for April—

Gross	7,430,050	7,377,123	7,567,179
Net	2,339,668	2,346,923	1,550,980
10 mos. gross..	74,876,896	$3,471,366	$3,573,240
Net	21,574,335	21,410,897	22,800,227

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for April—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	5,212,784	5,802,145	589,361
Net after tax..	1,300,143	1,196,019	*104,124
10 mos. gross..	52,539,019	50,897,758	1,358,739
Net after tax..	10,923,084	14,581,889	3,658,805

*Increase.

Public Utilities.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY AND LIGHT (and constituent companies) for April—

	1915.	P. C. Increase.
Gross	$1,093,745	*1.32
Net earnings	572,112	*2.11
Surplus after charges.....	148,649	*15.86
Balance after pf. divs.....	68,649	*28.99
Four months gross.....	4,614,690	0.23
Net earnings	2,431,401	1.94
Surplus after charges.....	723,816	*8.45
Balance after pf. divs.....	403,816	*6.02
Twelve months gross.....	14,016,905	0.97
Net earnings	7,290,902	5.52
Surplus after charges.....	2,217,587	0.66
Balance after pf. divs....	1,257,857	1.17

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for April—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$378,679	$376,338	$2,341
Net earnings..	205,935	166,652	39,283
Total income..	208,909	177,157	28,752
Sur. aft. chgs.	125,331	98,249	27,082
Bal. aft. depr.	75,331	73,249	2,082
4 mos. gross...	1,507,493	1,522,984	*15,491
Net earnings...	812,568	692,052	120,516
Total income..	828,662	704,175	124,487
Sur. aft. chgs..	502,767	402,948	99,819
Bal. aft. depr..	313,767	302,948	10,819

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for April—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$169,013	$201,203	$32,190
Net aft. taxes.	42,257	65,698	21,442
Net income....	1,457	22,991	21,534

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company announced yesterday that it had let contracts for the rebuilding and strengthening of 2,000 box cars which have been in use on the company's lines for a number of years. The cost will exceed $600,000. The work has been divided between the American Car and Foundry Company and the Standard Steel Car Company.

To Sidney Spitzer & Co. have been awarded an issue of $100,000 Lakewood, Ohio, 5 per cent. bonds which they are offering on a 4.55 per cent. basis.

To Salomon Brothers & Hutzler have been awarded $150,000 City of Worcester notes, due Oct. 18, 1915, on a 3 per cent. basis, and $100,000 City of Troy notes, due Oct. 18, on a 3.08 per cent. basis.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday sent a telegram to Governor Whitman congratulating him on the passage and signing of the Cullen bill for a marginal railroad.

The Emerson Phonograph Company is ready to exchange permanent certificates for its temporary certificates of stock.

W. J. Bowman, recently with Shivers & Fay, has become associated with E. H. Whiting & Co.

A. B. Leach & Co. are publishing an analysis of the principal export items of the United States, giving comparisons of shipments since the war with exports in the two years preceding.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Adventure	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
20	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
1,600	Alaska	35	35¼	34⅜	35
220	Algomah	3	3	2⅜	3
98	Allouez	54⅝	55	54½	54½
110	Amal. Copper..	67	67	65⅞	66
8,437	Amal. Cop. rts.	1⅛	1¼	1	1⅛
5,417	American Zinc.	47	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞
4	Anaconda	32⅛	32⅛	32⅝	32⅝
30	Arizona Com...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,600	Butte & Sup...	70	70⅛	69¾	70⅛
1,370	Cal. & Arizona.	65⅜	68⅛	65⅝	67½
47	Centennial	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
50	Chino	44½	45	44½	45
552	Copper Range..	52⅝	53⅜	51⅝	51⅞
200	East Butte....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
120	Franklin	10⅛	10⅛	10	10
65	Granby	82	82	81	81
2,745	Granby rights..	8c	8c	5c	5c
245	Greene-Can. ..	29⅛	29⅜	29	29¾
27	Hancock	21½	21½	21½	21½
50	Island Creek...	43	43	43	43
10	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27½
63	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½
10	Lake	14	14	13½	13½
50	La Salle	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
527	Mass Con.....	14¾	14⅞	14¼	14½
100	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
190	Mohawk	78	73	72	72¼
27	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
359	North Butte....	31⅜	32	31	31⅝
20	North Lake....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
17	Ojibway	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110	Old Dominion..	53½	53½	53¼	53¼
200	Osceola	80½	80½	80½	80½
170	Pond Creek....	15¼	15¼	15	15⅛
21	Quincy	88	88	87½	87⅝
50	Ray Con.....	23½	23½	23½	23½
200	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
820	Shannon	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
100	Shattuck	27½	27½	26½	26½
50	South Utah....	30c	30c	30c	30c
50	St. Mary's....	56½	56½	56½	56½
10	Sup. & Boston.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
150	Superior	29¼	29¼	29	29
370	Tamarack	35	35	35	35
60	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
100	Tuolumne.....	40c	40c	40c	40c
217	U. S. Smelting.	37	37	36½	37
15	U. S. Smelt. pf	45	45	44½	45
270	Utah Apex.....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5	Utah Con.....	12	12	12	12
287	Utah Copper....	64⅜	65⅜	64½	65⅜
25	Victoria	3	3	3	3
60	Winona	4½	4½	4	4
60	Wolverine	57½	57½	57	57
50	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

RAILROADS.

10	Bos. & Albany.	178	178	178	178
9	Boston El.....	75½	76½	75½	76½
30	Boston & Me....	33	33	33	33
10	Boston & W., pf	45	45	45	45
16	C. C. J. & S. Y.	pf. 108	108	108	108
4	Con. River.....

LIQUIDATION SINKS COTTON $1 A BALE

Reaction Here Follows Drop in Future and Spot Market in Liverpool.

UNDERTONE EASY AT CLOSE

No Reports of Hedge Sales Against Seized Staple — Crop Condition Regarded as Good.

With the reopening of Liverpool after the Whitsuntide holidays came a display of pronounced weakness in cotton futures there, with prices about 7 English points lower than due. Spot cotton was dull and 3 points lower, on sales of 7,000 bales. Manchester reported a light demand for cloth and yarns, with little new business and prices irregular. Private cables reported selling by Continental houses.

This showing came as something of a surprise to the local trade, which looked for a certain degree of steadiness on the part of the English market. There was no mention of hedge sales against seized cotton, so far as advices received on this side were concerned.

The course of prices here was irregular, but along in the afternoon offerings became more plentiful, and toward the close another outburst of liquidation carried prices off to a net loss of 17 to 23 points, with the undertone easy.

Crop accounts are generally favorable, and it is believed that the condition report on June 1 will be considerably higher than the report on June 1 last year. Yesterday was the date for the basis of crop calculations which will be sent to the Bureau of Crop Estimates at Washington. Reports from the Eastern belt state that cotton is being chopped and has received the first flower. The recent rains have done much to improve conditions.

Southern spot markets are sluggish and cotton is hard to sell. The entrance of Italy into the war has put a quietus on further demand from Italian importers, and the cotton now going forward merely represents shipments made to fill old contracts. The stock of cotton in Europe, outside of Germany and Austria, is the largest on record.

In the meantime trade conditions in this country throughout the textile industry are improving. There is an excellent demand for fine goods, and prices have been advanced further on colored cottons. Advances of ¼c a yard have been announced by Borden in the prices for plain black American and Pilgrim prints as a result of the increasing shortage of dyestuffs. That firm also has practically withdrawn its indigo fabrics from the market.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were from unchanged to 6 to 13 declines. The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 5 points decline to 9.65 for middling upland, with sales of 600 bales.

Contract prices closed easy as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.47	9.35	9.34@ 9.35	9.53@ 9.54
October	9.74	9.72	9.72@ 9.73	9.89@ 9.90
Dec	10.06	9.94	9.93@ 9.94	10.12@10.13
Jan	10.10	9.95	9.95@ 9.96	10.17@10.18
March	10.33	10.28	10.18@10.20	10.41@10.42

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,888	9,041	4,343
New Orleans	1,260	4,813	2,183
Mobile	54	14	1,955
Savannah	1,104	2,071	2,593
Charleston	29	62	214
Wilmington	185	41	—
Norfolk	547	171	321
Total port receipts, 11,066 this same day last year.	15,244	bales, against	

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	4,143	762	369
Memphis	98	1,052	919
St. Louis	358	3,075	219
Houston	108	1,383	1,302

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last year.
Galveston	4,900 to 5,500	5,943	3,246
New Orleans	1,600 to 2,000	1,180	5,288

Total exports yesterday, 14,877 bales; so far this season, 7,705,184, against 8,512,923 in the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price.	Stocks.	
Sales.	Middling.	1915.	1914.
825 New Orleans	9.00	270,585	152,662
25 Mobile	8.60	28,510	9,660
170 Savannah	9¼	96,606	58,497
— Galveston	9.00	287,000	178,599
— Wilmington		50,750	14,393
131 Norfolk	9.18	62,374	31,792
360 Augusta	9.00	104,550	26,007
300 Memphis	9.12	118,718	48,535
— St. Louis	9¼	28,970	25,326
181 Houston	9.00	88,820	73,506

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points down at 5.33d. Sales were 5,000 bales. Receipts, 25,000 bales, including 20,700 American. The market closed barely steady.

M. RUMELY REORGANIZATION

Committee Asks Holders of Notes to Deposit Them.

The Reorganization Committee of the M. Rumely Company, makers of agricultural machinery at La Porte, Ind., of which J. W. Platten is Chairman, is asking holders of the two-year 6 per cent. convertible gold notes and the 6 per cent. commission gold notes to deposit them with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in return for which certificates of deposit will be issued. Mr. Platten says:

"As a result of the investigation so far made the situation has, in the opinion of the committee, been sufficiently developed to indicate that the position of the note holders will be best protected by a reorganization, provided a plan consistent with their interest can be formulated."

The other depositories are Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. of London and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 25.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 97½ centimes.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Occidental Con	.79
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.07
Caledonia	.20	Savage	.02
Con. Cal & Va	.10	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.08
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	.16
Hale & Norcross	.08	Utah Con	.02
Mexican	.32	Yellow Jacket	.30

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
Jim Butler	.05	Diamondf. B. B.	.03
McNamara	.51	Florence	.01
Midway	.16	Goldfield Con. M.	1.42½
Montana	.33	Goldfield Merger	.27
North Star	.11	Jumbo Ext	1.52½
Rescue Eula	.11	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.08
West End	.74	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.34	Round Mountain	.41
Booth	.05	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Manhattan Con	.01
Comb. Fraction	.10	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¾	11	Isabella	18¾	18¾
Elkton	42	42½	Jackpot	6¾	8
El Paso	103	105	McKinney	37	40¼
Gold Cycle	170	179	Portland	140	150
Gold Dollar	2½	4	Vindicator	164	165
Gold Sov.	4½	5	Ray, B. H.	5	6

GROUT FIGHTS NEW CHARGES

Seeks to Limit Prosecution to Items in Bank Case Indictment.

In the trial of Edward M. Grout, former Controller and later President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, now defunct, in Brooklyn, yesterday, on an indictment charging perjury in connection with a report of the bank's financial condition, there were frequent tilts between District Attorney James C. Cropsey and Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Mr. Grout. Mr. Cropsey, opening the case, took up the morning.

At the afternoon session Mr. Baldwin objected to the introduction of eighty-five additional items of the bank's financial status at the time Mr. Grout signed the alleged false report because they were not included in the indictment. Judge Lewis interrupted Mr. Baldwin to ask if he was asking delay.

Mr. Baldwin removed his glasses and emphatically denied that he was seeking delay. "This is a criminal case, your Honor," said Mr. Baldwin, "and my client and I stand absolutely on our rights. You don't want to put me in the position of asking for delay so that this case can run along until the Fall when the Distrct Attorney is runng for office and can make it the basis of his campaign?"

Ignoring Mr. Baldwin's remarks, Judge Lewis turned to the District Attorney who argued that he was within his rights in mentioning the items. When he included in the indictment certain items he said he did not intend to limit himself to these items at the trial.

Judge Lewis expressed the opinion that the additional items should not be permitted, but said he would not rule on the point until he had considered it. He ordered counsel to submit briefs by seven o'clock last evening and adjourned court until this morning when he will rule on the matter.

The disputed items refefred to loans and mortgages made by the bank, and amounted to $40,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed a strong upward tendency during yesterday's operations, and closing quotations were 1½c to 2c above the final of Monday. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.62½ and No. 2 hard at $1.64½, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.60½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.60½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May			1.59	1.57½	1.06
July			1.34¾	1.33	95⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.56¾	1.54½	1.55⅝	1.54¼	98
July	1.29¼	1.26⅞	1.28⅜	1.26¾	86⅝
September	1.22¼	1.20½	1.22	1.20½	85½

CORN.

The corn market was more active and firmer, closing at ½@⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75½	74⅜	75¼	74½	71½
July	77	76	76⅝	76	67¼
September	77⅞	76⅜	77⅛	76⅝	65⅞

OATS.

The oats market was firmer, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on rumors of export sales, although no business was confirmed. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 60c; No. 2 white, 60¼c; No. 3 white, 59c; No. 4 white, 58½c; fancy clipped white, 60¼@62½c; ordinary clipped white, 59½@61½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53¼	52¼	53¼	52¾	42½
July	51⅞	50⅜	51¼	50¼	39⅝
September	45½	44⅜	45¼	44⅞	38½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, and after a steady opening prices eased off in the absence of demand and influenced by reports of a quiet cash trade. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000, estimated for Wednesday, 27,000; Kansas City received 17,000 and Omaha 9,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	9.85	9.80	9.80	9.85	9.75
Sept	10.10	10.02	10.05	10.10	9.90
Ribs—					
July	10.62	10.57	10.57	10.60	11.10
Sept	10.87	10.82	10.82	10.85	11.17
Pork—					
July	18.17	18.07	18.10	18.15	19.92
Sept	18.50	18.42	18.42	18.47	19.67

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was heavy throughout the day under continued liquidation, closing at 12@15 points net lower. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			6.20@6.40	6.35
May	6.50	6.45	6.20@6.40	6.35
June			6.35@6.36	6.40
July	6.56	6.49	6.45@6.50	6.61
August	6.70	6.65	6.65@6.67	6.77
September	6.84	6.76	6.75@6.76	6.87
October	6.80	6.78	6.73@6.75	6.85
November			6.60@6.75	6.70
December			6.60@6.61	6.70

COFFEE.

There seemed to be little confidence on the buying side of the coffee market and moderate liquidation was sufficient to cause a decline of 6 to 13 points. The total day's business was only 30,000 bags, and of this amount a considerable proportion was in the form of switches from July to December. The local spot market was dull and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

The range of sprices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.47	5.55
June	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.47	5.55
July	6.55	6.55	6.53@6.55	6.59
August			6.55@6.57	6.62
September	6.58	6.56	6.57@6.58	6.66
October			6.61@6.62	6.70
November			6.64@6.65	6.73
December	6.73	6.67	6.67@6.68	6.76
January			6.72@6.73	6.81
February			6.76@6.77	6.86
March	6.85	6.80	6.80@6.81	6.92
April			6.87@6.88	7.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 65,306 packages; last week, 50,113 packages. Exports to Europe for week, 500 packages; to other countries, 50 packages. We have had a pretty good market most of the week. Buying for current consumption has taken a considerable part of the stock, and there has been a little storing on speculation. Besides this, some 4,000 tubs went to out-of-town trade. The tendency of values has been upward with a gain of about 1c for the week. Supplies are now coming forward very freely, and there will be a large surplus for storage. Speculative operators are hesitating, as they feel that values are too high for a safe venture. At current quotations the market closes steady to firm on all grades of creamery, with the demand particularly active for qualities from 26@28c. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock have all gained about ½c, with a continued firm feeling. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28¼@28½c; higher scoring, 28¾@29¼c; firsts, 27¼@28c; seconds, 26@27c; thirds, 23@25c. State dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 26½@27½c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 20½@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21¾@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 48,405 cases. The market fell into a demoralized condition during the past week under heavy accumulations in receivers' hands, strong pressure to sell, and a holding off policy on the part of speculative dealers who were able to store. Toward the latter part of the week demand increased, stock was somewhat reduced, and the tone became slightly steadier, leading to a slight improvement so far this week in average prime to fancy qualities. Market closes irregular, with considerable firmness on the finest goods, but very free offering of average good and lower grades. Storage space in this vicinity is pretty well filled, and there are comparatively few receivers or dealers who have any space engaged. Nearly while eggs have decreased somewhat in supply and the fanciest qualities are moving a little better in regular trade channels showing a slightly firmer tone, there is still a surplus of average good and lower qualities, however, for which comparatively low prices have to be accepted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 21½@22½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 20½@21c; storage packed, firsts, 20@20¼c; regular packed, firsts, 18¾@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds and poorer, 16@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 15¼@18½c; No. 2 and poorer, 13@15c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 22¼@23½c; ordinary to good, 21@22c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 20@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 21½@22¼c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 22@25c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 17@20c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@19c.

BEGIN $350,000 SUIT.

Knickerbocker Trust Company Sues Bostonians for Balances on Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 25.—The trial of four suits brought by the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York against Stephen M. Weld for $100,000, Albert S. Bigelow for $100,000, William M. Conant for $50,000, and Maria A. Evans, widow and administratrix of the estate of Robert D. Evans, for $9,000, was started here today before Judge Morton, in the United States District Court. The amounts are balances alleged to be due on subscriptions for stock in the American Silk Company. Partial payments were made.

Subscription agreements were made with H. W. Bennett Company, on the strength of which the trust company made a loan. Misrepresentation as to the financial condition of the property taken over is the basis of the defense.

CUNARD LINER HITS A ROCK.

Captain of the Cheltonen Beaches His Ship at Sydney.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S., May 25.—The steamer Cheltonen, under charter to the Cunard Line, from Montreal to London, struck a rock yesterday off Cape Ray, N. F., staving a great hole in her bow and forward holds. The pumps were not able to keep the ship free, so the captain put about and made for Sydney, where he beached the ship.

Temporary repairs will be effected and the steamer will proceed to Halifax, where she will go in dock.

Marks Names Broadway Aids.

The members of the new Broadway Commission, one of several appointed by Borough President Marks to confer with him on matters relating to their respective districts, were announced yesterday. They include F. de R. Wissman, Chairman; R. W. Meade, Vice Chairman; David Robenson, Secretary; Charles Leigh Taylor, Frank W. Woolworth, Coleman du Pont, O. J. Gude, C. B. Collins, Herbert R. Limburg, Louis Wiley, William Goldman, and Frank S. Turnbull.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The alumni of P. S. 62, Manhattan, on May 28 will present to the Board of Education a beautiful flag of this city. Isadore M. Levy will make the speech of acceptance.

The Public School Kindergarten Association of New York City will hold a meeting at Hunter College this afternoon. Miss Emma L. Johnston, Principal of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, will speak on "The Place of the Kindergarten."

Matthew Gooderson and George F. Ficke have been nominated as attendance officers.

Helen B. Beegle has been nominated as investigation teacher in the Manhattan Trade School.

It is proposed to establish two seasons in the Eastern District High School, beginning next September.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Representatives of the High School Teachers' association in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association, Woolworth Building, this afternoon.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The disturbance over Eastern Colorado Monday night has moved rapidly eastward to Northern Indiana, attended by showers and thunder storms in the central valleys and showers in the lake region.

Another depression extends from West Texas northeastward into Nebraska, and wit hthe high area to the northward, has caused showers in the Northwest. There were also showers over northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, attended by a decided rise in pressure that extends westward to the coast. In the Atlantic and Gulf States the weather was generally fair.

It is cooler in the upper lake region, but generally warmer elsewhere from the plains States eatstward, except in the Carolinas and Southern Virginia. In the extreme Northwest and in the plateau region it is considerably cooler, while in California it is warmer.

There will be thunder showers Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region, extending Wednesday night to the Atlantic Coast, but followed by generally fair weather Thursday, except in the Lower Ohio Valley. There will be fair Wednesday in the Northwest, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and Nebraska, followed by fair Thursday. West of the Rockies generally fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday.

High temperatures will continue in the South and Southwest, while in the central plains States and the lake region, extending Wednesday night to the Atlantic Coast, but followed by generally fair

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.
Re Mut Dairy Co.
Tam Shi Yau<US.
Re Shidlofsky.
Bergenthaler Linotype Co<Inter Typesetting Mach Co (2).
Staples Transp Co<
Tug Minnie, Reed<same.
Caldwell<Motz.
Graham & Knight<SS Oltia di Palermo.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Wilson<C Weil, Inc.
Lovell-McConnell Mfg Co<Gen Auto Supply Co.
Cheyney<Carbondale Sponge Co.
Sale de Cahinet Co<Globe-Wernicke Co.
Schnaier<Fee & Mason.
Wright<Stetson & Ellison Co.
Hess<Gr N Y Patrol.
Paper Nov Mfg Co<Rothschild.
Haskell Golf Ball Co<Von Lengerke & Detmold.
Steers<Herrimann & Lechter.
Mo Pict Pat Co<Prog M P Corp.
Same<Schneider.
Same<Warner's Features.
US<NY, NH & H RR
Splitdorf Elect Co<Eisemann Mag Co.
Mo Pict Pat Co<Mittenthal Film Co.

Causes from the above calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as needed.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 417, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Gen Elec Co<Sunoh Elec Co.

Causes will be assigned to this part from Judge Learned Hand's calendar for trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J., Room 1, 12th fl., Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Case on<Vacuum Cleaner Co<Am Rotary Valve Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 233, P. O. Building.
Higgins<Steam yacht Eros and Evrard.
Orvig Dampskipsel-skap Actieselskabet<NY & Bermuda Co et al.
Actieselskabet Neptun<same.
Barnes<Stm tug Edward G. Murray.
William Beard et al<Stm tug Flannery.
NY Dock Co<Barge Redmond 2
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar, at 10:30 A. M., Room 312.
Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—People v. Becker, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.
Re application of City of N. Y. to asquire land, &c., new street, between Broome and Spring Sts., &c.; re Herman et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.
Bullock, aplt., v. Hayes, Warden, &c.—Order affirmed.
Sackheim, admr., aplt., v. Pigueron; Murphy, aplt., v. John Hoffman Co.; Cook, aplt., v. Conners; Davies et al., aplts., v. D., L. & W. R. R. Co.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.
Rice, aplt., v. Rice et al.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.
Alexander v. Thomaschek, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event on the ground that there is no evidence to sustain the verdict.
Pakas, aplt., v. Hurley.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to either party in this court.
Kline Bros. & Co., aplt., v. Factors Fire Ins. Co. of Memphis, Tenn.; Manausa, aplt., v. Roger Williams Fire Ins. Co. of Providence, R. I.; Kline Bros. & Co., aplt., v. Rimouski Fire Ins. Co.; same v. Colonial Assurance Co.; same v. York Fire Ins. Co. of Toronto.—Judgment in each case affirmed, with costs, under Section 1317 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
Danner, aplt., v. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the ground that if this action was ever maintainable it is barred by the statute of limitations.
Franklin, aplt., v. Pacific Improvement Co.; Gunther, aplt., v. N. Y. Veal and Mutton Co.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.
McGowan, aplt., v. N. Y. Contracting Co., Penn. Terminal; Fox et al., aplts., v. Hawkins; Dobbins v. Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Co., aplt.; Hochstein et al., aplts., v. Vanderveer Crossings; same v. same; Weiss v. City of Mt. Vernon et al., aplts.; Cohen, aplt., v. Cotheal, Clark, Halligan, ind., &c., et al., aplts.; Cox, ind., &c., aplt., v. Travelers' Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.; Knight, rspt., v. Rothschild, aplt.; McIntyre v. Natl. Nassau Bank of N. Y., aplt.; Pearson, aplt., v. Reed et al.; Howland v. Harder, aplt.; James Lumber Co., aplt., v. Smith et al.; Rich, aplt., v. Mapleton Mills Power Co., aplt., v. Mohawk Hydro-electric Co.; Hudson & Manhat. R. R. Co. v. Humbolt Exploration Co., impld., aplt.; Turner v. Bryant, aplt.; Fairchild, ind., et al., admrs., v. City and Country Contract Co., aplt.; Hawkins v. Maxwell, aplt.; Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Co. v. Stecher Lithographic Co., aplt.; Columbian Knickerbocker Trust Co. v. Miller, aplt.; Tenement House Dept. of City of N. Y., aplt., v. McDevitt; Hastings Land Improvt. Co. v. The Empire State Surety Co., aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.
Goetz, admx., aplt., v. Duffy, ind., &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, as to defendant's keep. Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event as to defendant Duffy.
Brannen v. Union Stock Yards Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., impld., aplt., rspt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.
Baldwin's Bank of Penn Yan v. Smith et al., aplt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Holzworth.
Krohn<Warden of City Prison.
Rudd<Cropsey.
Re Townsend.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Hoirod, (Davidson)
Re Lionello Perera & Co.
Cavanagh<Sup Coun of the Cath M B Assn.
Chase<Chase.
De Marco<CNY.
Re Morgan, &c.
Rathawski<Knick Port Cement Co.
Re Matheson, &c.
Solomon<Walsh.
Coffey<Pruss.
Judge<Henderson.
Sheppard<F & D Co.
Lehle<A E Norton Co.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Gotham Mtg Co.
Campion, &c<Zbarayer Rity Co.
Baker<Reda.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Re Paulding<Wash Tr.
Re Miner(Furman.)
Jacobson<Jacobson, (2)
James McCreery Rty Corp<Assoc Merch.
Herbert<Fields.
Bradley<Bradley.
Re Chamberlaine, (Palmer.)
Schinnelli<Burns Bros.
Minee<Thos Crimmins Cont Co.
Feldman<Shorser.
Kelly<Mulligan Const.
Bross<Federoll.
Astrella<Vanacore.
Cardillo<D G Pecora
Granolithic Pav Co.
Davis<Dickle.
Murphy<Stephens, Inc, (2.)
Robinson<Robinson.
Williams<Cox.
Gallagher<C I & B RR
Reilly<J H Parker Co.
Finkelstein<Glassman.
Barnard<Mayor, Aldermen, &c. (2.)
Munroe<Co Francaise De Nav.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Hunter<406 West 31st St Co.
Gawrilutz<Savage.
Gotham Nat Bank<Hutcheson.
Erie Litho Co<Kinetophote Co.
Cantarella<Cantarella.
Martin<Martin.
Dennis<Dennis.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Etter<Miller.
Zeigler<Hamburg-Am Line.
Fortini<Fortini.
Cobb<Demarest & Co.
Roach<Roach.
U S Cas Co<Anderson Elec Car Co.
Myers<Myers.
Preferred causes:
Barclay<Barclay.
Roach<Roach.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Steiglitz<Atty Gen, N Y.
Undefended divorces:
Oliveri.
Weingarten.
Schulak.
Zimmerman.
General calendar:
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Lee<28 St & 7 Av Co.
Hoffman<Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Wuerst<Wuerst.
Harrison<Harrison.
Albers<Kurabeedt.
Casazza<Bolognesi.
Columbia Paper Box Co<Beck.
Markow<Maser.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Co<Stokes McCadden<Central Tr Co.
Hebron<118 E 54th St Co.
Elchner<Ventimiglia.
Wessels<Typew Speed Key Co.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Tager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Leerburger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Robinson<Robinson.
Himowich<Moore.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Clacher<NY County Bank.
Smith<Canton.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach Co.
Ives<Smith & Hemenway Co.
Delzio<Palese.
Crandall<Du Vivico & Co.
Sisson<Seesselberg.
Johnson<Bache.
Voss<Dunmore Rity Co.
McCormick<McCormick.
Turek<Turek.
Keeley<Pach.
Scherbner Iron Works<Rossell.
Cohen<Alvord.
AkronBldg Co<Chapin Home.
Bank of US<Goldstein
Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Crenshaw<Locomotive Equipment Co.
Schoenfeld<Rhode Isl Worsted Co.
NY Rys<Met St Ry.
Israel<Burke & Sons Co.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Van Lennep<Dekker.
Heidrick<Queen.
Magee Carpet Co<Casler Co.
Finck<Ziegler.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts V. and XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Saukor<Dagmon Co.
Kelly<Fed Print Co.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
De Leva<NY C & H R R.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T Co (2.)
Gross<Vogel Co
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.
Nicholoulias<Bernheimer & S Br, &c, Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Bruenher<same.
Dreyer<Bliss.
O'Connor<Int R T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
Mc Cutchen<Baker.
G Curtis<same.
Martin<CNY.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Rossman<Kelly.
Spear<Wachtel.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Dorland<CNY.
Lyman<Hatfield.
Lobstein<Prince.
Miller<Gruenstein (2).
Kuhre<Atlas Safe, &c.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McManus<Craw Cont.
Hofberg<Douglas.
Bilick<Golick & Smith.
Meyerowitz<Schinsky.
Habel<Nachemson.
Okun<Duval Co.
Brenner<Ludorf.
J Cahill<Egan.
M Cahill<same.
Gottwald<Linch.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Parziale<Sheffield Engineering Co.
Kaplan<N Y Rel Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Bauman<Somerville Co.
Robias<same.
Stern<Laemmle.
Greulich<Leonhard Epping Brew Co.
Meyers<N Y, O & W RR.
Healy<CNY.
Leichen<Prog Con Co.
Flynn<CNY.
Hoyt<Sparling.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Swan & Finch Co<Jas Garofano & Son.
Composite Metal Lath Co<Glaco Ice Co.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
A V Haight<Wedekind Rafalsky<Church.
Parlante<Albert & Son (2).
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety Trop<Max Held. Inc.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on: Windsor Con Co<Kuland.
No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Eagle<Simplex Auto.
Scheer<Keene & Jaffe.
Gertz<Krewitz.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Toriello<Doscher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Scherfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Gannon<CNY.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sheridan<Delaware.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith<CNY.
O'Leary<same.
Hunt<Armstrong (2).

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS — Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
John R Webb,
Emanuel Levi,
Otto Zum,
Marcus Jadem,
Terence Creamer,
Emil Wolf.
Catherine Hopkins,
Mariett N Jeffords,
Magdalene McWilliams,
Francis J Carrigan,
Julie M H Maumer,
Martha Baeringer.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th Floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Perlman<Friedman.
Keit<M H Mark Rty Corp.
Markstein<Krieger.
A Jaeckel & Co<McCormack.
Evans Film Mfg Co<Prog M P Corp.
Harman Brothers<Gallipoli.
Georgetre<Porter.
Griffen<Mandel.
Telzer<Doeiger.
Colgan Engraving Co<King.
Hulse Garage Co<Baum.
Warfield<Horowitz.
Mertin<Shearer.
Wednetzky<Rosen.
Goldman<Nell, (2.)
W. C.<Bridgham.
Simms<Carter & Weekes S Co.
Dubas<Jamison.
Shamsky<Moore.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Neuman<Mitchell.
Kennedy<Wildhart Rty Co.
Tschopp<Rosenbluth.
Goldberg<H H Urlin Iron Co.
Tabino<Rheintrank H W Co.
Dunnery<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Gellar<Neuberger.
Revison<Goldstein.
Schamberg<Darnell.
Crane<Wrinkman.
Newmeier<N Y Rys.
Goodman<Bloom.
Brauer<Rollins.
Roth<Sephir.
Ransom<N Y Rys.
N Y Veal, &c, Co<N Y, C & St L RR.
Grannis<Temple.
Levy<Everett Rty Co.
Evans<Ascher Dct Agency.
Heller<N Y Rys.
Deluca<Underpinning & F Co.
Lovitt<Ill Surety Co.
McClelland<Sykes.
Salikowsky<Astra P Co.
Kellner<Hauben.
Mankin<N Y Rys.
Wolf<same.
Roseff<Fine.
McGramm<Host.
Lalance & Grosjean Mfg Co<B H R R.
Kelly<St. Regis Hotel Co.
Plouffe<N Y Rys.
Wenel<Palaghy.
Bitterman<Westcott Exp Co.
Maniscalco<N Y Rys.
Lombardo<Bradley Cont Co.
Abrahams<Guterfreund.
Linet<Ehrlich.
McKenna<Bowery Sav Bank.
Shrimenti<N Y Rys, (2.)
Egan<Int R T Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Garvin Mach Co<Kearney.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Simmonds<Adams & Montant.
Metzger<Marko.
Silberblatt<Empire City Lumber Co.
Taubenfeld<Scoff.
Spero<Goldstein.
Nassau Finance Co<Frieder.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than a day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Powers<Buckley, Newhall Co.
Live Poultry Auc Co<L Scherer & Son Co.
Coudray<Dirigo Mfg Co

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Staubach<Mackey, (3)—Edward R. Finch.
Brooklyn Sav. Bk.<The Newstead Co. et al.—Charles F. MacLean.—Waxberg<L. & D. Realty Corp.—Maximus A. Lesser, Cromwell<Kline—Isaac F. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Postal Life Ins. Co.<Retaro Realty Co.—John J. Halpin. McCreery Realty Corp.<Associated Merchants Co.—James A. Farrell. Crossin<Schmutz—Elek J. Ludvigh. Re Ackerson et al.—Joseph D. Kelly.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—U. S. Trust Co.<Ferdinand H. Mela—Edward R. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Kouwenhoven Estates<Louisa Garofalo—John J. Meenan. Margaret A. Smyth<Regina D. Pye—John J. Meenan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Kraus<Kraus.
Kniffin<Roehrs.
Fastefsky<Int R T. Sauer<Davis.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Kooden<Maker.
Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Turcano<Bradley Cont Co. (2.)
Restifo<same.
Petrilli<Bradley Cont Co.
Rogosin<Harlib.
Nolan<Goettle.
McGowan<I R T. (2.)
Weintraub<Lanzer.
Gillian<Rity Hld Co.
Burke<Empire Shipping & Fuel Co.
Hampton<Finkenberg.
Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co.
Weber<Symers Co.
Glantz<Joel Realty Co. (2.)
Schwartz<Schwarts.
Kearney<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser<Gold.
Schroff<Schroff.
Barriet<Holbrook, C & R Chem.
Waldstein<Herzog.
McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co.
Creter, Jr<Flocke.
Minskoff<Minskoff.
Greenfield Amuse Co<Lee Lash Co.
Lefkowitz<Wanamaker NY, Inc.
Newman<Sheff Farms
Connolly<Kimball.

Highest number reached in regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motions.
Estates of:
Samuel Molostowsky,
Joel Newman,

Adoptions: Arthur Bagot Darby by Arthur B and Ella A Darby, Herman Hindort by Herman and Meta Ruhe, Leannette Green by Emil and Hannah Green.

Wills for probate:
Modest Fabiszewski,
Richard N Arnow,
Cornelius S Rourke,
Frances O Dilloy,
Louisa Hoehn,
Frieda Klein.
William J Gray,
John Mink,
Michael Berst,
William Schmidt,
Solomon Berlin,
Frank Sielaff,
Morris Levin.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested wills:
Henrietta Gerlitz, (2.)

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Platzman<Finger.
Borello<Miller.
Fibbo<Bennenson Rty.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Esrig<Brook Av Poultry Co.
Fetyk<Page.
Matacene<Malesta.
Mastrangelo<Mastrangelo.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Re Cramond—Peter L. Mullaly. Towers<Price—Daniel B. Murray. Beyers<Empire State Wood Working Co.—William D. Leonard. Apfelsky<Arndsten—William H. Steinkamp. Commonwealth Sav. Bank<Colorado Realty Co.—John J. O'Brien.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—The Brooklyn Sav. Bank<William F. Rohrig—John M. Stewart.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

J. Harley, rspdt. v. H. E. Plant, &c., and W. Gleichmann, applts.—Motion denied, without costs.
H. A. Moody, rspdt., v. I. Morris, applt.—Motion denied on condition that defendant perfect his appeal, place the case on the June calendar and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.
J. F. Mooney, plff., v. L. C. Manuell, def.—Motion for stay granted on condition that applt. perfect his appeal, place the case on the calendar for Tuesday, June 1, and be ready for argument when reached; without costs.
Same v. same.—Order denying defendant Eagle S. & L. Co.'s default in pleading and to vacate the judgment of foreclosure and sale reversed, without costs, and motion granted upon payment of plaintiff's taxable disbursements to date, and upon the filing by appellant at plaintiff's election, of a stipulation to try the cause at June Special Term.
Peo. of State of N. Y., rspdts., v. G. Bertuglia, applt.—Judgment of conviction of County Court of Queens Co. reversed and def. discharged.
Same, rspdts., v. B. Michaels, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.
J. C. Rintelen, applt., v. R. D. Schaefer, &c., et al., rspdts.; Woodlawn Cemetery, def.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.
A. Roughtean, applt., v. H. M. Saries, rspdt.—The order granting a new trial is reversed, with costs, and the verdict unanimously reinstated.
W. H. Schofield, &c., rspdt., v. D. D. De Waltoff et al., def.; D. A. De Waltoff, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.
W. H. Schofield, &c., rspdt., v. D. D. De Waltoff et al., def.; D. A. De Waltoff, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.
M. J. Smith and E. F. Nolte, rspdts., v. R. Langen et al., applts.; Staten Island Supply Co., rspdt.—Judgment and order of County Court of Richmond Co. unanimously affirmed, with costs.
H. Galitzka, rspdt., v. H. Galitzka, G. I. Galitzka, and G. I. G. Realty Co., Inc., appts., impleaded with others.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion per Curiam.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Goldfinger<L and D Gerston.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.
Duryee<Cooper.
Re Wadsworth Av.
Youker<Seely.
Koplowitz<Koplowitz.
Hanley<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Collins<same.
Beaber<Beaver Eng & Con Co.
Mutual Am Drug Syn.
Boyle<Orr & Co.
Murphy<same.
Feldman<Feldman.
Mager<NY & West Spec Co.
Brady<Wellington Stables.
Scott<Smith & SonsCo
Geltz<Geltz.
Schroeder<Marine Met Supply Co.
Re Chesar.
Mtge Holding Co<Frederick.
Gregg<Gregg.
Adler<Wimann.
Boehringer<Boehringer
Manning<Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Howard<L I RR.
Tabor<Tabor.
Groser<Smith.
Re Helfrich.
Riley<Riley.
Allen<City.
Bernard<Freund.
Small<Jankelson, (2.)
Gow<Gow.
Grace<Town of No Hempstead.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
James,
Hoff,
Burkhart,
Armsburry,
Bayer,
Earle,
Ealand,
Orendorf,
Advey,
Perlmutter,
Greene,
Thompson,
Kapaczowitz,
Re Ackerman, (Austin, Nichols & Co.)
Borrelli<Greenwood Cemetery.
Collins<Collins.
Del Gatto<Onorato.
Nimocks<Rahway Hts Rty Co.
Morris<Morris.
Coleman<Clark.
D'Ascoli<Criscuoli.
Cohen<Salaway.
Peo<Paltersnek.
Re Williams.
Re 54th & 55th Sts.
Skinner<Skinner.
Seller<Lippman.
Lippman<Lippman.
Bedell<Mahlan's Bklyn & NY Exp Co.
Title G & T Co<Macolda.
Madonna<Diamond.
Re Strouse, (Rothman)
Re Hollsberg.
McGowan<same.
Miliang<Gilkinson.
Black<Black.
Brown<Miller.
Oberfeld<Schacher.
Sandler<Doscher.
McMahon<Keyes.
Re Seger.
Mitchell-Stevens Co.
McGee<Man Bridge 3d Line.
Gotham Nat Bank<Kremsljuk<E NY Laundry Co.

PART II.—Ex parte business at
Sickles,
Stein,
Hein,
Tabachnik,
Farber,
Rosen,
Aderstein,
Robinson,
Dahring,
Lynch,
Stahl,
Hoffman,
Sutton,
Quigley.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
O'Reilly<O'Reilly et al, (3.)
Teitle<Sands.

The remaining causes marked ready on the previous call will be called this calendar from time to time as these cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2116.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.
Dubee<L I RR.
Heath<Steeplechase Teahan<B H RR.
Bakerman<Poust.
Burns<B H RR.
McManus<same.
Underhill<Com Trav Assoc.
Meyers<Morrow et al.
Menzer<Chatfetz.
Scarperia<Margulies.
Kane<Schaefer & Beale.
Kolacki<Amn Sugar Refin Co.
McGaughrin<Nassau Rty.
Krusska<Brody.
Gill<Nassau RR
Slavin<Emmons.
Anderson<Levy.
Morrissey<Blake et al.
Moran<Moran.
Feis<Ingersoll.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 27.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6997.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Catherine W. Gorman,
Mary A Snyder,
Mary McKee,
Mary E. Hansberry,
Gottlieb Schneider,
Administration of:
John Dobbin.
Estates of:
Barbara Hunt,
Lydia Suydam,
Francis Williamson, Accounting of:
A. C. Edminster,
Joseph Coulon,
Annie Ferris,
John Preschberg,
Michael Nolan,
Emily J. Black,
William Lowery,
Gaetano Perugo,
Patrick Kiely.

County Court.

COUNTY COURT—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Jacobs<Rubel.
Blake<Madden.
Schanbaum<Urban Realty Co.
Vakalian<Troy.
Costello<B H R R.
Hannessen<C I & B R R.
Canavan<B H R R.
Brown<C I & B R R et al.
Martinos<B H R R.
Poritore<same.
Worth<N Y Cons R R
Gilhooley<Gair Co.
Horan<B H R R.
Farrell<Bonert.
Weiss<B, Q Co & S R R.
Smith<Transit Dev Co
Friedberg<Benigsohn.
Rohr<Nas E R R.
Matteo<same.
Early<same.
Penus<Lack.
McCormick<N Y Cons R R.
Crowley<same.
Vincenzo<Wagner.
Polak<Schaefer.
Newman<Tompkins.
Saroka<Huber.
Reynolds<Hallland.
St John<Namm & Son
Krell<Am Parlor Frame Co.
Cooney<Roth.
Staker<B H R R.
Greenspan<same.
Bollaflore<Grow Const Co.
Singer<B H R R.
Cobert<L I R R.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PARTS I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

PART III.—Keogh, J.
Donnelly<Town of East Chester.
Odell<Sugar Refining Co.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.
Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.
Mulvaney<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Reilly<B H R R Co.
Hushion<Strouse et al.
Farthing<same.
Sonneborn<B H R R.
Marshall, as executrix<N Y Rys Co.
Chinnock, an infant<B H R R Co.
Norbeck<42 St, Man & St N Av Ry Co.
Bredermeyer<same.
Elkan<G F Hall Co.
Ciocca<Transit Dev Co.
Walz<B, Q Co & S R R Co.

Remainder of calendar passed for the day.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

INSTRUCTION.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

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Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 25x100; Frederick and Joseph Adler, executors of Frederick Adler, to Theresa Lechthaler et al., 2,186 Amsterdam Av., May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.
BROOME ST, 550, n s, 175 ft e of Varick St, 25x84.4; Charles J. Schlesinger to Pople Kreshover, 581 West 161st St, (mtg $23,000.)
May 24; attorney, J. Schlesinger, 7 Stanton St.
1628T, 623 West, n s, 300.10 ft w of Broadway, 24.7x199.10 to 158d St, foreclosure March 18; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Hugo H. Piesem, 160 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,300,) May 24; attorney, B. Fliashnick, 302 Broadway.....$5,675

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,888, e s, 25x100.7; Harry Cahn et al. to Katherine M. Van Rensselaer, Milford Township, Bucks Co., Penn., May 20, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
BARKLEY AV, 1,000, e s, Illiana Ave, 33x100; Anton Ranc to Joseph Conrad, 1,467 3d Av, Feb. 18, (mtg $1,600;) attorney, I. W. Dimelow, 52 Wall St.....$1
BEACH AV, w s, 150 ft of Randall Av, 25x100; Henry Joseph to Academy Building Co., Inc., 2,069 Westchester Av, May 24, (mtg $3,666.66;) attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av.....$100
CLINTON AV, e s, 97.1 ft s of 181st St, 31x irregular; Client Construction Co., Inc., to Jessie Burns, 449 St. Ann's Av, May 24, (mtg $28,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
DECATUR AV, w s, 50 ft w of 195th St, 50.1 x102.6x50.1x104.6; Nicholas Oliver to Margaret Oliver, 160 East 111th St, April 17; attorney, John Santora, 291 Broadway.....$1
FT. INDEPENDENCE ST, 3,498, w s, 100x 131.3, 74.8x124.1; Elizabeth Cronin to Margaretta S. Rapp, 2,414 University Av., May 24, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
HAVILAND AV, n s, Lot 245, map of Unionport, 100x108; Margaretha Mink to Mink Construction Co., 2,135 Gleason Av, April 30; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100
LOT 200, map of building lots near Williamsburg Bridge Station; Pietro Cirricione to Vincenza Cirricione, 767 Magenta St., May 24, (mtg $8,200;) attorney, G. Rampolla, 192 Broadway.....$700
LOT 214, map of Sec. 3, St. Raymond Park; Ida Brantman to Myrena Realty Corp., 88 Park Row, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
LOTS 225 and 226, map of 473 lots; Haight Estate, George Hubbits, to Augusta C. Stumpfel, 1,867 Mulford Av., April 12, (mtg $500;) attorney, Augusta C. Stumpfel, 1,867 Mulford Av.....$875
LOTS 681 to 683, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Bellmore Holding Co. to Sallie E. Allen, 300 Central Park West, May 25, (mtg $1,050;) attorney, Addison Allen, 165 Broadway.....$1
LOTS 44 to 46, Block 18, Morris Park Estates; Edward Rennert to Theodore K. McCarthy and another, 137 West 120th St, May 24; attorney, Theodore K. McCarthy, 43 Exchange Place.....$100
MANIDA ST, 725.4, e s, 15x67.11 to w s of Old Hunts Point Road; Carl Jaffe to Sophia J. Diener, 882 Prospect Av, May 1; attorney, E. P. Korkus, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1
PARKES AV, 1,106, s s, Illiana Ave, 33x100; Anton Ranc to Rosina McCoy, Committee et al., 1,882 Grand Concouse, May 20, due as per bond; attty, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
PROSPECT AV, e s, 125 ft n of 183d St, 50x 104x50x107.6; Jessie Burns to Client Construction Co., Inc., 1,887 Vyse Av, May 24, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SIMPSON ST, 1,149, w s, 25x100; Myrena Realty Corp. to Ida Brantman, 794 Hewitt Place, May 24, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
SUMMIT AV, 1,007, w s, 25x92; Robert W. Todd to Mary B. Dermody, 1,007 Summit Av, May 24, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
VALENTINE AV, 2,082, e s, 18.11x90.6x18.9x 88.2; James A. Brady to Nicholas Oliver, 2,703 Decatur Av, May 13, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, John Santora, 291 Broadway.....$1
WEST ¼ of Lot 402, map of Wakefield, (except westerly 1 foot;) James Slater to James MacEvoy, 830 Elton Av, May 24, (mtg $3,300;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
2D AV, e s, e ¼ of Lot 653, map of Wakefield, 29.5x198x29.6x194; Thomas J. Kehoe to Benjamin H. Goodsell, 750 East 216th St, May 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
170TH ST, s w s, 150.2 ft s of College Av, 25x irregular; Henrietta Schubert to Edlick Con. Co., 891 East 149th St., May 22, (mtg $

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Apartment House Held at $210,000 Sold to an Investor—Another Division Street Deal Involving Two Lofts—Plans Filed for $260,000 West End Avenue Apartment—Title Tangle Ties Up Hoffman House Operation.

Upper Washington Heights furnished an apartment house deal yesterday in the sale of the six-story St. Ermin apartment house at 549 West 163d Street, the northeast corner of Broadway, covering a plot 110 by 100. It was sold by Morris W. Levine to Frederick Brown for investment.

The holding price has been $210,000, and it was a cash transaction. The seller obtained the house about a year ago in foreclosure proceedings against the New York Real Estate Security Company.

Two More Division Street Lofts Sold.

Another deal in Division Street, where there have been several transactions during the past couple of weeks, was reported yesterday by Jacob Finkelstein & Son, who, in conjunction with Jacob Levitt, sold for Meyer Bessell the two seven-story loft buildings Nos. 41 and 43.

The two structures occupy a plot 50 by 68 feet, and were purchased by Winkler & Schultz, cloak and suit manufacturers, who have a chain of stores on Division Street and will use the buildings as a distributing centre.

Last week the two three-story buildings at 47 and 49 Division Street, on a plot 50.1 by 68.8, located near Market Street, were sold by Samuel Kaufman.

$260,000 West End Avenue Apartment.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of a twelve-story and basement fireproof apartment house on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street for the 601 West End Avenue, Inc., Albert Sass, President.

It will have a frontage of 44 feet and a depth of 80.6 feet. The architect, Emery Roth, has placed the cost at $260,000.

Title Tangle Ties Up Hoffman House Operations.

Title difficulty over a ridiculously small strip of land has tied up the passing of title to the old Hoffman House and Albemarle Hotel, and therefore the contemplated building operation. The grazing of the two old hostelries was to have begun May 1 for the sixteen-story structure planned by the new owners, the Albemarle Realty Company, of which Henry E. Miller is President.

The property, formerly in two ownerships, was sold last February by the Francis S. Kinney estate, and the title search for the $1,000,000 loan from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company revealed the fact that near the centre of the property a sliver of land, 12 inches long by 6 inches wide, was not included in the old deeds to either parcel due to faulty surveying.

Title was to have passed on April 10, but until the lawyers for the interested parties settle the question of title insurance work on the building, which the Thompson-Starrett Company have the contracts to erect, will be postponed. A. B. Boardman, representing the latter company, is quoted as saying that the strip has passed beyond the stage of legal standing, as it reverted to the Kinney estate by adverse possession, having been in its ownership for over thirty-six years.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of Alexander Selkin has purchased from Klein & Roth, 1,992 Belmont Avenue, a three-story brick three-family house, on a lot 27.2 by 94.9, located between 179th Street and Tremont Avenue.

Cahn & Pittman have sold the three-story two-family brick house at 2,888 Bailey Avenue, Bronx, to Catharine Van Rensselaer, who gave in part payment 112 acres in Quakertown, Bucks County, Penn. A. V. Miller & Co. consummated the deal.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver has sold the frame detached house 7,803 Fourth Avenue, on a plot of about two lots, for Anna Martin, who takes in part payment a cottage on a plot 88 by 285, on Bayport Avenue, near the Merrick Road, Bayport, L. I.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 609 Grand Avenue, between St. Mark's Avenue and Prospect Place, a two-story-and-store brick dwelling, for Mrs. Jessie M. Smith and a client for investment.

$100,000 Hospital for Brownsville.

Edward M. Adelsohn has completed the plans and specifications for the Brownsville and East New York Hospital, to be erected at Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A, Brooklyn. The building will be five stories and basement in height, entirely of fire-proof construction. It will be 100 feet wide and 100 feet long, and the outer walls to be of brick and stone in classic design. The cost is estimated at $100,000.

Plans for $150,000 Grandstand at Sheepshead Bay Track Filed.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Brooklyn Building Bureau for the big steel grandstand which is to be built at the Sheepshead Bay track. The structure, which will be three stories high, and 1,225 feet in length, is estimated to cost upward of $150,000.

The plans were filed by the architect and engineer of the project, Blaine H. Miller, representing Louis P. Reeder and Charles E. Danforth, officers of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation.

The building will be located on the block bounded by Avenue U, Voorhees Avenue, Neck Road, and Ocean Avenue. The entrance will be on the Avenue U side of the track.

Long Island.

Albert E. George sold to Edward Bujmuth, subject to a purchase money mortgage of $10,000, a plot on Rockaway Beach with a frontage of 100 feet west side of Central Avenue and fifty feet north side of Rockaway Beach Boulevard.

D. Irving Mead has sold to the Meeko Corporation, for $1,000, subject to a mortgage of $12,800, five and a half lots on the Jamaica Heights Improvement Company's track, southwest of Jamaica Village, with a frontage of 137½ feet east side of Lincoln Avenue, 100 feet north side of Bellview Avenue.

Bernard Spector sold to Richard Hellman, for $3,000, subject to a mortgage of $12,000, two lots in Long Island City, with a frontage of fifty feet west side of Steinway Avenue, 100 feet north of Vandeventer Avenue.

New Jersey.

The Argyle Company of Newark has sold the three hollow tile and stucco houses on North Twelfth Street, near Bloomfield Avenue in Newark, to George F. Simpson, Jr., of Montclair, through the Simpson-Merritt Company.

Simpson-Merritt Company have sold a nine-room residence on Lexington Avenue, Montclair, for C. M. Hapwood, to Peter Carlson. Also sold a plot in Upper Montclair for Peter Carlson to John F. O'Neil, a builder.

Former Mayor Ernest C. Hinck of Montclair has awared contracts for the erection of three large dwellings to be constructed on Clinton Avenue and Eagle Rock Way and Melrose Place. The cost of each dwelling will be about $40,000. Mr. Hinck has just disposed of two houses which he recently constructed, one to J. Morris Oliphant of New York, and the other to H. V. Schieren, son of former Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn.

A Recent Buyer.

Frederick C. Beach is the buyer of the four-story dwelling 66 West Eighty-ninth Street, reported sold Monday. The buyer owns the two abutting dwellings, 63 and 65 West Eighty-eighth Street.

$20,000 Moving Picture House for West Forty-fourth Street.

Plans have been filed for a two-story moving picture theatre on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 28.1 feet south of Forty-fourth Street, for the Forty-fourth Street Amusement Company, as lessee of the property, which is owned by the estate of Solomon Rich.

It will have a frontage of 50.2 feet and a depth of 100 feet. S. B. Eisendrath & B. Horowitz, the architects, estimate the cost at $20,000.

Lease East 48th Street Building.

Clark T. Chambers has leased for William S. Hawk to the A. J. Crawford Company, Richard Pickard, Jr., President, the five-story building 5 East Forty-eighth Street, 26 by 100 feet, for a long term of years.

The lessees, now located at 605 Fifth Avenue, will move to their new quarters as soon as extensive alterations are completed.

Big Auction Room Offering.

Today at the Exchange Salesroom, Bryan L. Kennelly will offer the entire water front block on the Harlem River, extending from 122d Street to 123d Street; also 91 and 93 Bleecker Street, two five-story loft buildings; also 314 Second Avenue, a dwelling; also 330 and 332 West Eighty-sixth Street, two four-story dwellings; also in the Bronx, a plot on the east side of Bainbridge Avenue, 148 feet north of Bedford Park Boulevard; also fifty-three acres at White Plains, N. Y., on Harrison Avenue, the main road between White Plains and Harrison. This property contains about 639 lots, and includes two dwellings and outbuildings.

Country Dwellings Leased.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. has leased for John Sargent his country place in Meadow Lane, Greenwich, Conn., consisting of a large new stone dwelling of Colonial architecture, garage, and about eight acres, to Clement A. Griscom.

John F. Scott has leased for Edwards Herrick Childs his place on Cedar Avenue, Hewlett, L. I., to E. Farrar Bateson, and, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman for Mrs. Marian Rand Francke, her country place situated on Meadow Lane, Lawrence, L. I., to J. Lewisohn.

Fish & Marvin have leased for the Lawrence Park Realty Company a residence on Sagamore Road at Bronxville to Mrs. Constance Fuller of New York.

Leases.

Sidney L. Warsawer has leased for a term of years the store at 613 Eighth Avenue for the Drury Lane Theatre Corporation to Joseph H. Mendel; the store at 356 West Forty-second Street to R. F. Jenkins, and the store at 671 Eighth Avenue to Sigmund Landes.

M. and L. Bamberger have leased the store and basement at 124 East Twenty-fifth Street to W. B. Friend & Co., dealers in silks.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a long term of years 137 East Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story high-stoop house, on a lot 19 by 98.9, for Cornelius Gallagher to Mrs. James B. Tailer.

Wm. A. White & Sons have rented the entire building at 20 West Street for Abraham Gabriel to the Bloch Forwarding Company.

Ewing Bacon & Henry have leased half of the seventh floor in the new twenty-story building, recently completed, at 8 West Fortieth Street to the American Electric Railway Association.

Porter & Co. have rented for D. & J. H. Tonjes to Joseph Goldberg the store at 310 West 125th Street.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store and basement 120-122 West Twenty-fifth Street to Chaitin & Bobrow; store and basement at 159-163 West Twenty-ninth Street to Crescent Cloth Sponging Company; store at 710-720 Seventh Avenue to Paul Herber; store at 636 Sixth Avenue to Alexander Baer; store at 1,580 Broadway.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for making over the seven-story dwelling house at 21 East Forty-ninth Street into studios and stores for Mary C. Seaton as owner. David Scott is the architect and has placed the cost at $45,000.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co. now have associated with their organization Albert C. Rich, Treasurer and Director of the American Land Credit Corporation for some time past.

The following chairmen of the standing and special committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens for the year 1915-16 have been appointed by the Board of Directors: Executive and membership, C. G. M. Thomas; auditing, B. C. Vandewater; commerce, F. D. Thorne; transit, John Adikes; legislation, Clinton T. Roe; manufacturing and industrial, William D. Bloodgood; borough planning, John C. Brackenridge; arbitration, John W. Weed; entertainment, Frederick G. Randall; highways, T. D. Carpenter; Queens Boulevard, Frank W. Scout; Rockaway Turnpike, Edward Roche; terminal and public markets, M. J. Degnon; school, Bernard Suydam.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Moore St, 30, w s, 104.10 ft s of Front St, 24.6x73.5x24x72.4, 3-story loft and store building; S. E. Townsend against R. F. Parkinson et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; William Goldsticker, referee; due, $24,092.69; taxes, &c., $876.55; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

Moore St, 32, w s, 129.4 ft s of Front St, 25x74.6x23x73.5, 3-story loft and store building; C. M. Child et al., trustees, against R. F. Parkinson et al.; Samuel Riker, Jr., attorney; Louis Lande, referee; due, $21,250.14; taxes, &c, $814.50; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 143 to 147 East, n e corner of Lexington Av, (1,943 to 1,947,) 49.11x100.11, three 3 and one 2 story tenements and stores; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Keelers Vans, Inc., et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $45,389.02; taxes, &c, $2,685.50; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Samuel Marx.

165d St, 465 West, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25.11x2.6, 3-story flat; J. F. Seymour against Matilda Lusch et al.; J. H. Seymour, attorney; W. C. Rosenberg, referee; due, $21,080.18; taxes, &c, $1,609.64; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

161st St, 373 East, n s, 203.7 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x71.11x25x72.4, three-story tenement and store; Frederick Dillemuth, Jr., against H. M. Corbett et al.; W. J. Hoffman, attorney; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $4,513.29; taxes, &c, $826.95; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By James J. Donovan.

181st St, 751 East, n w corner of Prospect Av, 100x29, five-story flat; Gertrude Schiffer et al. against Wirth Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Wilson & V., attorneys; L. J. Curran, referee; due, $31,597.67; taxes, &c, $888.40; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 3,786, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100, one-story loft building; City Real Estate Co. against Fannie Zwilling et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $7,062.20; taxes, &c, $450; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Ogden Av, w s, 167.7 ft n of 167th St, 50x80.1x—x68.11, vacant; E. O. Wheeler against J. A. Hennessy et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; E. B. Cohen, referee; due, $8,587.52; taxes, &c, $157; to the plaintiff for $8,300.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Block front on Harlem River, between 122d and 123d Sts, 237.7x204.10x87.8x201.10, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Thomas Patten, deceased.

Bleecker St, 91-93, n w corner of Mercer St, 50x152x irregular; two five-story loft buildings; voluntary sale.

86th St, 330-32 West, s s, 260 ft e of Riverside Drive, two four-story dwellings; each 20x102.2; voluntary sale.

Bainbridge Av, e s, 146.7 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 100x118, vacant; executor's sale, estate of John H. Londergan, deceased.

2d Av, 314, e s, 37 ft n of 18th St, 17x60; four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Tract of 639 lots with two dwellings at East White Plains; voluntary sale.

By Henry Brady.

96th St, 65 West, n s, 120.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.6x100.11, four-story and basement dwelling; trustee's sale; estate of William Farrell, deceased.

Madison St, 5, n s, 80.9 ft e of Pearl St, 24.6x59, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Broadway, 454, e s, 55.4 ft s of Grand, 25.2 x100, five-story loft and store building; Henry Bruere, Chamberlain, &c., against Agnes Parry et al.; F. L. Polk, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $77,726.37; taxes, &c., $642.20.

By Joseph P. Day.

Albany St, 22, s s, 65.11 ft e of West St, 18.8x58, three-story loft building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Westside Improvement Co. et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Norbert Blenaheimer, referee; due, $29,693.70; taxes, &c., $1,840.91.

116th St, 8 East, s s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; H. M. Sinclair against Eva Fine et al.; F. F. de Rahm, attorney; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due, $25,622.62; taxes, &c., $1,102.90.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 218 and 220 West, s s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x105.5, seven-story flat; Joseph Schanz against Brookmire Realty Co. et al.; Herman Goldman, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $18,502.88; taxes, &c., $1,835.50.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

145th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x99.11, vacant; May Monahan against William Slattery Construction Co. et al.; Lind & P., attorneys; Charles Putzel, referee; due, $9,093.68; taxes, &c., $1,370.00; subject to four mortgages aggregating $69,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also,

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, East, n s, 73.2 ft w of Boston Road, 75x167, vacant; N. G. Richards against S. A. Bennett, administratrix, et al.; W. H. Hamilton, attorney; Adam Wiener, referee; partition.

Prospect Av, 1,309, n w corner of Home St, 57.1x60x85.11x86.7, one-story theatre and stores; Mary Kirsch against Ittner Realty Co. et al.; Harry Robitzek, attorney; W. B. Dobbs, referee; due, $5,912.99; taxes, &c., $65.70; subject to a first mortgage of $16,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafayette Av, w s, 98 ft n of Fordham Av, 90x120.6, City Island; L. W. Jordan against G. R. Hyndman et al.; M. V. W. Hall, attorney; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $1,431.61; taxes, &c., $242.73.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Avenue A, n e corner of 2d St, for a six-story tenement and store, 59.10x37.5; Claws Realty and Construction Co., inc., 32 Liberty St, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost.....$38,000

Audubon Av, w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, for 2 five-story tenements and stores, 50x88; V. R. Building Corporation, 1,029 East 163d St, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect, cost.....$84,000

West End Av, n w corner of 89th St, for a twelve-story apartment, 44x80.6; 601 West End Avenue, Inc., 525 West End Av, owner; E. Roth, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost.....$260,000

8th Av, w s, 28.1 ft s of 44th St, for a two-story moving-picture theatre, 50.2x100; estate of Solomon Rich, 299 Broadway, owner; 44th St Amusement Co., lessee; S. B. Eisendrath and Bernard Horowitz, 500 5th Av, architects; cost.....$20,000

180th St, n w corner of Mohegan Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 108.9x70.11½; John and Fox Sts. Corporation, John Brown, 661 Tinton Av, President, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost.....$65,000

Hollers Av, n s, 50 ft w of Merrit Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x32; Pasquale Carucci, 117 Mulberry St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$4,000

184th St, s w corner of Grand Concourse, for a five-story brick tenement, 59x86.4; Concourse Court Corporation, Jacob Froehlich, Leggett and Whitlock Avs, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost.....$50,000

Mohegan Av, e s, 99.2 ft n of 179th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 86.1x94; Benny Savio, 2,444 8th Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost.....$60,000

Featherbed Lane, n e corner of Aqueduct Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 100x94.11; Hillcrest Building Co., Louis Merkes, 30 East 42d St, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost.....$85,000

220th St, n s, 231 ft e of Barnes Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18.2x42; Rev. C. Czarkowski, 870 East 221st St, owner; Emil Liske, Jr., 748 East 225th St, architect; cost.....$2,500

City Island Av, e s, 115 ft s of Fordham Road, for a two-story brick store and hall, 25x86.6; Joseph Lippman, 288 City Island Av, owner; Charles S. Clark, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$7,500

Alterations.

49th St, 21 East, to a seven-story dwelling; M. C. Seaton, premises, owner; D. Scott, 119 West 33d St, architect; cost.....$45,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 3,371 to 3,777, store No. 1 and basement; Walter J. M. Donovan to Michael S. Sasserath, 561 West 141st St, 5 years from June 1, 1918; address, 3,379 Broadway.....$7,000

BROOME ST, 344 and 346, w store, Abraham Wertkin to David Block, 976 Tinton Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, B. Steinman, 131 Essex St.....$1,410

HANCOCK ST, 5 and 7, store and basement; Antonio Cardone to Grace Damone, 29 Cornelia St, 3 years from March 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.$660

LENOX AV, 537, store and front basement; Samuel Katz to Abraham Pfeferblum, 570 9th Av, 6 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Louis Benedict, 2,420 7th Av.....$1,700

LEXINGTON AV, 2,006, store 16; William Hayes to George J. Schalk, 2,006 Lexington Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915..$1,200

MONROE ST, 5, store and front cellar; John H. Strodl to Salvatore Celano, 5 Monroe St, 5 years from July 1, 1914; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av..$480

5TH ST, 403 East, all; Thomas Rothmann et al. to Norbert Landau, 245 East 5th St, 21 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Applebome. 150 Nassau St.....$1,400

107TH ST, 267 East, w store floor; Waxberg Realty Co. to Lazarus Kleinman, 267 East 10th St, 3 years from May 1, 1915....$1,800

74TH ST, 23 East, all; Rebecca Mayer to Ottomar H. Van Norden, 136 East 61st St, 5-12 years from May 25, 1915; attorneys, McKean, B. & M., 20 Exchange Place..$4,000

110TH ST, 86 and 88 East, all; Solomon M. Ungar to Louis Leon, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, B. Seidenstein, 59 East 112th St.....$4,416

123D ST, 183 East, all; Manock Realty Co., Inc., to James P. Kane, 183 East 123d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 407 East 55th St.....$1,100

129TH ST, 543 West, store and basement; Sadie Moses to Timothy J. Sullivan, 543 West 129th St, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St..$1,200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 250 ft w of Academy St, 50x150; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans 25 Vermilyea Avenue, Inc., to erect a five-story apartment, 13 payments.....$47,000

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 147.02 ft n of 182d St, 100x178.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans County Estates, Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, 14 payments.....$169,000

DE REIMER AV, e s, 636.7 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Elizabeth K. Dooling loans Alessandro Mauro, to erect one two-story apartment, 7 payments.....$2,500

PRATT AV, w s, 177.8 ft n of Randall Av, 50x193.4; Elizabeth K. Dooling loans Joseph A. and Loretta Pierce, to erect one two-story frame dwelling, 3 payments.....$2,700

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COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS at ROCKAWAY POINT

$150 For Season

5-Room Detached Bungalows on Bay and on Ocean-front. Fully and Beautifully Furnished—$150 for the Season.

Ferry from Sheepshead Bay, Foot of Ocean Ave. BOATS EVERY 15 MINUTES.

Brighton "L" & Ocean Av. Cars Direct to Ferry—5c

50 Minutes from City Hall, N. Y., to Your Bungalow.

WRITE FOR FREE EXCURSION TICKET "T"

ROCKAWAY POINT COMPANY, 796 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 8900.

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An exceptional opportunity is offered to buy or rent unfurnished

A Shore Front AT Larchmont, N.Y.

With an expansive view of Long Island Sound, on a plot about an acre, with beautiful old shade trees, within a block of the Manor trolley and bathing beach.

Coolest Location in Larchmont

New house, with stucco finish and perfect appointments; eleven large rooms, three bathrooms and two lavatories, luxurious plumbing fixtures, hot water heat, also hardwood trim and floors, open fireplaces, two sleeping porches and extensive verandas; easy terms.

Apply to

E. M. HYDE, 120 Broadway, Suite 1747. 'Phone 8390 Rector.

PHILIPSE MANOR APARTMENTS

8 rooms and 2 baths, $50.00
6 rooms and 2 baths, $40.00
Reading Janitor Service.

Facing the Hudson at Philipse Manor, N. Y.; 2 minutes from station; splendid River view; completely redecorated; particularly healthy location; Club House, boating and bathing. Address

ESTATES OF TAPPAN ZEE, Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

IT SMACKS OF HISTORY—

A fine old Hudson River estate; 100 acres kept up 100 years; on the water and fronting on Albany Post Road; one hour out; large residence remodeled; complete set of outbuildings; all in perfect order; brooks, glen, fruit, shade, &c.; will be sold at sacrifice.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Tel. Murray Hill 6037. 7 E. 42d St.

AN ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE

Value $15,000. Price $10,000.

12-room house, nearly new, in finest section of New Rochelle; 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172, fine shade, garage.

JAMES D. McCANN

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR SALE: VIOLET OAKLEY HOUSE, BRONXVILLE, N. Y., fifteen minutes from station, in most beautiful section of Lawrence Park. Contains 18 rooms, 4 baths, electric light, steam heat, and about one acre of choice flowers and forest trees. Price $45,000. Address, LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO., 542 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

"BONNER HOUSE," Bronxville, N. Y., for rent or sale. Distance from station 4 minutes' walk. Contains 17 rooms and 4 baths, electric light, steam heat, beautiful views, and occupies about one acre. Rental $1500 per annum. For particulars address LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO., 542 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

AT SCARSDALE.

Attractive new stucco dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; large grounds; station 5 minutes; high elevation; sale easy terms, or for rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 EAST 42ND ST.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY

Residence Properties—Sale or Rent

Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

D., L. & W. R. R. HOUR OUT

Beautiful $30,000 suburban estate with $40,000 in very desirable tree and clear lots, exchange for good, paying Manhattan income, one mortgage. Owner, Room 705, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

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Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 9 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

50 Water Front Bungalows.

One and one-half story bungalow with garage and boat house built to order at one-half the real value. During the construction will give use of fine family tent so that you can move in any time and enjoy the summer season. To the first 10 purchasers will give absolutely free a first-class motor boat. Apply personally. No brokers. Address Waterfront Bungalow Colony, 243 W. 34th Street, N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

"Commuting Farm Bargain!"

Fine farm, 100 acres, North Shore, 48 miles out; mile frontage two highways; half cleared, high, dry; good farm house, outbuildings, $90 acre. Terms.

HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

A BIG BARGAIN.

At Patchogue; 14-room old-fashioned house; River Av.; plot, 180x150; 2 blocks to Great South Bay; 5 blocks to station; price $8,900. G. S. Kelley & Co., 47 West 34th St.

OLD HOUSE, SOUTH SHORE.

8 rooms, large plot, near trolley, water front right; $2,800, $100 cash, $14 monthly. Must be sold. Call till 8 P. M. 4— SOUTH SHORE, 171 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.

New stucco house; 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; ton 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.

H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., New York City.

CANADA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Western Canada

$1.50 WHEAT

Means Boom in

CANADIAN WHEAT LAND

THIS FALL.

GET IN EARLY.

We own 200,000 acres of choice selected land, and offer

Wholesale Tracts of 5,000 Acres

and upwards close to railways and schools in one of the Best Wheat Growing Sections of Saskatchewan. Clear, open prairie, or land partly wooded, if preferred.

Close in property, from 20 to 80 miles from Regina, the Capital of the province.

Good soil, good water, good settlement, attractive prices and terms.

For maps and particulars, write the owners:

WM. PEARSON CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, CANADA.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SAFEGUARD YOUR HOME

by insuring the title. We are specialists in Bergen County Real Estate Titles. Our guaranteed mortgages are for those who desire "safety first." Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co., HACKENSACK, N. J.

High and Healthful Gillette.

"The Colorado of the East," 55 minutes out, Lackawanna Railroad. Building sites of quarter-acre or more, fruit, shade, plenty of garden room; close to station. $275 upward; $5 monthly. Ideal for bungalow, year round home, or little farm. Will build your home when ready. Write for photo booklet. W. H. Carlough, 1270 Broadway, New York.

BARNEGAT BAY Excursion next Sunday for sale of the lots right on the Beach. Send for free R. R. Tickets.

W. WESTERFIELD, 45 West 34th St., Room 407.

Why Pay Rent for Summer?

when $200 down buys year-round, 4-room and bathroom, $1,675 new BUNGALOW, completely furnished; 5,000 square feet ground; Jersey coast, opposite Coney Island. LIOT, 254 West 44th St., N. Y. City.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Ramapo Mountains Country Houses for Rent or Sale

At Suffern, N. Y.

11 Houses, built by owner—very large Colonial Mansion to modern Bungalow; three houses can be purchased; good roads; altitude about 600 feet. Inquire of Bryan L. Kennelly, Agent, 156 B'way.

Commuter's Farm!

This place of 16 acres, close to station, with good buildings, brook, pond, shade, lots of fruit, elevation, view and school, is the best offering this season. $6,500; terms.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th Street.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

125-ACRE MASS. FARM, $4,800.

Income Last Year, $2,194.

Owner with other business anxious to sell at once, will include pr. young horses, cow, heifer, 190 hens, brood sows, ducks, complete outfit modern farm tools, etc.; income last season $2,194; best of level dark loam tillage; brook-watered pasture; estimated 500 cds. wood; variety fruit; 2½-story, 8-room house, painted and blinded; 72-ft. barn; running water; tool house, shed, shop, new 72-ft. poultry house, cement incubator cellar; price only $4,800, part cash. E. S. ELLIS, Agent E. A. Strout Farm Agency, E. Longmeadow, Mass.

NANTUCKET, MASS.

For rent, eleven-room cottage, with modern improvements, electric lights, fully furnished, and situated on water front. For particulars, address Anthony W. Ayers Company, Nantucket, Mass.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

SEND FOR BOOKLET "T."

SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.

E. V. PATTERSON & SON.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

45 East 62nd St.

Adjoining the Colony Club

Only Seven Room-Three Baths Suites now Available.

$2300 to $2700

Apply on Premises or to Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 421 Madison Av.

The Montana Realty Company Desire to announce that there will be for Rent from Next October Two Apartments in Their Buildings

375 Park Avenue

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY

LARGEST 5, 7 & 8 ROOM APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK

THE COLOSSEUM

435 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SOUTH CORNER 116TH ST.

Dining Rooms, 13x19; Chambers, 16x18; Living Rooms, 16x21.

Also Some 8 and 10 Room Suites to Rent From Oct. 1st.

TO SUBLET AT

THE REGNOR

601 WEST 115TH ST., COR. B'WAY.

A Few Desirable Apartments, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Baths.

Apply Supt., on premises, or

PATERNO BROS., Owners & Builders, 601 West 115th St., Corner Broadway.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING

35 MANHATTAN SQ. PARK NORTH

81st St., Bet. Central Park & Col. Ave.

Southern Exposure, Overlooking Park.

Most Exclusive and Refined Section.

8 & 9 ROOMS 3 BATHS

Every Modern Convenience

Rent, $2,000 and Upward.

Under Owner's Management.

Apply Resident Superintendent.

AM

A step from the business and pleasure centres of New York to a beautiful apartment house in a charming neighborhood—

119 West 71st St.

Quiet, secluded, the rooms generously large and light—the whole atmosphere real "home."

4, 5 and 6 Rooms

One and Two Baths

Rental $850 to $1,700 yearly

Apply on premises or to

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

30 East 42nd Street

FREMONT

8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS

$1100. $1500.

NEAR NEWEST ENDAVE

310 W. 94th St.

Attractive Corner Apartments

9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. High class fireproof house; selected tenants. Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations

RENTS REASONABLE.

WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

BIG CONCESSIONS

High-Class Elevator Apts., Near Riverside.

314 and 315 W. 94th Street

5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $42.50 to $85.

254, 256, 258 W. 25th St.

Newly decorated, high-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; very low rent. Superintendent on premises.

BROOKLYN.

Best Values—Southern Exposure

Concessions; decorated to suit; every improvement; fine service; 4 rooms, $25 to $26; 5 rooms, $30 to $33.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

Beautifully situated gentleman's estate of 10 acres, in exclusive neighborhood; owner's home, complete, with all modern improvements; running hot and cold water; 2 baths, bedroom porcelain lavatories, hardwood floors, enameled woodwork, lighting and hot-water heat; tenant house first-class condition; barns, garage, etc.; 50 acres planted; 67 miles from New York; located in Dutchess County, six miles south of Poughkeepsie, on Albany, New York State Road, on trolley line.

Inquire Mrs. C. OOTHOUT,

South Road, or New Hamburg, N. Y. R. F. D.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $53,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 326 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Moderate Summer rentals; bungalows and cottages, furnished and unfurnished, on or near the water; building plots, large and small, for sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON PLOT 80x250 IN YONKERS WHICH WE WISH TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE OR PELHAM. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Country or seashore home wanted in exchange for five-story tenement with stores; Manhattan; fine condition; recently remodelled; rents $2,400, equity $18,000; pays over 12 per cent. Fred Menke, 922 Madison Av.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—Summer home near centre of New York City; old frame house, furnished, 12 rooms, lots of windows, screens for doors and windows, small porch; yard 120 feet by 120 feet; lawn, garden, trees, grape arbor, flowers; 15 minutes by Subway from Wall St., 30 minutes from Coney Island; fine air and view; rest for entire Summer. Write 1,473 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

For Rent.—Home of professional man (adults preferred) for the season, furnished; 10 rooms; acre of ground; centrally located in beautiful and exclusive New England village; splendid roads; all modern conveniences; fifteen miles from Hartford. Address P. O. Box 943, Hartford, Conn.

Maine Coast. Casco Bay; a property near Portland; attractive, furnished house, 9 rooms, bath, modern features, linen, china, silver, all complete; $450 season. Address Frederick E. Partington, University Club, Washington, D. C.

For Rent for Summer—Attractive residence in Scarsdale, N. Y., fully furnished; garage; every convenience; possession at once; reasonable terms. Address owner, R. C. Winmill, 30 Broad St., New York.

Furnished house, large living room, broad veranda, six bedrooms, two baths, large grounds; forty minutes out; modest rent to good tenant. Orange, 115 Broadway, Room 1515.

Twin Lakes, Conn., Berkshire Hills.—For rent for season, furnished cottage; 8 rooms, sleeping porch; 100 feet on lake; bathing, auto accommodation, rowing. J. Mortimer Bell, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $53,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 326 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $26 up. } By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. }
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. } or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9020 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1, 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

Two large connecting rooms, bedroom and sitting room; handsomely furnished; private bath; electric light; gas; equipped for lightkeeping; in house occupied by architect; only one flight up; the rooms have separate entrances; no other roomers; $40 per month. Cole, 18 West 30th St. Telephone Madison Square 2056.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 46TH ST.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Riverside Drive, 548—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 5790 Morningside; apartment 6 C.

Seven extra large rooms, two baths, fully furnished; all or part of Summer; near Riverside; unusually cool; worth $175; will rent for $100. Apartment 3B, 309 West 99th St.

To sublet in West 72d Street, a most desirable housekeeping apartment of four rooms and bath, completely furnished. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Phone 5700 John.

Ansonia Hotel.—Beautiful 3 rooms and bath, 7 windows facing Riverside Drive; reasonable rent, from May 22 until Oct. 1; hotel service. Apply I. E. Newberger, 19 West 21st St. Telephone Gramercy 5089.

Riverside Drive, 600.—Elegant three-room suite, overlooking Hudson; maid service included. Mrs. A. F. Heck, Apt. 54.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH.—To let 5-room apartment, furnished, May 28 to Oct. 1; $500; also singles and suites, $100 to $400 for season. Coleman Studio Building, Long Beach, N. Y. Exceptionally fine, large studio for artist.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Refined couple desire apartment until October; $25 monthly; references given. M 116 Times.

Wanted—Small apartment for Summer; must be reasonable. Mr. Hook, Hargrave Hotel.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

BIG VALUE—SMALL PRICE.
How would you like to live on Riverside Drive at 3d Av. price? Here is big seven-room apartment, with three tiled bathrooms, hot and cold water, elevator and janitor service; view of river from every room; like living in country with city's conveniences. Sublet now, your own price. Will go quickly to early applicant. Don't delay. Address or call up Dr. Blanford, 12th floor, 80 Irving Place, New York. Phone Stuyvesant 2922.

A handsome 7-room apartment for rent at special low rate over the Summer; refined neighborhood, near Riverside Drive; privilege of leasing for following year. Apply Supt., 319 West 94th St.

$35.—Georgette Court.—Five-room elevator apartment; best modern improvements; service day and night; near Central and Morningside Park; elevated, Subway cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2904 Columbus.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

251 West 98th St.—4 rooms and bath, completely furnished; rent, $75. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

309 West 86th St.—1 room and bath; $55; maid service inc.; apt. hotel, 12th floor. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

Four, five, six room apartments, sublet, elevator. 530 West 136th St. Phillips, 3,787 Broadway.

92d St., West, 251.—7 to 9 Rooms, 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway.

Delightful 2-room kitchenette and apartment 3K, 160 Claremont Av., corner 125th St.

Sublet at concession, desirable six-room apartment. Stern, 287 Edgecombe Av., near 145th St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath; improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

Sublet—Desirable five-room apartment; beautiful location; reasonable rent. Prenzrau, 287 Edgecombe Av., near 145th "L," Subway.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Non-housekeeping apartments, "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 815 West 79th St.

1,000 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Elevator apartments, also doctors' suites, $28 up. 221 West 141st St., (7th Av.)

Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, all outside; door from Riverside. 62 West 142d.

Studio 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished; reasonable rent. Travers, Bryant Park Studio.

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV. AND 200TH ST.
4-5-6 Rooms, $26-$34-$42.
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Apply premises. 'Phone 3080 Fordham.

$18.00.—Elegant 3 large room apt.; steam heat, hot water, bath, electric light, phone. 1003-1005 Tinton Avenue.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 5TH AVE.—PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, AND TABLE BOARD.

62D, 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small room; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Select family house; comfortable rooms; exceptional board optional.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and large rooms; table guests.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

72d, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths, good table.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, good table; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer rates; references; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized and small rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 367 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

GRYMES HILL.
Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 3 acres of shady ground; own vegetables, refined home, excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester.

Large corner room, private bath, fully and completely furnished; very large grounds, vegetable gardens, cow and chickens; very best of table; on Pelham Road; five minutes' walk to Travers Island; 12 minutes to Pelham; free links; 32 minutes on train; only those wishing the best solicited. M 99 Times.

Attractive home overlooking Lower New York Bay; all conveniences; rooms large and airy; own garden and poultry; table unsurpassed. Agushonga Lodge, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y., directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; veranda; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 N. Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

Boarding Department.—Noble School for girls 14 and younger; resident graduate nurse; open Summers. Phone 892 White Plains.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

LARGE, airy rooms; excellent table; 30 minutes on Harlem Railroad; no children; $10; references. M. Logan, Crestwood, N. Y.

Long Island.

230 OCEAN PARKWAY, Flatbush.—Health, rest, and recreation; open all year; best accommodations and service; bath, electricity, and steam; noted for bracing air, scenery, and drives; convenient New York; also cottages in Ulster County; own produce. Flatbush 2950.

Bay View Villa, Foot of Bay 10th St., Bath Beach.—Finest summering place near New York. Apply for booklet and terms to management or Mr. Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway.

Private family will accommodate couple or gentleman; homelike; best references exchanged; write or phone Far Rockaway 1134, Box 16, Cedarhurst, L. I.

VILLA ROSA.
Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor, bathing. Phone 163 Bath Beach.

SEA GATE, New York Harbor.—Reservations being made at the most beautiful private residence in Gate; exclusive; no children; private boat. Bryan, Nautilus Av.

PERMANENT HOME for semi-invalids; excellent table; nurse and physician; suburbs; sunny rooms; porches; terms reasonable. Telephone 2260 Bay Ridge.

Maple Cottage, 48 Maple Av., Bayshore, L. I. —Ideal place for week-end; special Saturday to Monday, $3 to $4. Phone 635 Bayshore.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE,
Far Rockaway, L. I. Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; families only; good, substantial table; reasonable over Decoration Day. Mrs. Martin.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL,
Bayswater, Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 401-402. Special rates over Decoration Day.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
Elberon, N. J.
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna to Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

MY HOUSEKEEPER will remain in charge of my country home near Somerville this Summer and will board four or five adults June 1 to Sept. 1, the house is modern, spacious grounds, high elevation, beautiful view; ideal for nature lovers; 35 miles New York; excellent table; abundant fruit, vegetables, eggs, cream; reasonable. M. C., 147 West 48th St.

Retired physician (woman) will receive into her own comfortable home a blind or otherwise helpless woman; intelligent and tender care guaranteed; $200 per month. Suburban, X 330 Times Annex.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.
Select cottage accommodations, families, rooms communicating; Sydney Av., opposite Hathawey Inn. Address P. O. Box 65, Deal, N. J.

HOTEL FRANCIS, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

SOUTH ORANGE.—117 Scotland Rd.; refined family; beautiful location, near Lackawanna; fine rooms and table; also private bath; references.

Upper Montclair, 387 Park Street; private home, excellent table; large, shady grounds; near station and golf. Tel. 418 W.

Nurses' home in the hills of New Jersey; quiet and homelike. S. Straley, Newton.

CEDARCREST INN, NORTH CALDWELL. 66 ft. elevation; real country; convenient.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; five minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Massachusetts.

TERRACE TOP, Shelburne Falls, Mass.—Eastern slope Berkshire Hills, near Mohawk Trail; good board, rooms; large grounds; soft spring water.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Couple with year-old infant want to board with private family all Summer within commuting distance of New York. M 278 Times Downtown.

Young couple want room and board at Long Beach with strictly private family; excellent references. M 256 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; generous table; ideal location; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive rate; baths; electricity; excellent board.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentleman appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive home; excellent table; convenient; select location; references exchanged.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large rooms; private bath; every convenience; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined (Jewish) home; excellent table; can accommodate a few people.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large and small; table guests accommodated; ref.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; electricity; near Park; telephone; reference.

95TH ST., 65 WEST, The Rozelle.—Best table, upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board, at Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive room; lavatory; elevator apartment; exceptional meals. 7B.

102D, 316 WEST.—Private family, owning large home near Riverside, will rent suite, two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath, dressing rooms, electricity, telephone; balcony overlooking Riverside; refined surroundings; excellent home cooking.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 18, (near City College.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; good table.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 30 min. Broadway, 5c fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort; excellent chef and service; separate tables; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

WEST END AV., 531.—Desirable rooms, excellent board; summer rates; references required.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 48 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath, electricity, $9; another, $5. Telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, running water; single rooms.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

Irving Place, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large, small rooms, with private bath; board optional.

MADISON AV., 656, (near 60th.)—Beautiful large and small, light rooms; kitchenette; newly furnished; home comforts; now $4 to $8; telephone.

MADISON AV., 599.—Single or suite, with private baths and phone; Summer rates.

West Side.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.) —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

34TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished; terms moderate; all conveniences.

43D, 118 WEST.—Large rooms, with kitchenette; first-class house; convenience; moderate.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private, electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large, small, furnished rooms for gentlemen; cars convenient; Summer rates.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms, modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; gas, electricity, and bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, overlooking Central Park; high-class, elevator apartment.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $4; electricity, shower bath; running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, well-appointed home; convenient Subway; references.

73D, 121 West.—Large, comfortable front room; physician's private house; all conveniences; near express Subway and "L." Phone 2260 Bay Ridge.

73D, 158 WEST.—Sunny, quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated express; references.

73D, 164 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—Exceptionally attractive room; private house; all conveniences.

76TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; reasonable; delightful location for Summer; convenient Subway, elevated.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private baths; $5.50, $5, $11; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room; private bath; electricity; excellently kept house; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; shower; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room; all conveniences; superior house; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 250 WEST.—Large outside room; bath; private family; gentleman; references. Dutton.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly, baths; board optional; cool, quiet; transient; reference.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, parquet floors, parlors for professional man.

85TH, 206 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges; reasonable; phone Winters.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; Riverside; Subway.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large front room, superior meals, exclusive home; Summer rates.

87TH ST., 312 WEST.—Attractively furnished; shower, electricity, telephone; gentleman; $5; private house; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, shower baths; select private house; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, with, without baths, $3, $5, $9.

93D ST., 317 WEST.—Have beautiful apartment; sublet suite; divide to suit. Apt. 15.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Finely furnished, comfortable room for bachelor or two gentlemen; select private house; board optional; references.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; near park; references.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, bath connected; suitable two; also small rooms; board optional; private house.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, with lavatory, large closet. Linz.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Private house; desirable, well-kept cool rooms; Summer rates; conveniences; telephone.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegantly kept; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 7.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive parlor suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7, $6. McNamara.

103D, 18 WEST.—Pleasant cool room; private family; $4. Styles.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apartment 61.

113TH ST., 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished; immaculate, telephone, elevator, electricity; private. Coffey.

114TH, (320 Manhattan Av.,) facing Morningside Drive; apt. 62; elevator; elegant room; also medium-sized; breakfast; transportation; reasonable; Cathedral 8500.

118TH ST., 423 WEST.—Suite, large outside rooms; four south windows; attractively furnished; shower, electric lights; $8 per week; single rooms, $3-$6. Apartment 64.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two, three room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

121ST ST., 501 and 519, (Morningside Heights,) —Delightful Summer location, near Riverside Drive, opposite Columbia University; beautiful view of campus; band concerts during July; attractively furnished sunny rooms, front, side, and rear; southern, eastern, and northern exposures; one to five windows; single and double; $2.50 to $12 week; meals entirely optional in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; parlors for callers; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower; Broadway Subway. Telephones: Morningside 4687 and 8790. Chaperons: Mrs. Young and Miss Williams.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; near Subway; parks; Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double rooms, with kitchenette; single room also; restaurant, roof garden. Yetman.

123D, 26 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large, small rooms; all conveniences. Phone 8273 Harlem.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; couple or two gentlemen; with or without exclusive use kitchen. Apt. 27.

700 WEST END AV., (94TH.)
Exceptionally attractive suite; piano; lavatory; breakfast; Summer rates; Subway, 9845 Riverside. Britten.

BROADWAY, 1,672.—Large, small rooms; parlor, with piano; kitchenette; phone; electricity; suitable for bachelors; all conveniences; reasonable. Swift.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1913 STEARNS-KNIGHT TOURING five-passenger, four-cylinder, with extra demountable Sedan top, making combination closed and open car; painted dark blue; fully equipped; recently overhauled by Stearns Co. Sell at very reasonable price. No dealers. Stearns, 52 Times Downtown.

Locomobile, 1912, four cylinder, 30 h. p.; looks and runs like new. This car has been driven by original owner and is in best mechanical condition; very beautiful; make offer. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

Oldsmobile, 1915 model "42," 5-passenger, almost new; full equipment; Delco lighting and starting. Schweitzer, 226 West 50th. Tel 1384 Circle.

Stearns Knight, 1912, special design, roadster; newly painted; carries factory guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.

Hupmobile touring car, 1915, slightly used, at material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile roadster, 1915, slightly used, at material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Rauch & Lang dual controlled coach, like new; Edison batteries. X 233 Times Annex.

Detroit Electric, 4-passenger; best condition; sacrifice for cash. M 97 Times.

Mercer classy runabout, late 1912; just overhauled; cheap. Phone 3239 Melrose. Podolak.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Latest model limousine, Renault, landaulet, Packard, for hire, by month; very reasonable. Talot, 300 West 49th. Bryant 7720.

Large five-passenger touring car for special or week-end trips; reasonable. Call Williams. Phone 429 Madison.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

For Hire.—1915 Packards; hour, day, week, month. Telephone Plaza 7452.

For Hire—7-passenger car, monthly; owner driving; reasonable. Krispien, Schuyler 7169.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Packards.—Weekly, monthly; special prices for races or trips. 7261 Columbus, Maroney.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, seven-passenger automobile to hire every Sunday, with chauffeur. M 105 Times.

Will pay $50 for name of party in market for electric. M 106 Times.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO,
Dead storage of Automobiles, Automobiles boxed for export, 552-558 W. 58thSt. Col.3440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect show room, our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE WANT SOMETHING TO MAKE ON CONTRACT.

What part of your product—finished cabinet work—could be made to advantage by this factory, located in Northern Indiana? Equipped to handle large contracts for medium or high-grade cabinet work of most any kind. Arrangement desired to lighten overhead. Should appeal to firms assembling product large quantities. Correspondence invited. Send full particulars.

X 301 Times Annex.

Wanted—From druggists or perfumers, formulas for face powder, dental cream, and cold cream for high-class trade; state price wanted; if possible send small samples; preference given to articles already on market and having some sale. Confidential, M 295 Times Downtown.

High-class theatrical manager, 10 years experience with one firm, now holding responsible position, wishes to connect with partner to advance $2,500 for securing high-class moving picture theatre with airdrome adjoining; now clearing over $100 weekly; references exchanged. Address F. S., 47 Times Square.

For Sale For Cash.—Owing to the dissolution of partnership, established loan office of 20 years; loans averaging $250,000 per annum; will sell at inventory price; subject to inspection; parties interested can communicate with P. O. Box 738 Baltimore, Md.

Young man will invest capital and services in established manufacturing business, after rigid investigation; no agents; full particulars or letter disregarded. W 162 Times.

Salesman wanted as active partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. X 306 Times Annex.

Right party with means can now join me introducing remarkably profitable and important device. Geldert, 41 Park Row.

Accountant, auditor can invest $5,000, with services, in business corporation. W 167 Times.

Successful manufacturing business desires active partner; investment required; references exchanged. X 307 Times Annex.

Partner wanted in well-established shirtwaist business. M 110 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed confidentially; notes discounted. Duschnes, 194 Bowery.

Neuropathic, Massage, Medico, Gymnastics.—Storm, 156 West 84th St. Telephone Schuyler 8836.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

Business Loans.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise. Confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 8th Av., N. Y. City.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 200, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A houseboat, 40 feet over all, 12½ feet beam; all equipments; in good condition; sold for reasonable offer. Inquire Joseph Dillon, Caddell Basin, Mariners Harbor, S. I.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66TH ST.)
Couple having charming apartment; rent delightful room; overlooking park; private lavatory. 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, opposite Grant's Tomb.—Outside; single, double; conveniences. Apt. 62.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, opposite Grant's Tomb.—Quiet, cool; single, double; conveniences. Apartment 62.

NEAR WEST 116TH SUBWAY.—Delightful room; overlooking Riverside and Hudson; running water; adjoining bath; private. X 314 Times Annex.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 118th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224 95TH.—Light, attractive room; lavatory adjoining; desirable location; breakfast; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE, 676, (Apartment 10C.)—Attractive outside room; private family of two.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

Small family owning large house, (73rd Street,) have 3rd floor or 2 rooms; bath for gentlemen. X 299 Times Annex.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 4, (West 127th.) —Large, small rooms; conveniences; Subway, "L," telephone; reasonable. Miller.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,, 39½.—Exceptionally attractive room; for business women; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water; electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Bachelor's room and bath, all conveniences, to let. Sattler, 223 West 46th St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A REFINED gentlewoman, American widow, suitable age as useful companion or housekeeper to lady or to superintendent household in a family of two or three; experienced; city references; moderate salary. A 18 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; highest credentials; $12; (real estate.) Sabl, 1,048 Boston Road.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; trial balance; controlling accounts; dependable; $10. M 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable, industrious; practical experience; American; $10. W 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; 4 years' experience; trial balance; quick, accurate. M 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; three years' manufacturing experience; $10. M 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist; 5 years' manufacturing experience. G. Roth, 108 East 97th St.

CARETAKER, office or residence, by hard-working American woman; best references. Murphy, 473 Jackson Av., N. Y. City

COOK.—Lady leaving city wants to place very good cook for Summer out of town; can be seen here until May 29; ready for new place June 7. Mrs. Holden, 326 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent visiting dressmaker; exceptionally stylish; remodeling. Telephone 7396 Audubon. Broadway, 181st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable dressmaking by the day. Miss Matlock, Morningside 1704.

FILE CLERK, office assistant; six years' experience; willing worker; references. M 298 Times Downtown.

GIRL seeks position to take care of baby and be useful. Hood, 71 East 87th St.

GOVERNESS or nursery governess, German, experienced, good sewer, desires position; highest city references. E. Z., 235 East 60th.

GRADUATE NURSE.—YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED, REFINED, DESIRES POSITION AS LADY'S COMPANION OR INVALID NURSE; CITY OR COUNTRY; HIGHEST REFERENCES. J. C. H., 297 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSEWORKER. — Scotch Protestant; good cook, laundress; small family; 6 years' reference; city or country. Wilson, 205 W. 66th.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady desires to secure a situation for her housemaid; Protestant; best references. Tel. Schuyler 5380.

LAUNDRES

GREENHUT EVENED SCORE WITH SIEGEL

Says He Paid $500,000 Too Much for Stock of Goods, but Got It Back on Building.

INQUIRY INTO MORTGAGES

Business Showed Profit in 1912, but It Lost $171,000 and $495,000 in the Next Two Years.

Captain J. W. Greenhut, as he resumed yesterday his evidencein the bankruptcy proceedings of the J. B. Greenhut Company before Peter B. Olney, the official refree, in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, faced a severe cross-examination at the hands of James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the trustees, as to the amount of the mortgages on the company's real estate, and the right of the company to place among its assets after the consolidation of the Siegel-Cooper Company and Greenhut & Co. in 1910 $1,700,000 as the value of good-will.

Early in the examination Captain Greenhut took the opportunity to say:

"It has been suggested that when I paid Henry Siegel $500,000 for his interest in the siegel-Cooper building I was driving a hard bargain. I want to state that three years ago, when I bought his interest in the stock of the firm, the book value of which was $300,000, I paid him $800,000 for it. I paid him $500,000 more than the stock was worth, and $ said to him in connection with the transaction concerning the building, 'You got ahead of me on the stock. Now we are are about even.'"

It was brought out that the liabilities of the firm when the petition was filed, according to a report to the receivers, stood at $2,867,000 This, Captain Greenhut explained, covered not only the amount due on merchandise, but also the advertising account, the payroll, the electricity account and the rent.

Interest on Mortgage Due.

Mr. Rosenberg brought up the warehouse property, which runs between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Its assessed valuation in 1914 was $300,000. it is carried on the books of the firm at $455,778, and it bears a $250,000 first mortgage as well as being included in the general second mortgage on the two large store buildings. Interest of $6,250 was due on the first mortgage on March 1, as well as between $2,500 and $5,000 of taxes, and there is a question as to who should be made to pay the interest.

A long discussion took place about this, Mr. Rosenberg doubted if there was any substantial equity there, and did not think the interest should come out of the general fund.

This brought out the statement that it was doubtful whether, after the first mortgages on the two store buildings of $2,950,000 were paid, there would remain an equity of $200,000, although against these buildings and the warehouse a mortgage of $6,000,000 had been made, but Mr. Olney was assured that since the receivers took charge the business had been carried on at a profit.

"If they break even ,they do well," he remarked.

There was a credit of $1,700,000 for good will, and it was suggested by Mr. Rosenberg that since the firm desired to declare 10 per cent. dividend on Jan. 1, 1911, on $6,000,000 of assets, and since the actual physical assets amounted to only $4,300,000, this item of good will had been added.

"No such item appeared in the balance sheets of the old companies" he said "Was it created a book asset at your direction?"

"By direction of the officers and Directors on the advice of counsel," answered Capt. Greenhut.

Greenhut's Salary Doubled.

It was brought out that the banking business was carried on like that of other banks, and that none of the copartners ever got a dollar of profit or compensation. Some of them did get loans, the witness said.

Mr. Rosenberg brought out that the business made a profit in 1912, but lost $171,000 in 1913 and $495,000 in 1914. He then produced a balance sheet for Dec. 31, 1915, made out by Weiss & Co., showing the asets of the company at $3,600,000 and the liabilities at $3,800,000, and that of the assets $880,000 belonged to the banking company.

He said he felt that last year's business was the worst that could be expected, and that this year's business must look up. So, he explained, his salary, which before the consolidation had been $50,000, had then been doubled. B. J. Greenhut received $50,000 both before and after the change, he said.

"We realized that the war had caused very bad conditions," he added, "and in informal conversations we decided to cut our salaries in half. Then came the suit you all know about, and I would not retire under fire. It was thrown out of court, and if it had not been for the receivership I think we should have reduced our salaries by now."

The suit Captain Greenhut referred to was brought by Mrs. Cooper, a small stockholder, for an accounting. The witness also corrected his previous testimony, saying his son Nelson received $10,000 and not $12,000.

The hearing will be resumed next Tuesday afternoon.

JUDGE PAYS FOR ABSCONDER

Boy Umpire Had Spent 50 Cents Wagered on Corner Lot Ball Game.

Recorder Charles Kuttler was dispensing justice in West Hoboken yesterday when half a dozen small boys appeared before him, with a boy prisoner. They said they were representatives of two corner-lot baseball teams, which had clashed in a championship contest the day before, and the prisoner, Willie Atz, was the umpire.

"You see, Judge, it was this, way," said Albert Ripp, who was spokesman for the players. "This was a very important game, so we put up a quarter a side on it, and Willie held the stakes. About the end of the game somebody made a long hit, and when the excitement was over we couldn't find Willie."

"Is this true?" asked the Recorder.

"Yes, sir," said Willie, weeping. "I beat it when they weren't looking and spent the 50 cents."

Recorder Kuttler drew half a dollar out of his pocket.

"Since the defendant is unable to make good," he said impressively, "I personally will cover the deficit."

And then, after a thorough lecture, he let Willie go.

TO MAKE PLEA FOR FRANK.

Savannah Lawyers Will Argue Before Prison Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—A strong delegation of Savannah lawyers have volunteered their services and will appear before the Georgia Prison Commission in Atlanta Monday to argue in behalf of commutation of sentence to life imprisonment for L. M. Frank. They are taking this action on the grounds that a great error might be committed should the sentence of death against Frank be permitted to go into execution. The delegation will be one of the most representative ever to appear before the commission from Savannah.

A similar interest in the case is being exhibited by members of the clergy. A great many of these have written personal letters to Governor Slaton in behalf of Frank, and a number of them have stated that they will form a part of the party to go to Atlanta from Savannah. Many laymen will also go with the delegation.

The appearance of this representative party will be augmented by the presentation of petitions, which have been circulated among the citizens for several weeks.

DENVER'S WORK FOR FRANK.

Mass Meeting Arranged—Petitions to Urge Commutation.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 25.—A mass meeting will be held in the Woman's Club Building on Friday night in the interest of Leo M. Frank, sentenced to be hanged in Georgia on June 22 for the murder of Mary Phagan. Petitions to the Governor of Georgia and to the Georgia Board of Pardons will be presented for signatures. These petitions urge that sentence be commuted to life imprisonment, so that Frank may have an opportunity to prove his innocence.

William H. Smiley, Superintendent of Schools, will preside at the mass meeting, and the speakers will include Justice Tully Scott of the Supreme Court, Dean H. Martyn Hart, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Rabbi William S. Friedman, and the Rev. Allen A. Tanner.

DUNNE AT FRONT FOR FRANK

Illinois Governor Speaks at Clemency Mass Meeting in Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.—Governor Edward F. Dunne, at a mass meeting at the State Arsenal tonight in behalf of Leo M. Frank, declared capital punishment to be "barbarism." The Governor said that Frank should not be put to death, that the Governor of Georgia should commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Governor Dunne signed a petition urging executive clemency.

The meeting was attended by 2,000 persons. Other speakers were ex-Governor Richard Yates, E. R. Murphey of Chicago and Elmer Perry and Rabbi Tedesche of Springfield.

Michigan Legislature Makes Plea.

LANSING, Mich., May 25.—The Michigan Legislature formally concluded its 1915 session today. One of its last acts was the adoption of resolutions urging the Governor of Georgia to commute the death sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment.

PETITIONS TO SAVE FRANK.

Georgia Society of New York Wants Sentence Commuted.

Through its Board of Governors, the Georgia Society of the State of New York, Inc., an association in New York City whose membership is composed exclusively of Georgians, the descendants of Georgians, and persons who have been educated in Georgia or have married a Georgian, has sent the following statement to the Prison Commission of Georgia:

Now that the courts have passed upon the Frank case and the fate of Leo M. Frank is in the hands of the Prison Commission and the Governor of our State, we deem it fitting to express our belief that the ends of justice would be best subserved by the commutation of the sentence of death of Leo M. Frank to that of life imprisonment. We are led to this conclusion as the result of an examination of the facts of the case and the circumstances of the trial, as revealed in the public press, and more particularly in the opinion of Justice Holmes, and in view of a widespread sentiment throughout the United States indicating a general belief, that the evidence against him was by no means conclusive, and that the very horror of the crime with which he stood charged, must necessarily have inflamed the sentiment of the community against the accused so that the merits of his defense may not have been adequately weighed by the jury. Our recommendation is made in the hope that during a prison sentence, and later when public sentiment shall have subsided, a careful examination of the facts may be had to the end, that if guilty, the prisoner shall justly serve his life sentence, and if guiltless be given an opportunity to prove his innocence.

In stating this expression of our views we beg to assure your Honorable Commission that we are actuated by no motive beyond a desire that our State shall show to her sister States that Georgia administers an impartial justice, and, while strictly inforcing her laws, gives to every accused man within her borders a due measure of mercy, accompanied by the hope that his innocence may be ultimately established.

The letter is signed by P. C. Magnus, President; Frederic A. Williams, Vice President; Powell Crichton, Secretary, and Ernest E. Malcolm, Robert Adamson, Chester Alexander, A. N. Atkinson, and Will Gash.

IN NEW JERSEY.

ELIZABETH—Miss Jane Syron, New Jersey's oldest newsgirl, observed her seventy-seventh birthday anniversary yesterday. For almost seventy years she has sold newspapers and magazines in Broad Street.

MONTCLAIR—The Montclair Town Council Monday night approved a bond issue of $150,000 to equip and furnish the new $500,000 high school and repair and alter the old high school and Central School.

LAMBERTVILLE; Archibald B. Trout, 79 years old, a retired farmer, committed suicide Monday night by hanging at his home in West Amwell Township, five miles from here.

SPARTA—Worden Van Kirk has a freak pig which was born Monday. It has only one ear and no tail. Van Kirk has named the porker Billy Sunday because of the crowds that gather to see it.

CALIFON—Mrs. Lydia Hoover, wife of William Hoover, took a shotgun to kill crows in her chicken run last night. She tripped and fell and the gun was discharged. The contents of both barrels struck her in the abdomen. She was removed to the Morristown Memorial Hospital. She is in a serious condition.

TRENTON.—Assemblyman Robert Peacock of Burlington County yesterday announced his candidacy for nomination as State Senator on the Republican ticket. Senator Blanchard H. White, also Republican, will seek re-election.

TRENTON. — Five hundred thousand pike perch fry have been placed in Greenwood Lake, Passaic County, by the Fish and Game Commission.

TRENTON.—In the presence of many officials and guests Acting Governor Edge today talked by telephone with Governor Fielder, who is at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

TRENTON.—Charged with having sent improper literature by mail to a young girl in Woodbury, Policeman Samuel W. Merchant of Woodbury has been arrested. He will be arraigned tomorrow before United, States Commissioner Wilson here.

RIDDLED BY SHOT, STRIKERS TESTIFY

Charge That Guards Began Riot at Roosevelt After Rushing from Ambush.

OPENED FIRE ON WORKMEN

One Witness Struck by 53 Buckshot and Another Likens Fusillade to Hailstorm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 25.—Ten of the Jerry O'Brien strike guards who served at Roosevelt on Jan. 19, when nearly a score of workmen were wounded, two fatally, heard the testimony of a number of the wounded men given before Supreme Court Justice James J. Bergen today, at the continuation of the trial, in which the strike guards face death in the electric chair.

One after another the strikers of the American Agricultural Chemical Company took the witness stand and told of the charge made upon them by the "deputies," armed with pistols and clubs, and one or two carrying riot guns.

Typical testimony was that given by Stephen Hepden, a Roosevelt laborer. He said, in response of questions by John W. Wescott, Attorney General of New Jersey, who is conducting the prosecution, that about 300 strikers gathered along the railroad tracks on the morning of Jan. 19 and placed an obstruction on the tracks to stop the early morning train, with a view to searching it for strikebreakers. The witness said there were no "scabs" on the train, and it was about to proceed, when twenty or more "deputies" rushed from the plant of the chemical company near by and began firing into the crowd of strikers.

"The first shot was fired into the air, and this signal was followed by a fusillade of shots," said Hepden. "I started to run away, and was shot in the back of my legs. There were fifty-three buckshot in my legs from my knees down."

Charles Rab, another striker, was shot in the back. Asked how many shots were fired, he said:

"I don't know, because I fell into the water as I was running away, but the shots fell around me like hailstones."

The State succeeded in putting into evidence the ante-mortem statement of Alesandro Tessitore, one of the dead strikers. This statement was taken on the day after the shooting, and was supported by the testimony of Joseph Buckley, an Italian interpreter, of Union County, who translated Tessitore's version of the shooting.

Several passengers of the train that was halted by the strikers testified against the "deputies." These witnesses were Sidney Rolle of Elizabeth, cashier of the United States Metals Refining Company; Paul Martens, Assistant Superintendent of the Goldschmidt Detinning Company, and William Valentine, salesman for the Chrome Steel Works, all of whom swore that the strike guards rushed upon the strikers, firing as they approached.

The cross-examination developed that most of the strikers carried clubs, and one witness admitted having seen two strikers with pieces of slag "big as your head." None would admit having seen any firearms among the strikers, however.

Thirty witnesses, in all, have been examined since the opening of the trial Monday morning, but as yet no effort has been made by the State to identify the particular ten who are on trial as the men who fired the fatal shots.

RESCUES CHILD IN WELL.

Woman Descends 30 Feet and Saves Boy from Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 25.—Three-year-old Joseph Roma owes his life to Miss Jennie Andreach, who rescued him from the bottom of a thirty-foot well into which he had fallen while at play this afternoon.

Miss Andreach, who lives near the Roma home at 71 Anna Street, noticed Joseph playing near the uncovered well. Later she discovered that he was missing and ran to the well to investigate. By clinging to protruding rocks she lowered herself to the surface of the water. In the fifteen feet of water she found the child. Miss Andreach did not know he was alive until after her cries for help had attracted a rescuing party of neighbors.

Kisses Her Children, Vanishes.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 25.—"Kiss me, dears. The next time you see me will be when I am dead," said Mrs. Charles Straighs of 19 Garfield Avenue yesterday as she embraced her three little children and left the house. Since then she has not been reported seen. The missing woman, a widow, had been despondent and had threatened to jump off the Passaic Falls bridge.

Giroux Held as Gondorf Worker.

Samuel P. Giroux, 58 years old, said by the police to be amember of the Gondorf wiretapping gang, was brought here from Atlantic City yesterday and locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny. Later he was held in $15,000 bail by Justice Davis in the Supreme Court. Giroux is charged with having swindled William A. Shinks of Springfield, Mass., out of $15,000 in 1911 as a "sick engineer."

BUILD FOUR HOUSES A DAY.

Tenant Them, Too, in Binghamton Saloon License Fight.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 25.—In twenty-four hours four dwelling houses have been constructed, furnished and tenanted in Binghamton's fashionable residential district in the war begun yesterday to prevent the granting of a saloon license.

The first of these was begun at 6 o'clock last night. At 9 o'clock this morning a four-room bungalow had been completed and occupied. To avert defeat, the saloon man, whose workmen in the meantime had completed the erection of the café, at once began rebuilding a barn within the required 300-foot radius. Two hours later the barn had been transformed into a three-room residence, and tenants occupied it. Application for the transfer of the saloon license was then made, the proprietor having approval of two of the three residents. Late this afternoon the County Treasurer had not as yet granted the license.

The anti-license faction at 1 o'clock this afternoon had fifty more carpenters on the job and two more four-room bungalows were rapidly completed and occupied. Both sides claim a victory. Approximately 10,000 persons watched the home-building contest.

SUES FOR $400,000 ESTATE.

Mrs. Shiverick Accuses Her Stepfather, Seymour W. Bonsall.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 5.—Mrs. Beatrice C. Shiverick has started suit agaist her stepfather, Seymour W. Bonsall, of Mamaroneck, to recover an estate of $400,000. Mr. Bonsall recently started an action to compel Mrs. Shiverick to reconvey to him a large parcel of land in Mamaroneck which he alleged he turned over to her without consideration and on her promise to reconvey when he desired.

Mrs. Sheverick alleges that she is the daughter of Frank and Emma Cornell. Her mother was married to Mr. Bonsall when Mrs. Cornell died. Mrs. Shiverick asserts that when she was 21, in 1911, the Fulton Trust Company, her guardian, turned over to her an estate worth $320,000 and about $90,000 from the estate of Alonzo Van Deusen. She alleges her stepfather took possession of this with her consent, he exercising the duties of a parent to her after her own parents died. She asks for an accounting of the income of $45,000 from the estate of Sarah R. Cornell, $10,000 from the Van Deusen estate, and about $20,000 from the property she says is worth $32,000.

SUIT TO STOP HOSPITAL.

Holtsville Residents Object to Nassau Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 25.—The Suffolk County Board of Supervisors was enjoined this morning from proceeding with the Tuberculosis Hospital at Holtsville. Counsel will ask Justice Frederick E. Crane in Brooklyn on Friday that the injunction be dissolved.

The plaintiffs, Martine E. T. Smith, Anthony Marz, and William Ruland, all of Holtsville, allege that the Supervisors acted without warrant of law when they submitted the proposition to erect a hospital to the voters at the last general election.

The voters approved the proposition by a majority of 2,000. The plans have been made and approved by the State Department of Health and bids were to be opened on Thursday.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL MISSING.

Left Newark with Strange Woman Who Called for Her.

A general alarm was sent out by the Newark police for fifteen-year-old Florence De Witt, a student at the South Side High School, who disappeared from the school, on Monday with a woman who represented herself as the girl's aunt. An uncle, Millard M. De Witt of 687 South Nineteenth Street, with whom the girl lived, told the police that his niece had no aunt in this vicinity.

Thomas F. Kennedy, the principal, told Mr. De Witt that a strange woman, about fifty years old, had called at the school Monday afternoon and talked for a short time with the girl. After the interview, the woman, who was accompanied by a girl about the age of Florence, left the office of the school.

The girl is described as five feet four inches tall and weighs about 125 pounds. She has a fair complexion and red hair. She wore a dark blue cambric dress.

PRIESTS PUT OUT A FIRE.

Climb Ladders to Fight Blaze on Roof of a Seton Hall Building.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 25.—Priests and members of the Faculty on their annual retreat at the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, attached to Seton Hall College, today put out what threatened to be a serious fire. The seminarians ran for fire extinguishers, ladders were brought, and a line of hose was soon playing on the blaze, which was near the auditorium roof. More than 400 teachers and students had the fire under control before the Fire Department arrived.

Mgr. James F. Mooney, President of the college, said the damage would not be more than $500.

Traffic Club Closes Season.

The Traffic Club of New York, whose 1,200 members are drafted from the traffic departments of railroads, steamship companies, and large industrial corporations, held its final meeting of the season last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. President W. C. Hope, General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, presided, and the reports of the committees showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. A musical program and motion pictures followed the business meeting.

DRILLED INTO EMPTY SAFE.

Burglars Sawed Iron Bars to Enter Stores and Broke a Jimmy.

Safebreakers got into the areaway at the rear of Louis Sperber's butcher shop, 176 Rivington Street, early yesterday morning and sawed through five heavy iron bars that guarded the back window. They entered the shop, found the safe at the front of the store, and dragged it into a safe place at the rear. Here they worked over it for some time, breaking a jimmy in the course of their operations, and finally drilled five holes through the steel plates and ripped the door off. There was nothing in the safe but a pile of fire bricks. The door over which they had spent so much time and effort was not even locked.

When Sperber found their tools he told the police that about five years ago something went wrong with the combination of the safe and it had been unlocked and unused ever since.

$85,000 GIFT TO CORNELL.

Money to Go for the Building of a New Dormitory.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 25.—Another gift of $85,000 has been made for the erection of a dormitory at Cornell University, according to an announcement made today by George C. Boldt, Chairman of the Builders' Committee. The new gift comes from the same anonymous contributor of $250,000 some time ago.

Two dormitories under construction are expected to be ready for occupation by Sept. 1.

GETS $2,500 FOR $2.50 LOAN.

Mexican Mining Man's Will Repays Paterson Dentist a Thousandfold.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 25.—Dr. Oliver Farrell, a dentist of 42 Ward Street, this city, was notified today that he was to get $2,500 under the will of Robert Hamilton of Vera Cruz, Mexico, to whom he lent $2.50 two years ago.

The two met in a wine garden in the Mexican city in 1913, and Hamilton asked Farrell for a loan. They parted, and Hamilton, a mining prospector, became rich. Farrell had forgotten the incident until he received a letter today.

Tammany Lectures on Issues.

The New York Democratic County Committee will begin within a week or two to hold meeting to discuss this year's possible campaign issues. William Harmon Black, Chairman of the committee, appointed yesterday a committee to arrange for these meetings. John F. Galvin is Chairman. Lectures will be given and one of the subjects to be discussed will be the direct State tax. This is the first time, according to Chairman Black, that the Democratic organization has begun its discussion of campaign issues so early in the year, and it is also the first committee of the organization to be appointed under the new primary law.

Drowns in Foot of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., May 25.—George Gibson of 2,935 Rutledge Street, Philadelphia, was pinned beneath a heavy moving van when it turned turtle today and was drowned in scarcely a foot of water.

Browning, King & Company

The price ticket on a B. K. & Co. Suit stands for face value just as truly as the denomination of a $20 bill does. For $40 we will sell you the best that money can buy. And our Suits at $15 and $20 are made of Standard Grade worsteds and are well-tailored, Stylish and Serviceable.

Spring Furnishings are very Attractive.

B & K
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 8th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

SELLING OUT—Stone & Patton. Sold by order of the U. S. Court, 177 Broadway, New York. Entire first floor, opposite Maiden Lane. Entire stock must be sold at once. At slaughtered prices. Here is your opportunity to secure your SPRING SUITS or TOP COAT at a big saving. For example: Stone & Patton's $25 Suit, $12.50; Stone & Patton's $30 Suit, $14.75; Stone & Patton's $40 Suit, $19.75; and other goods in proportion. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Our tailors on premises will make all necessary alterations. (Sold by order of the U. S. Court.) (EMANUEL FINE, Assignee.) Selling out, STONE & PATTON, 177 Broadway, New York. Entire first floor, opposite Maiden Lane.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & May 31. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, JUNE 5. CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, MAY 31.

GAIETY Broadway and 46th Street. Tel. 210 Bryant. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) Sat. & Mon., May 31, at 2:30. GEO. WAYBURN'S "SHE'S IN AGAIN" "6 CYLINDER LAUGH PRODUCER."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

THE BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Ins. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25-50-$1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Today & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" ALL Special Mat. Mon., May 31. LAUGHS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2:20. Twin Beds. Last week this theatre "TWIN BEDS." Begins Decoration Day Mat. at the Harris.

PARK Thea., 59th St., Col. Circle. Phone Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 9590 Col. POSITIVELY LAST 6 TIMES. Popular Price Mat. Today. Best Seats $1.50. ARNOLD DALY in SHAW'S BEST PLAY, "CANDIDA"

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover. EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. MAT. TOMORROW 25 to 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents The CHIMES of NORMANDY

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Century Theatre Central Park West, 62nd to 63d Street. Friday and Saturday NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. JUNE 4 and 5. LAMBS' ANNUAL STAR GAMBOL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Actors Fund of America. Greatest Entertainment Ever Offered. With VICTOR HERBERT & ORCHESTRA. AUCTION SALE OF SEATS AND BOXES AT THE Hudson Theatre TOMORROW AFT. at 3:30 o'clock. THE AUCTIONEERS. ACTING MAYOR McANENY, DUDLEY FIELD MALONEY. De Wolf Hopper, Nat Goodwin, Wilton Lackaye, William Collier, Frank Tinney, Dave Montgomery, Clifton Crawford, Douglas Fairbanks, Raymond Hitchcock, Leo Ditrichstein. REGULAR SALE AT THE CENTURY THEATRE BEGINS MAY 31, 9 A. M. PRICES $3-$2-$1.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.), Sat. & Nxt. Mon. Laughing Hit of New York A Full House by Fred Jackson

ASTOR B'y 45 St. 2:30 & 8:30. Box seats $1. Entire Orch., 50c. Entire Balc., 25c. LAST WEEK. Photo-Spectacle, The Eternal City. Next Mon. Night. Seats Tomorrow. GEORGE BEBAN in "The Alien" The Silent and Spoken Drama Combined.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.), Sat. & Nxt. Mon. Tel. 6344 Bryant. TONIGHT—329TH PERFORMANCE. ON TRIAL

LUNA Greatest Show Place on Earth. 60,000 Delighted Visitors Daily. Hurtig & Seamon's West 125th. MATINEE DAILY. A HIT! GEO. STONE. SOCIAL MAIDS. ETTA PILLARD

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today. BRIGHTON BEACH. Douglas Fairbanks with Patricia Collinge, Lillian Shaw, Chic Sale, Flanagan & Edwards, Burns & Fulton, others.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. KITTY GORDON, BESSIE CLAYTON, Jack Wilson, Hans Kronold, Allan Dinehart & Co., W. Horelik Ensemble.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite West 130th St. Ferry. NOW OPEN. One Continuous Round of Pleasure.

BROADWAY, 41st St. 10-15-25c. 11:30 to 11:15. First Presentation "BOOTLES' BABY." Weber & Fields' New Comedy; Scenics, other features.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11.30 P. M. 10-50c. BLANCHE SWEET in "Stolen Goods." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Wk, "THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. A PRICE FOR FOLLY. THE GODDESS. 3rd Chapter.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. LEW KELLY & THE BEHMAN SHOW. Today.

NEW HOTEL THERESA. LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown. 7th Av., 124th to 125th St. ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS. AT DOOR. Absolutely Fireproof. Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY. All Outside Rooms. Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00. We Cater to Dinner Parties. Single Room with Bath (per year) from $540. 2 Rooms and Bath (per year).....from $720. 3 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)..from $1,200. Special Rates by Month and Season. BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK. T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER. 'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

Hotel Bretton Hall. BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St. Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at one-third less price. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Luchow's. 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

MODERN DANCES. Mr. G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B., American Authority on Modern Dances. Fifth Avenue, New York, Thorley Bldg. Northwest Cor. 46th St. 'Ph. Bryant 6321. Write for Information Teachers' Normal Course. TERMS REASONABLE.

Across the Wires Daily Runs the Message

"Let's dine to-night at Churchill's."

And good reason! With the discriminating Churchill's holds an individual position of distinctive popularity for Dinner.

Churchill's *cuisine* is of course *par excellence*—served to meet the demands of those who *know* perfect a la carte service. Churchill's also offers a *Special Dinner* from six to nine for *$1.25*, pronounced to be a culinary delight.

"Unequalled," is the unanimous verdict given to Churchill's entertainment—

Cabaret Unique

Twenty Acts—Every Evening. Seven to One

Churchill's is also held in distinct favor for luncheon, especially for its *Special Luncheon*, at *75c.* Served in Ballroom, with Dancing.

By many, Churchill's is regarded as New York's most beautiful restaurant.

CHURCHILL'S

"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution."

Broadway at 49th Street

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Entertainment as distinctive and refined as the surroundings. Service excellent as the food.

A continuous Cabaret of 20 widely varied acts every evening from 7-1.

SUPERIOR SEVEN-COURSE LUNCHEON—75c. (MUSIC)

The best table d'hote dinner in the city is served nightly, from 6 to 9, in the magnificent ballroom for $1.25.

A la carte service in the main dining room downstairs. Generous portions, moderate prices.

The smart revue, symphony orchestra, exhibitions by the Cansinos, dancing; are features of the entertainment.

For the finest food, service and entertainment, "There's Only One

RECTOR'S

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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York

ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.

"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."

NEW BROADWAY FROLICS

THE MOST ELABORATE RESTAURANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY. Eight Principals and a Chorus of Twenty. Every Night from 11:15 to 1:30, Beginning Saturday, May 29. SPECIAL OPENING ENTERTAINMENT SATURDAY AT 4 P. M.

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street. Phone 8640 Columbus. NEW FACES, NEW SONGS "TOO MUCH MUSTARD" A MUSICAL REVUE. WITH EDNA WHISTLER, MARIE LAVARRE, SAM ASH AND A HOST OF BEAUTIFUL GIRLS. Two Performances Nightly, 7:30 and 11:30—No Admission Charged.

An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00. Your own selection from our a la Carte Menu. Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions. WHIRLWIND CABARET—THE RIGHT QUINTETTE Singing Minstrels. In Main Dining Room Every Evening Five to Ten & Sundays Noon to Ten

Prince George Hotel. Fifth Ave. and 28th Street. *One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.* 300 Rooms with Bath. Rates, $2 and up.

TEA ROOM 11 EAST 22ND ST. Southern Cooking. Hot Biscuits. Fried Chicken. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 40c., 5:30 to 7:30

In Philadelphia, Chestnut & 13th. Hotel Adelphia 400 Rooms 400 Baths

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MISS BOBBY BURNS 8 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6304.

Mansfield Studios, 33 W. 44th. Bryant 4974. All dances taught. Summer prices. Each pupil has private room. No one to laugh at mistakes.

Decoration Day Special---Silk-Lined Serges, $25

Midnight Blue Serge—a new shade rich in tone, and of exceptional texture—unsurpassable with White Trousers, for Boardwalk, Beach, Club or Outing. Then there are Grays equally attractive. They are both remarkable value. To measure only. Ready Saturday, if desired.

Coat and Trousers, $22.50

Extra White or Striped Flannel Trousers, $5.00

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

EXCLUSIVELY CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES. $20 TO $50

THIS season's "sure winner" in clothes for young men and men who feel young is

Hart Schaffner & Marx Varsity Fifty Five

Out of the ordinary in style but by no means extreme. The fabrics include blue serges, mixtures, tartans and Glen Urquharts, and the tailoring is equal to most custom tailored garments at double our prices.

$25 is a leading price here, because we have made an extraordinary effort to give unusual values at this figure. Other Varsity Fifty Five Models at $18, $20, $22.50; rich, silk-lined foreign weaves, $30, $35 to $50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. Open Evenings.